

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

JNO. S. MANN, EDWIN HASKELL, Editors.

FIDELITY TO THE PEOPLE.

COUDERSPORT, FRIDAY, AUG. 11, 1854.

Congress adjourned on Monday last, after having accomplished more evil than any of its predecessors, with little good to offset against it.

At the election for Academy Trustees, a week ago to-day, H. J. Olmsted and Thomas B. Tyler were elected for the full term.

Next week we shall publish the call for the People's Freedom Convention in this county, which has already been signed by a large number of men of all parties.

Some of our friends have done nobly the past week in procuring new subscribers; and we expect the agencies of old hunkers to curtail the circulation of the Journal will set every earnest friend of Freedom in the county at work to increase our list. That is the effect already produced on some; we presume it will soon have a like effect on all opponents of Slavery extension.

Rev. John H. Delamater requests us to convey his heartfelt thanks to the people of Coudersport, who contributed so liberally and so unexpectedly to his support. He received on Monday morning last, by the hand of Joseph Bloomington, one hundred dollars, which he will ever hold in grateful remembrance as a token of their regard.

We are glad to see our farmers making such good use of their time in saving whatever the drought has left them. Courage, industry, and perseverance will soon repair the drawbacks of the present unusual season. Above all do we rejoice at the cheerfulness with which our farming friends push on their improvement.

We gave last week an account of the most dastardly and cowardly yet ever committed by a civilized nation: the burning of the town of San Juan. We give on the outside of this paper a prize poem, written for the New-York Evening Post, to commemorate the event. We hope no person will fail to read this admirable poem.

The leaders of sham democracy have already commenced active efforts to deceive the People into the support of the authors of the Nebraska perfidy. If our friends do their duty, all the efforts of party men to sustain the Administration and its machinery in this county will fail—more signally than ever before. But to do this, will require energy, activity, and a generous faith in the power of Truth and Liberty.

As some of the Administration men in this section are trying to defend it from the condemnation of the People for the burning of the town of San Juan, an unwarmed and defenseless seaport, by asserting that the inhabitants were murderers and pirates, we publish a statement from the N. Y. Evening Post, which shows that the murderers have been protected by the Administration. We publish this statement to the exclusion of various articles of interest which we had prepared.

DEFEAT OF THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

Senator Hunter, of Virginia, supposed to be acting under the advice of the President, has succeeded in so amending the Homestead Bill as it passed the House, that the friends of this great measure would not know it. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American has the following important intelligence on this subject:

Since the true character of the pretended Homestead bill of the Senate has been exposed, it meets with no favor among the friends of the original measure in the House. It is found, in truth, to be from beginning to end a tissue of false pretenses—the object and effect of which is to give all the land to the new States without any sort of equivalent to the older ones. The bill consists of eleven sections. The price of the lands is graduated from one dollar and a quarter to twelve and a half cents per acre, and then they are practically given to the States within which they lie, by conferring upon those States a privilege to take them in a body, by pre-emption, at the limited price, and sell them at such enhanced prices as they may think fit, or not sell them at all, for the space of ten years.

After five years of settlement and cultivation, persons may enter any lands as homesteads by paying twenty-five cents per acre, or in market over twenty years. But as the States will infallibly appropriate all the lands as soon as the bill passes, there will be nothing to which the homestead principle can attach. If this is not breaking the word of promise to the hope, I know not how it could be done by a legislative act.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

It is amusing to see the crooks and turns of the administration party in Pennsylvania to defeat the Maine Law; and at the same time to retain the support of Temperance democrats. This is rather a difficult undertaking, but with shrewd men, who think all is fair in politics, and who pay no more regard to truth than to manliness and honorable conduct, the task is not so difficult as it might appear at first blush.

The action of the last Legislature, under the lead of the Bigler influence, in defeating the Maine Law, and adopting a resolution submitting the question of prohibition to the people, was a trick of the politicians to defeat the Temperance movement.

And now the game is to induce Temperance men to give their whole attention to the mere resolution of the last Legislature, and pay no attention to the members of the Legislature and the Governor. If this scheme is successful, then the politicians will have succeeded in defeating the Maine Law for at least another year.

Precisely such a resolution was submitted to the people of Wisconsin, a year ago—a majority of five thousand voted for the Maine Law, and yet the succeeding Legislature did not come as near passing the law as the one which met before any such vote was taken.

And yet in the face of this action in Wisconsin, John Chambers, F. A. Van Dyke, John Patrick, and twelve other old fogies of Philadelphia have issued an address in which they say:

No Legislature will dare to refuse the passage of a bill in the face of the demands of a majority of the voters, fairly expressed at the ballot boxes; and we have the pleasure of assuring our temperance friends that we are satisfied that any one of the distinguished gentlemen who are candidates for Governor will promptly give his sanction to such a law.

The Wisconsin Legislature did do just what the Bigler Temperance men say no Legislature would dare to do. With the action of the National Legislature on the Nebraska bill in defiance of the popular will fresh in mind, the voter who relies on the above assertion will prove himself easily gulled.

We have not seen a single reliable Maine Law paper that endorses the above; on the contrary, those papers that have done anything to secure the triumph of Temperance, are unanimous in counseling differently. The Williamsport Press speaks of this address and of the duty of the people as follows, to which we most heartily subscribe:

Our attention has been called to the following address, signed, as will be seen, by distinguished friends of Prohibition and able champions of the temperance reformation. We concur heartily in the sentiments of the address, so far at least as they bear upon the importance of a full vote upon the question of Prohibition at the October election; though we think it a matter of no small moment, to elect the right kind of men for every station; especially when it can be done without an extra effort. With all deference to the distinguished names appended below, experience has shown that a Legislature may be so constituted as to refuse the passage of a bill in the face of the demands of a majority of the voters, fairly expressed at the ballot boxes; and the open declaration of at least one member, during the last session, affords evidence directly in point, that a majority for Prohibition will be unavailing, unless proper attention is paid to the election of men who will respect and obey the will of the people. Prohibition is the main question, but to secure it, give us with the popular vote, prohibitory men.

But what would you think of a paper that should publish this address of Chambers, Van Dyke, Patrick and their associates, as the action of the Harrisburg State Temperance Convention? Would such conduct be anything less than a deliberate attempt to deceive voters into the support of obnoxious men? Call it what you will, just that thing has been done by a Bigler paper, and the same paper asserted that the Harrisburg State Temperance Convention endorsed William Bigler as reliable for the Maine Law, in the face of the adoption by that Convention of the following resolution, which is a most emphatic condemnation of his Excellency:

11. Resolved, That as the letters of the various candidates for Governor have been placed in the hands of this

committee, and we find that the candidates of the Whig, American and Free Democratic parties have all answered to our satisfaction, and as we do not wish to expose ourselves to the charge of undue partiality to any particular party, we therefore deem it inexpedient to recommend any particular candidate; but that justice may be done to all we recommend that the letters of the four candidates be published, together with the interrogatories in our proceedings, that the people may judge for themselves.

THE CONVENTION.

The supporters of Douglas and his Nebraska progeny, by dint of extraordinary efforts and personal visits to most of the townships, made out to secure nineteen delegates, and then six more were elected here in Coudersport, making twenty-five in all—leaving half the county unrepresented. The ticket, as we said last week, had been cut and dried before. The People have taken no interest in it, and we can see no reason why they should. This is all we shall say about the men nominated, for we have never thought it worth while to praise man on the Independent ticket, nor run down the men on the Slavery ticket. We expect our friends will nominate men so well known that no amount of abuse can disturb them; and we have too much respect for our principles, and the intelligence of the people, to stoop to the discussion of the private character of friends or opponents.

We shall give the resolutions of the Douglasites next week. The ticket nominated is as follows:

For member of Congress, H. H. DEBT, late of St. Louis.  
For Prothonotary, THOS. B. TYLER, late of New-York.  
Recorder, ANDREW JACKSON.  
Treasurer, HENRY ELLIS.  
Two Commissioners, H. ROSA, H. NELSON, of Wharton.  
Two Auditors, J. H. WRIGHT, HARRIS LYMAN.

Our hunker friends are sorely tried, because the people of this county, in their sovereign contempt of the caucus arrangements of small politicians, have filled the offices with competent men, who do not cringe and fawn at the feet of Slavery. It is amusing to witness the impudent claim which these caucus men make to all the offices. It is no use, gentlemen. The People have tried your way of filling the offices, and found it anti-republican and opposed to the best interests of the county;—that under the caucus system an incompetent man is more likely to get the nomination than a competent one; so they took the matter into their own hands, and will hereafter fill the offices to suit themselves, to the great damage of hunkerism, and against the peace and dignity of those pro-slavery politicians in Coudersport who think this matter of filling offices should be left to them. Thus we see men who have scarcely gained a residence asking for the most important office in the gift of the people, and growling and snapping at old residents because the People have asked them to discharge responsible duties. And these grumbling office-seekers desire to pass themselves off as samples of disinterested patriots—democrats par excellence, and the only persons entitled to hold office.

We used to think the Erie Gazette was something more than a mere party paper, but its efforts of late to use the Anti-Nebraska feeling of the People as so much Whig capital, is too notorious to be overlooked. A few such papers would make a union of the Anti-Nebraska forces of this State impossible. If that paper has any desire to see Pollock elected, it had better cease its foolish advice about bringing all the Anti-Nebraska men into the Whig party. Every such article in a Whig paper will drive liberal democrats away from Pollock, and can do no possible good.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES THE PROPER FOOD OF MAN, &c. By John Smith. With notes by R. T. Trull, M. D. Fowler & Wells, New-York.

This is a neat volume in magazine form, with a beautiful colored frontispiece of fruits. Like all the publications of this popular house, the work before us is written in good taste. Shows great industry and research, and will have a good effect if extensively read, in increasing the desire of the people to raise more and better varieties of fruit. Price 25 cents per number.

At the meeting of the Coudersport Library Association held on Saturday last at its rooms, M. W. Mann was elected Librarian for the present term. The Library is therefore moved to the Journal Book Store, where the stockholders and others will please call.

THE UNION FOR FREEDOM.

Resolved, That the Union of Freedom, with out regard to former political attachments, is the only safety for freedom.

R. G. WHITE, President.  
F. MAYNARD, A. E. NILES, Secretaries.

The above resolution was adopted at an Anti-Nebraska meeting held at Wellsborough, Tioga Co., July 6. As desperate efforts are made in this county to drive anti-Nebraska democrats into the support of the Slavery party, by denouncing the "Union of Freedom without regard to former political attachments," as fanaticism, abolitionism, and every horrible ism that can be thought of, we shall keep the attention of the people to this resolution, until its importance and necessity is thoroughly understood.

The Hon. R. G. WHITE is known to some extent in this county; as is shown by the nearly unanimous vote given him for Judge. And he is known as a candid, high-minded, clear sighted, conscientious man; with talent unsurpassed by any man in this district. He does not mingle in ordinary party strife. We think our readers will conclude that when a democrat of this character, advises "the union of freedom without regard to former political attachments as the only safety for freedom," it is quite time to pause in their submission to party usages, and see if the advice is not of the highest importance.

But Judge White is not the only democrat who gives such advice.—Judge Wilnot is still more emphatic in urging the people to throw party trammels to the winds and unite for the overthrow of the Slave Power. W. C. Bryant, with other leading democrats in his county, have signed a call for a Union meeting similar to the one now in circulation in this county. In Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin, the best men in the administration party have united in this movement.

And yet, in the face of all this, certain small politicians hereabouts, but would-be great men, have the impudence to denounce the movement with all the epithets that minds fertile in such language can invent.

If the opinion of Judge White, as expressed in the above resolution, does not have more weight with every earnest opponent of the Nebraska swindle, than the whole set of demagogues in this county, who make submission to party of more importance than the triumph of Freedom, then we are greatly mistaken in the intelligence and independence of the masses.

A single reflection will convince any candid mind of the truth and force of the resolution.

Franklin Pierce was elected as a democrat, and so was a large majority of the members of Congress. They pretended to be in favor of respecting the popular will, and yet to please certain Nullifiers North and South, the President undertook to repeal a solemn compact of thirty years' standing, which a majority of the people of this Nation suppose to be as binding as the Constitution. He undertook to do this against the known will of the people, and without the request of a single petition, or the voice of one public meeting. And he succeeded in accomplishing this base work. How? By means of the machinery of the party. Without this the work never could have been done. And it is by means of the same machinery that the authors of the Nebraska outrage are vainly endeavoring to sustain themselves. Without the organization of the old line Democratic party, President Pierce, S. A. Douglas & Co., could not sustain themselves for a day. The men at Wellsborough, who adopted the above resolution knew this. Every sensible man knows it. He also knows that the compact breakers do not care a fig for your milk-and-water resolutions, so you will only stick to the party, and sustain the old machinery by the aid of which they triumphed over the people. It is votes the conspirators against liberty are afraid of, not resolutions; for it is well said by our zealous Methodist friends that even— is lined with good ones.

There is an article on the fourth page about plovinc, which deserves attention. Nearly an average of 1,000 emigrants have arrived at the port of New York each day during the four weeks ending July 24th.

What do You Propose to Do About It?

Nineteen-twentieths of the people of this county are opposed to the Nebraska perfidy. They feel that a great wrong has been done. They know how it was done. They know that if the people of the North quietly submit to this monstrous aggression of the Slave Power, the whole country will soon be bound hand and foot by the slaveholders. Knowing all this, we ask, What are you going to do about it? The Southern leaders of this movement say you will grumble and growl a little, and then submit. The old line Committee of this county think most of their party friends will submit, and so they propose to go on in the old way, which is to sustain the Administration and approve the Nebraska bill. Every man of sense knows that the only way to preserve freedom for freemen is to repudiate the party that repudiated the people. The Administration has undertaken to revolutionize the nation by setting up the will of the Cabinet as above the will of the People. It seems to us that every man who has a spark of manhood about him will say that such high-handed arrogance should be rebuked; and that such an Administration should be taught that the People are the ruling power in America, and that the President is only the servant, and not the master. Franklin Pierce has assumed to control the action of Congress. To our shame be it spoken, he has succeeded in part in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He has done it arrogantly and tyrannically. The party leaders ask you, the People, to sustain him in this anti-republican course. Will you do it, or will you follow the advice of common sense, and the good men of all parties who think the Slave Power has ruled us long enough? That is the question now to be decided. Active and leading old line democrats all over the free States, say the only safety for freedom is for freemen of all parties to unite in its defense. Do you doubt the wisdom and necessity of such action? If not, show that you are men, and not the mere tools of small politicians. Follow the convictions of your own judgment as to what ought to be done to curb the power of Slavery, and rebuke those men who have set at naught the popular will, and the country will be safe. Follow the advice of those men who teach you that the proceedings of a caucus are entitled to your unquestioned support, and that every regular nominee is entitled to your vote, and you will do your best to keep the country subjected to the rule of Slavery.

Resolved, That the late triumph of the slave power in opening the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska to the curse of Slavery, has been invited by the indifference of the northern church to the sufferings of Christ in the persons of the poor, and by the substitution, on the part of the clergy, of a "lower law" sentiments to the preaching of the apostolic doctrine, "that we ought to obey God rather than men."

Resolved, Therefore, That repentance and confession of sin, and the bringing forth works meet for repentance, are the duty of the northern church and clergy. That among these works is a refusal to admit those guilty of slaveholding to communion, to church-fellowship, or to the pulpit; a refusal to admit to the treasury of benevolent societies the price of blood; a refusal to cast ballot upon mere party ground while the great interests of human liberty are at stake, and a persistent effort to induce a healthy public sentiment that will cause the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and consign to the felon's infamy any man of the North who consents to become the tool of Southern despots in their efforts to reduce to Slavery any human being who comes to dwell among us, or is on his way to other lands.

Resolved, That the veto of the late bill to suppress the liquor traffic by the Governor of our State should lead the friends of temperance to vest no man with the executive or legislative power who is not a known and tried friend of the temperance cause.

JAMES GARDINER, Moderator.  
M. C. BROWN, Clerk.  
Slavery to be Forced into Kansas. The St. Louis Intelligencer says, that the proscriptive sense in which the resolutions adopted by the late meetings held in Kansas have been understood, "is distinctly repudiated by those who introduced, voted for, and adopted them. They avow that they only meant to assert their right, under the law, to go to Kansas with their slaves, and that this right they meant to vindicate by force, if necessary."

Well, even in that sense we think the resolutions are an insult to the American People. But what we desire now to call attention to, is the fact that the slaveholders treat the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as authority for them to force Slavery into that Territory. Will the People sustain the party that has done such mischief?

There is a movement in Ohio to secure a free emigration to Kansas.

DEMOCRACY.

Party men are prone to be led away from the fundamental principle of their party. A name, in the hands of the designing, is often made a decoy to catch the votes of honest men for the basest purposes. Every body knows this; yet the trick constantly succeeds. In view of these facts, becomes us to refer frequently to first principles. Let us analyze Democracy.

In what does Democracy consist? Does it consist in blindly following the dictates of self-constituted leaders, and obeying their dictation in opposition to reason and conscience? Does it consist in being bound by the bond of partisan organization and moulding our opinions to suit its requisitions, changing and turning at its beck? Is it to advocate doctrines now, and oppose them when it suits the purpose of political costermongers? Is it to uphold measures which we believe to be false, to pursue selfish ends, and make use of falsehood, treachery and deceit, to advance the fortunes and pamper the vanity of broken down party hacks, or to elevate men to high official stations whom we know to be unfit and incompetent?

This seems to be the opinion of many; with them, whatever thing certain leading politicians choose to call Democracy, that is Democracy. We believe differently.

The Democracy we profess is that which lodges the supreme power in the hands of the people, not under the control of the few. He is the true democrat who is bold, honest, free and independent; alike fearless in the advocacy of truth and exposure of error. He consults the good of the whole people, not in the exaltation of political tricksters. He confides in the integrity and intelligence of the people, and is not afraid to publish to them the truth, though it should conflict with and disarrange the plans of demagogues. He believes the people can form their own opinions of men and measures and need no coercion of partisan lines to bring them to correct action; nor would he beguile their confidence for selfish purposes. He acts in conformity with his own opinion, conscientiously and without regard to the authority of men in office. Such is the democracy we avow. Such is the democracy we have practiced. We regard independent thought and action as one of the requisites to democracy, and he who counsels or votes in opposition to his real opinion, either through fear or to serve any faction or purpose, is neither a freeman or a democrat.—Sullivan County Democrat.

To every word of the above we respond a hearty amen, and we should like to see any of our opponents show that it is not true democracy, or that this paper has ever acted inconsistent therewith.

THE SALT OF THE EARTH.

The New-York yearly meeting of Free-Will Baptists set an example of denuding boldly and faithfully with the sins of the day, which we hope to see all the churches follow. The following, among other resolutions, were adopted at the late meeting of that body:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the late triumph of the slave power in opening the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska to the curse of Slavery, has been invited by the indifference of the northern church to the sufferings of Christ in the persons of the poor, and by the substitution, on the part of the clergy, of a "lower law" sentiments to the preaching of the apostolic doctrine, "that we ought to obey God rather than men."

Resolved, Therefore, That repentance and confession of sin, and the bringing forth works meet for repentance, are the duty of the northern church and clergy. That among these works is a refusal to admit those guilty of slaveholding to communion, to church-fellowship, or to the pulpit; a refusal to admit to the treasury of benevolent societies the price of blood; a refusal to cast ballot upon mere party ground while the great interests of human liberty are at stake, and a persistent effort to induce a healthy public sentiment that will cause the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and consign to the felon's infamy any man of the North who consents to become the tool of Southern despots in their efforts to reduce to Slavery any human being who comes to dwell among us, or is on his way to other lands.

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