

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

JNO. S. MANN, EDWIN HASKELL, Editors.

FIDELITY TO THE PEOPLE.

COUDERSPORT, FRIDAY, AUG. 13, 1854.

Bro. Stillwell's very acceptable communication will appear next week.

The Rev. John B. Pradt will hold Divine service in Coudersport on Sunday the 27th day of August inst.

The Freedom Call for this county is not published this week because but one of the circulars has been returned. We hope to receive them in time for next number.

We ask attention to the prospectus of Moore's Rural New-Yorker. We think this is one of the best agricultural papers published, and it is also an excellent family paper.

Spent an hour on Monday last at the Academy, and was well paid. Never knew a Summer Term so prosperous, and never saw the students of our Academy better drilled.

Nothing that is not a real crime makes a man appear so contemptible and little in the eyes of the world as inconstancy, especially when it regards religion or party.

Those persons who take an interest in the true character of Washington, the father of his country, are invited to read an article on the first page on that subject. Whoever does so and then calls him a slaveholder will do great injustice.

Half the misery of human life might be extinguished, would men alleviate the general curse they lie under, by mutual offices of compassion, benevolence, and humanity.—There is nothing, therefore, which we ought more to encourage in ourselves and others, than that disposition of mind which in our language goes under the title of good nature.

We are under obligations to the Hon. Gerrit Smith for copies of his speeches on the Nebraska bill, on the Pacific Railroad, on the abolition of the Postal System, on the sale of intoxicating drinks in the city of Washington, on the Mexican Treaty, and his letter to Hon. H. Hamlin in relation to the Receipts Treaty.

These are all able documents, and will exert a happy influence, except the Mexican treaty speech, which bears no resemblance to the rest in ability or consistency. After making such a speech, it was quite time to resign, as his influence for good was destroyed.

OUR CLOCK.

Our little village has been favored by a donation of a Town Clock, which peals out the hour of day or night, over all the valley. The feverish patient, turning from side to side amid his snatches of sleep and yawning yawns, hears afar off the solemn voice of the Court House bell, and for a moment he is still—is quieted. The long night hath a voice, and speaks to him. Time, in its flight, hath not forgotten him.

The lonely watcher by the sick bed, by the dying or the dead, hears the tone that sounds to all alike, and feels at once companionship with every waking ear within this circle of hills that gathers us in. One little family clock, though ever so true and prized as a companion, speaks often to but one wakeful listener, and scarcely breaks the long stillness—but this tongue speaks aloud, and surely others have heard it. The stranger just entering the place, hears the familiar address from the dome, and feels almost at home again. The children playing by the river side, the gay groups promenading beneath the willows, hear the hour sounded that reminds them of some family gathering, perhaps the tea time or the bible lesson, and turn seasonably homeward. Even Bruin MacBruin away up on East Hill, pricks up his ears and wonders if they have put up that clock on purpose to let him know the time of day because he does not wear a watch, like the gentlemen down below. It is a most welcome and beneficent gift, this town clock, and I trust we shall all be grateful, and put its monitions to good use.

THE TRAMP OF FREEDOM.

The bone and sinew of Onondaga county met in mass meeting at the City Hall in Syracuse on the 7th inst; when Amos P. Granger, Whig, was called to the Chair, and George Barnes, Free Soil, and P. H. Agan, Democrat, acted as temporary Secretaries. In the afternoon a permanent organization was had. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, among other equally good ones, adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That as Northern men and Free men—as friends and conservators of the essential spirit and true theory of American Liberty and Independence, we feel a settled and abiding conviction that the time has fully arrived when duty and conscience imperatively require we should adopt new and vigorous measures for the preservation of republican institutions and for resisting the encroaching and aggressive designs of the slave power.

Resolved, That the repeal of the so-called Missouri Compromise (by which the territory north of 36 30 was solemnly dedicated to Freedom) by Congress, promoted throughout by the whole power and influence of the General Administration, constitutes an outrage upon the rights and interests of the free States without a parallel in the history of the Republic—an outrage only to be avenged by the consigning of its authors and abettors to universal contempt, and by the reclamation from Slavery of every concession heretofore made to its voracious demands, consistent with the existence of the government. Therefore,

Resolved, 1. That this meeting is in favor of the repeal of the act organizing the territories of Nebraska and Kansas; at least so far as the said act opens these or any other territories to the admission of Slavery.

2. That we are in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

3. That we are in favor of the exclusion of Slavery from all territories which may hereafter be organized by Congress.

4. That we are opposed to and will resist by all suitable means the admission of any more slave States into the Union. And

5. That we are in favor of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That the recent aggressions of Slavery are of a character to convince the people of the North that we have no longer any security for the continuance of such a republican government as was bequeathed to us by Washington and Jefferson, than what is left to us in our wills and votes.

The Convention, after an animated debate, adopted the following resolution by an overwhelming majority. We publish it, and a brief notice of the debate from the Chronicle, to let our tender-footed old-liners in this section see how free Democrats are acting:

Resolved, That as the most effectual means of attaining the ends proposed in the foregoing resolutions, we recommend to the Convention which is to meet at Saratoga on the 16th inst. the formation of a new political organization and the appointment of a State Committee, for the purpose of calling a State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers in November next.

Mr. V. W. Smith (whig) opposed the resolution and maintained that the whig party was the only true anti-slavery party, and having always been faithful to the anti-slavery idea, should not be abandoned for any other organization.

Mr. Hovey (dem.) replied that the convention had met for a specific purpose and not to consult the wishes of whig or democratic politicians. The evil against which we protest had been accomplished by the two parties joining hands, and if we would make effectual opposition we must organize a distinct party to carry out our views. He had been a democrat for thirty years, but henceforth he belonged to no party which was not distinctly committed to the views of this convention [applause.] If we elected a whig or democrat, we had no security that he would not be cajoled as others had been before him; but give us a member responsible to this body only, and he would be independent. [Applause.]

R. Hibbard (dem.) was decidedly in favor of the resolution. It was time that a distinct issue was made on this subject, and he was prepared for one to organize on this principle.

W. H. Downer (dem.) was also prepared for this measure, and declared in the language of the elder Adams, that sink or swim, live or die, he was ready to give his hand and heart to this measure.

James M. Munro (Democrat and Free Soil), was in favor of the resolution, and would sustain no man for office who was not uncompromising in his hostility to slavery.

Ald. Bebee (whig) did not see the utility of an independent organization. The history of the past did not favor such an organization. It could furnish no guaranty that those who swore fealty to it, would be faithful to its

requisitions. We should have confidence in the Saratoga Convention and not embarrass it by our suggestions. Did not the Buffalo Platform open a darker page in our history? Had not its advocates always stood foremost in making concessions to slavery?

Dr. E. L. Soule (dem.) was for the resolution. He did not feel the force of the argument against it by Ald. Bebee, and urged the importance of an organization which would at once embody the sentiment of the North against slavery.

Mr. Chapman spoke of both parties as political sinners and thought that a new organization might embody the repentant and accomplish great good.

THE ISSUE.

The men who have kindly undertaken to oversee the affairs of this county and keep the people in the old traces, expect to do so by deceiving anti-Nebraska democrats into the support of the party by asserting that the Nebraska question is not a test of democracy. The Washington Union, the mouthpiece of the President, and the National organ of the party, sets its foot on this contemptible dodge. It says:

"The Nebraska bill is a Test of Democratic Orthodoxy. The majority have spoken, and in this country the majority must be obeyed. It is not necessary that an administration should say what is or what is not a test of faith; but the will of the majority of the Democratic party is no less potential in making a principle a test and in constituting that principle an article of the Democratic creed.

Thus our readers will see that the party of the Administration is committed to the support of the Nebraska bill, and a vote to sustain it, is a vote against restoring the Missouri restriction to slavery extension.

Speaking of the party and its candidates in Pennsylvania, the Lycoming Gazette, a leading Bigler paper, says; The candidates of the Democracy in the coming State canvass are firmly opposed to the advance of abolitionism. They believe in preserving intact the great principle of self-government established by the compromise of 1850, and applying it to all new territories organized or acquired by our government.

The "principle of self-government" alluded to is the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which is attempted to be justified under the false pretense that the Nebraska iniquity secures self-government.

To enable slavery to spread itself over our entire territory, and to preserve the fugitive slave law as it is, are the chief measures of the Bigler party of Pennsylvania.

This fugitive slave bill is known by every intelligent man, to be as much more tyrannical and infamous than the alien and sedition law, as the dough-faces of 1850 were lower and more heartless than the apologists of slavery in 1790.

And yet this bill, with its Star Chamber courts, irresponsible commissioners, and ex parte testimony—which ignores the right of trial by jury and habeas corpus, is the great measure of Bigler democracy. If the voters of this county will but vote as they think, not two hundred of them will endorse a ticket whose chief object is to support these odious pro-slavery laws.

The following picture of the supporters of the Pierce Administration, is from the N. Y. National Democrat.—We should not publish it, except from a supporter of the President. Speaking of the New York Custom House that paper says:

To say that it has been managed "badly" is tame talk—"damnable" is the word. But the President dare not turn them out. There are now at responsible posts in that place forty or fifty thieves, boxers, shoulder hitters, thimble-riggers, pugilists, assassins, and common black-guards, who would lick all creation if their masters are disturbed. If the President were to attempt to put other men in their places, they would have their eyes knocked out, if, indeed, the Custom House was not burnt down over their heads. No Governor Marcy dare recommend the removal of Cochrane, even if he were desirous of doing it, at the present time, for the short boys would take his breeches off his body, and ride the whole Cabinet on a rail, before they will allow themselves to be disturbed in their "responsible posts under Government."

Sins go not alone, but follow one another as links of a chain do.

THE REAL DISUNIONISTS.

We have heard a great deal within the last ten years about a dissolution of the Union. Now we think it is very plain that the greatest enemies this Union ever had, are to be found among the pro-slavery, old fogy union savers of the North. And we find intelligent Southern men have the same opinion on this point. Take the following extract from one of Cassius M. Clay's late speeches, and compare it with the contemptible apologies for Slavery which Northern slavites put forth. This speech was made in Illinois to freemen, and is the advice of an ex-slaveholder who understands his subject. Will you heed his urgent appeal?

Mr. Clay closed his remarks with a strong appeal to the people to unite as one to save the liberties of the country, to bring back the glorious platform of the Declaration of Independence, and to fulfill the work our fathers had begun. He urged them to stand by the Declaration, to stand by the Constitution and the Union, for they all sustained freedom; and the tendency of the policy of the slaveholders, as well as their deliberate purpose, was to throw contempt on the principles and heroic spirit of the fathers of the republic, to subvert the Constitution and destroy the Union.

Only the people of the North could save us from this ruin, by a Union for freedom, irrespective of and above the claims of party. He urged them to "let by-gones be by-gones," to forget that they had ever been Democrats, or Whigs, or Abolitionists, and now be patriots of the old school—patriots and liberty men of the days of '76. "And," said he, "do your duty here, where you can, as we do our duty at the South; we non-slaveholders, who are trodden down under the heel of the slave power. Put down the dough-faces at the North, as the South puts down the defenders of liberty there, and we will be content to remain down until the wheel of fortune shall turn in our favor, if you do your duty here. Unless you do it, the condition of the non-slaveholders is hopeless. Their deliverance, as well as the emancipation of the slave, rests with the people of the North. Do your duty, and may God defend the right."

WORDS OF CHEER.

The Coudersport (Pa.) Journal, recently appeared in a new and beautiful typographical dress. It is an able, outspoken and independent, free soil and temperance paper, and we are pleased to learn is reaping the well-earned reward of its honest and patriotic endeavors. No local newspaper in that State exercises a wider or more beneficial influence upon public sentiment.—Ocean Journal.

The above over-drawn compliment is from a moderate supporter of the Administration, but the writer is a sincere opponent of slavery extension, and a reliable friend of Temperance; and hence he can heartily cooperate with, and do justice to, papers of all parties that are endeavoring to advance the same objects.

We think there has been a decided improvement in this respect within the last four or five years, and we hope to live to see the day when political discussion will be carried on in a sensible way, and a press that resorts to personal bickerings and low falsehoods for the sake of gaining a few votes, will be repudiated by all honorable men.

THE PITTSBURGH DISPATCH.

This independent and enterprising paper has been considerably improved of late in its mechanical appearance. But we must be permitted to suggest that the usefulness, and as we think prosperity of the Dispatch would be greatly improved by the use of larger type. It is one of the best papers in the State west of the mountains however, as it is, and we take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to its terms as stated in that paper of the 3rd.

Our weekly is decidedly the cheapest issued. It is a sheet of the size of our daily, containing at least twenty-two columns of "reading matter," and but one or two of advertisements. It is sent one year for a dollar—but where ten or more copies, and thus having a package sent to one address, (thus saving us the labor of addressing each copy separately,) we furnish it for fifty cents a year, or less than a cent a copy! The paper is free of postage in the county—in the State thirteen cents, and out of the State twenty-six cents a year. The present is a favorable time to subscribe, and we trust our readers will mention the matter to their neighbors, and induce them to get up clubs at once.

LEMMON CASE.—This case is now in the New York Court. An order being required that Mr. Lemmon should file security for costs, his counsel presented a bond executed by Governor Johnson, of Va., to which Mr. Culver, counsel for the other side, objected, that the Governor has not been authorized to execute the bond, and neither he nor the State swear they are worth \$250, required to be secured. He also objects to their character as repudiators.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

We have received the 5th Annual Announcement of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania. It shows that the prospects of the institution are improving, and that an opening is made and a sure foundation laid to supply a great want in community—female physicians. The next session of the institution, commences September 30, and will continue five months and a half.

TERMS.—The fees are as follows:—Matriculation fee (paid only the first session), \$5 00 To each Professor, 10 00 Practical Anatomy and Chemistry, 5 00 Graduation fee, 20 00

For the encouragement of ladies of education and respectability, whose means will not allow of the usual expenditure, a limited number of students will be admitted on the payment of twenty dollars per session—exclusive of the matriculation and graduation fees. Such arrangements will be strictly confidential, and no distinction in point of courtesy and attention will be made between the beneficiary and other students. Persons applying to be received on this foundation, must forward to the Dean of the Faculty, at least thirty days before the opening of the session, testimonials as to character, age, occupation, qualifications and want of means. The successful applicants will be duly notified. Further information can be obtained by addressing D. J. Johnson, Dean of the Faculty, 229 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

GLAD TIDINGS.—The attention of the public in all parts of the country will be given to the decision (which we publish this morning) of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in full bench, pronounced by Chief Justice Whitton, to the effect that the Fugitive Slave Law is unconstitutional. The case on which this decision was given was the same recently decided by Mr. Justice Smith of the same court, whose judgment we not long since laid before our readers. The entire Court, with the exception of Mr. Justice Crawford, agree in this view of the question.—They hold the law to be unconstitutional because it entrusts the adjudication of fugitive cases to magistrates of so low a grade as Commissioner, and also because it denies the trial by Jury. Judge Whitton discusses the subject with great acuteness and dignity, and presents the points in a style unusually clear and concise. We hail this new condemnation of this iniquitous and shameful law as a good omen for the country. It is probable that the case will now be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.—N. Y. Tribune.

FOR KANSAS.—The Christian Register, in a notice of the Kansas emigration movement, says, "the type and press for a free newspaper is already packed. The Herald of Freedom will be published there in September.—We hear of more than one arrangement for Gospel instruction. May we not soon announce the name of its first Unitarian minister. The fund is raised by one Church in the city of Worcester from what she calls 'The Old South Missionary.' That one church will support an 'orthodox' minister there. Let such an example stimulate our liberality. We learn from the President of the William Jewell college, a Baptist institution within fifteen miles of Kansas, that eight young preachers from that institution will probably pass into the new territory next spring, whose views of the day are what they have found stated by Dr. Wayland in his 'Moral Science.' Let it be remembered to the credit of the Baptist mission there that has always checked slavery as it could. We bade good bye last Monday to two accomplished lawyers.—The Kansas High School is already provided with at least one teacher."—Bos. Commonwealth.

INDIAN NAME.—Pine Creek was called by the Indians Tadahton. In 1768 a question arose between the purchasers in this region whether this Indian term was the name for Lycoming or Pine Creek. It remained in dispute for sixteen years, when at the treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1784, it was ascertained from the Indians themselves that Tadahton meant Pine Creek. We are unable to give the true pronunciation.

Fort Stanwix was located on the site now occupied by the town of Rome, on the Erie canal, in the State of New York.—News Letter.

The Indian name of the West Branch of the Susquehanna was Otziachson (ot-zin-ak-sun.) How much more appropriate, suggestive and significant are these old Indian names than the present prosy, every-day, undistinctive nomenclature of "Pine Creek," "West Branch," "Mud Run," and "Pumpkin Seed Pond."—Hypocrite's Gazette.

A SOCKDOLOGER.—The New-Bedford Mercury, alluding to the Grey-town affair, says that the administration has shown more magnanimity than could have been expected by its most ardent admirers. It felt obliged to thrash somebody, and it has taken care of its size!

Mr. Pierce's Explanatory Message.

The following message of the President of the United States was sent to the Senate of the United States on Saturday, accompanying his approval of the bill making a further appropriation for the Cape Fear river in North Carolina. It seems designed as an intimation of the manner in which Mr. Pierce means to dispose of the River and Harbor bill when it comes to his hands. For obstructions created in rivers by the agency of the government he holds the government responsible, and admits its obligation to remove them. We are left to infer that for obstructions to their navigation, placed in their channels by the hand of nature, a different rule will be followed, and that he would not approve of any appropriations of the public money for their removal. It is well, perhaps, in our interpretation of the constitution to be scrupulous in some respects if we are not in others. It seems to be the fashionable doctrine at Washington, that although both Houses of Congress cannot make an appropriation for opening a river within any of the States to navigation, the Senate alone may make an appropriation for the purchase of a route for locomotives without the limits of the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1854. To the Senate of the United States. I have this day given my signature to the act "making further appropriation for the improvement of the Cape Fear river, North Carolina."

The occasion seems to render it proper for me to deviate from the ordinary course of announcing the approval of bills by an oral statement only, and for the purpose of preventing any misapprehension which might otherwise arise from the phraseology of this act, to communicate, in writing, that my approval is given to it on the ground that the obstructions which the proposed appropriation is intended to remove are the result of acts of the general government.

FRANKLIN PIERCE. FREDERICK DOUGLASS.—We have received a copy of the Address delivered by this gentleman before the literary societies of the Western Reserve College, on the occasion of Commencement, July 12th. We have had time to give the address but a hasty perusal, but will say that while it scarcely equals in eloquence the oral efforts which have given Mr. Douglass such great and deserved fame as an orator, it is strongly and ably written, and will be found worthy an attentive reading.

The theme is "The claims of the Negro." The speaker asserts the manhood of the African race, argues their descent from a common ancestry with the white race, traces their relationship to the ancient Egyptians, and claims for their common capacities, common rights and a common destiny with the Anglo-Saxon.

We shall like some of the astute naturalists who deny that a negro is a man to read this address, and tell us what sort of an animal Mr. Douglass is. We think we have read addresses by distinguished statesmen, that were considerably less wise.—Phila. Daily Register.

SOWING CLOVER AMONG CORN.—Having seen the inquiry in your paper respecting sowing clover among corn, I will just say that I have tried it, and it proved of great value. I sowed it at the same rate as I would for pasture, not less than 14 lbs. to the acre, every day after plowing, while the ground was loose and mellow. I use no plow in the corn, and do not make much of a hill. The ground should be free from weeds and grass, as the seed will not take well in grass. I did nothing to the ground after seeding.—S. W. Mendon, N. Y. June 12, 1854.

Free Democratic State Convention. At a meeting of the Free Democratic State Central Committee, held in Philadelphia August the 1st, the following resolution was adopted:—"That a Free Democratic Mass Convention be held at Harrisburg on the 30th day of August, inst. to consider the policy and duty of the Free Democratic party, in the present political crisis, unless there should be a people's Mass Convention of those opposed to the aggressions of Slavery as proposed at meetings lately held in Tioga County and elsewhere, called about that time, in which event the free Democracy will assemble at the time and place selected for such convention."

The important issues now depending, and the present position of parties in this State; the necessity for vigorous and united action on the part of those who desire to interpose effectually to resist the alarming encroachments of the Slave Power; these are circumstances which call loudly upon every friend of freedom to rally to this gathering, and thus strengthen the hands of the independent men of all parties who may meet in such general convention, should one be held, or otherwise by their numbers and zeal, to give confidence in any course of action which the Free Democratic party may decide upon.

WM. B. THOMAS, Chairman. C. P. JONES, Secretary. Philadelphia, August 2, 1854.