

# THE PEOPLES JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY, AND THE DISSEMINATION OF MORALITY LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

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## ADVICE.

BY BERNARD LEON.

Brothers! there is more of knowledge  
In the world than we can reach;  
Ages were too short for learning  
All that Nature's book can teach;  
Worlds of science though we conquer,  
Worlds before us still arise;  
'Twere to be a God to fathom  
Lift abundant mys'ries.  
Come, then, this foolish striving  
In all knowledge to excel;  
Let us, though we know but little,  
Know it well.

Brothers! there is much of labor  
On the earth, and years are few;  
There is more of work around us,  
Than our feeble hands can do.  
Ever dreaming, ever planning,  
Quick the idle moments run;  
Each too fast but comes to find us  
With our labor scarce begun.  
Seize we, then, the mighty present—  
Let our needs the future tell;  
Let us, though we do but little,  
Do it well.

## MACHINE DEMOCRATS.

The following extract from "Our Parties and Politics," in Putnam's Monthly for September, is the best description of a class of subservient men who call themselves democrats that we have ever seen. [Eds. Journal:

The other class of Democrats, whom we denominate the official or machine-democrats, because they move and talk as they are wound up, mean as they appear, yet constitute, in reality, a distinct and powerful body in the state. It is not a new remark we believe, that successful parties suck in and collect about them large squads of speculating politicians, who care nothing for truth or righteousness, while they have a ravenous appetite for distinction and provender. They are not precisely camp-followers, because they sometimes fight in the lines, but their interest in the contest is determined rather by the prospect of booty than by any convictions they may be imagined to entertain. Like Bunyan's By-ends, who followed Religion for the silver slippers she wore, they are patriots, because it is profitable to be so. In other words, they are democrats because the democrats are generally in the ascendant, which means, in office. Sometimes they slip round to the whigs, when the whigs have a sure look for success; but they find it safer in the long run, to be on the other side. No men more noisy than they in shouting the usual rallying cries, none more glib in the common-places of electioneering, and none so apparently earnest and sincere. But at heart they are among the greediest and shabbiest of scoundrels. It is upon their shoulders that incompetent and bad men are borne to places of high trust, and from them that the Praetorian guards of republics are selected in the hour of their eclipse and hastening decay.

This class of democrats (their innate flunkeyism would make them monarchists or satraps in other latitudes) flourish the best in those calm times when no great controversy agitates the nation, and no important emergency awakens strong and burning passions. In crises which call for lofty ambitions and abilities, they are shriveled and consumed by the heat of them, and sink out of the way till the fiery storm is past. But in periods of comparative public indifference or reaction, when there are few who care to watch them, they swarm like maggots in a carrion. As the reins of power at those times are apt to fall into the hands of little men—a Tyler or Pierce, for instance—the golden hour for narrow intellects and base hearts has arrived. The art of administration at once degenerates into mere trickery or management. Touts crawl into the seats of the eagles. Public policy fluctuates between the awkwardness of conscious incompetence and the blustering arrogance of bullism. The possession of office becomes a badge, either of imbecility, or cunning, or insolence. It is won by services that elsewhere would warrant a halter, and it is conferred, not as the meed of patriotic deserts, but as the wages of supple and mercenary services. They who dispense

patronage, do so in the conviction of Walpole, that every man has his price, and they who receive it, take it with a full knowledge that the stamp of venality is on every token of silver. Superiors in place are not superiors in merit, only superiors in craft and recklessness; while inferiors do the gilt lace and plush of their official varletism without a blush on their cheeks, or a sense of shame at their hearts. Government, in short, is converted into a vast conspiracy of placemen, managed by the adroit villain of the set, controlling elections, dictating legislation, defeating reforms, and infusing gradually its own menial and muck-worm spirit into the very body of the community. The masses even, under the paralysis of such a domination, seem to be rendered insensible to the usual influences of honor and virtuous principle; are degraded almost to the heroic examples of their fathers; lose the inspiring traditions of an earlier greatness and grandeur of conduct; and virtually, if not actually, sink into slaves. Then, schemers of wrong riot in the impunity of license, and projects of gigantic wickedness are broached, which, a few years before, would have caused a shiver of indignation to run like a gathering earthquake through the whole land. But for a complete picture, a *tableau vivant* of the degradations of functionarism, of the sordid and meaness of stipendiary democracy,—the worst form of official corruption, since the best wise makes the sourest vinegar—let us say in the words of Wren's epitaph, Cincinnati!

The Pro-Slavery Party, sometimes called the Southern Party, we are unwilling to speak of by this name, because we carefully distinguish between its southern members, who are the propagandists of slavery, and those gentlemen of the south who simply wish their peculiar domestic system to be let alone; while we do not distinguish between them and their northern coadjutors,—dough-faces are they high,—who are their super-servicable instruments. The first distinction we make, because we know that there are large numbers of intelligent and conscientious people at the south, who do not believe that slavery is a good or a finality; on the contrary, who feel that it is a burden at best, and a sad and dreadful inheritance; who are anxious to manage it wisely, with a view to its ultimate extinction; and, consequently, would dread to see it strengthened or extended, looking with hope and Christian prayer to the day when the combined influences of modern industrialism, and Democracy, and Christianity, shall have relieved them of their painful weight of responsibility. But we do not make the second distinction, because the most efficient, and by far the most despicable, branch of the Pro-Slavery Party, is that which, educated at the north, under all the genial inspirations of a free condition of existence, and without the necessity of an embarrassing involvement, still voluntarily casts itself at the feet of Slavery, to eat the dirt of its footmarks, and lick the sores on its limbs. For the first class of slaveholders, we cherish not only a profound sympathy, but a genuine admiration and esteem; we have friends among them whose excellencies of character are themes for meditation and gratitude; and to the propagators of the system, even, we can attribute an entire honesty of purpose, though a mistaken one; but, for its cringing and adulatory northern sycophants we have no feeling but one of unmitigated pity and contempt. Could they be transferred, for a time, to the experience of the poor creatures whose fetters they help to bind, the most generous mind could hardly regard the change as less than a just and happy retribution.

**PAPACY.**—Five of the States of the Union were originally settled by Papists, namely Maryland, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and California; the whole northern frontier, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Fond du Lac has ever been exposed to the influence of Popery from Canada, and most of the towns on that frontier, were settled by Papists; and yet in Maryland there are about 800 Protestant churches to 65 Papal. Of 152 churches in Florida, only five are papal; Louisiana has 123 Protestant and 55 papal churches. Texas has but 13 papal churches and 131 Protestant; while Protestant influence is greatly predominant in California. The inference to be drawn from these facts is that however bold and confident Romanism may be it has no principle of vitality to sustain and give it the preeminence it seeks.

God sends meat, the devil sends cooks, and dyspepsia sends the doctor.

From the Philadelphia Evening Register. "THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH."

In another part of our paper will be found an article with the above caption to which we desire especially to call the attention of our readers. It is from the *Sentinel*, published in Columbus, Georgia, and it contains acknowledgments of further weakness, such as never before, as we think, have appeared in any of the pro-slavery journals. For thirty years the people of the North have been forced to bear patiently with threats of secession, to be effected at any moment when they shall fail to acquiesce in the edicts of the slave drivers of the South, and during the whole of that period, the slave power has been permitted to dictate the whole policy of the Union. At its command Florida and Texas have been purchased, and war made upon a weak neighbor, at a cost of many thousands of men and many millions of dollars; for the ostensible purpose of settling the boundaries of the latter. At its command, numerous bills for the cleansing of our rivers and the formation of harbors, have been vetoed; sometimes by the South and at others by the Executive. At its command, the free laborers of the North have been deprived of protection, and the mills, furnaces, and mines, at which they were accustomed to work, and in which the farmers were accustomed to find the markets for their produce, have been sold out by the Sheriff. Any delay in registering the decrees of the South, brought with it the threats of secession, to which alone was due the passage of the several acts of 1850, including the grant of no less than ten millions of dollars to Texas, and the Fugitive Slave Act, by which men were to be deprived of all property in themselves, with a facility and disregard of legal form that would not have been permitted in regard to a claim in relation to property in a pocket handkerchief.

Emboldened by all this, the South has happily been induced to take one step from them in the road towards establishing the entire and perfect control of the 300,000 slave owners over the lives, liberties, and destinies of the people of the North; and this it has done, because led to believe that this, too, would be borne as have all the past usurpations of the slave power. In this, however, it has miscalculated. "Tread upon a worm and it will turn," says the proverb; and in this case, at least, it has proved to be true. The worm has turned, and the people who have long been trodden upon now show themselves determined to continue together for the assertion of their rights as the majority of the nation, to have some control of its policy. Everywhere, whigs, free soilers, democrats, anti-slavery men, and know-nothings, are seen to be laying aside all minor points of difference, and arraying themselves for a contest, a *outrance*, with the slave power.—Everywhere it is felt that the time has come for a settlement of the great question, whether the government is to be administered in the interest of 300,000 slaveholders, or of the eighteen millions of white people, who own themselves, and sell their own labor, and that all that is required for a settlement of the question in favor of the free laborers, is that combination of effort which is now taking place.

What is the consequence? For an answer, let our readers look to the article to which we have already called their attention. In it they will find abundant signals of distress, but no defiance—plenty of abuse of those "impious wretches" who so far "defy the laws of God and man" as to desire that Kansas may be a free State, but no threats of dissolution. The time for that, as is now thoroughly felt at the South, has gone by. The day of further "secession" is over, because the South has appoken to the fact that it is the South that is really profited by the Union, and that its continuance as a mere matter of pecuniary profit is not to be desired. Instead of threats of di-union, we have here calls for union with the "Democrats," who have always been the "Northern allies" of the slave drivers of the South.

The institution of slavery must, as we have been told, "topple to the ground," covering "with its fragments" all the glorious Southern land, whence for the last thirty years have issued decrees under which the area of slavery has been so widely extended, and the rights of free men so often annihilated. All this, we are told, can be accomplished "if the North" is permitted to become united. To prevent this, the South must labor to buy back its "Northern allies," without them it is undone. If they will come, it is, says the *Sentinel*, necessary that they themselves should name their price. If they will but "enlist under the Southern banner," the South will not inquire into their

antecedents," nor will it "question their motives." If they desire "spoils," they shall have them, except the desire lead them to "strip the dead." Men with such desires are to be found—as is here said, and we believe it. Among the [sham] Democracy who stood by the Nebraska bill, and with their aid the South is certain of victory—will, we doubt not, continue until the approaching elections shall fully undeceive them.

We have called the attention of our readers to the expression of Southern opinion, because we have reasons to believe it expresses fully the present state of the Southern mind, in which alarm is now becoming almost universal. Until now it has been believed that there was no self-respect at the North, that the South might do what it would; but now Southern men are beginning to see that there is a North, and that it is preparing to make itself felt by repudiating the dough-faces that have been accustomed to strip both the dead and the living in search for "spoils" permitted by the South to all who proved themselves bad enough to co-operate in the extension of the area of slavery—and now all this alarm for the future. They now see their weakness, so no fear of threats; they cry *peccavi*. Instead of disunion they now call for union at any sacrifice of honesty and integrity among their late allies.

We commend these facts to the careful consideration of such of our readers as may be disposed to see, in the present movement at the North, anything tending towards disunion. They are, in short, calculated to lead them to the conclusion at which we ourselves long since arrived; that it is to such a movement alone, that we can look for a perpetuation of the Union. All the present schemes for further extension at Northern cost, look toward dissolution; and those who lend their aid to the accomplishment of those schemes, are the real Disunionists. It was time that the South should be waked up from its dreams of further supremacy—that it should be taught that there really is a North capable of subsisting and of prospering by itself—and that that North, while it posed to respect the rights of the South, was fully determined to insist upon having its own rights respected; and the more effectual now the measures adopted for satisfying it that such is the final determination of Northern men, the longer will be the duration of the Union.

## THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

When we acquiesced, as we were bound to do as State Right men, in the decision of the Georgia Convention whereby the Compromise of 1850 was accepted as a finality on the slavery question, we are and have always been convinced that the civilization of the North and the South is antagonistic, and will sooner or later result in deadly feud between the sections. Prior to the decision of the Georgia Convention, we and the party with which we acted, advised the South to lay down an ultimatum on this basis—submit or the Compromise was accepted instead as a finality. And such a finality! No sooner was the grand cardinal principle of the Compromise applied, in subsequent legislation, to the Nebraska bill than all the smoldering fire of Abolition burst out afresh, and the whole Northern horizon now bazes with the lurid light of Abolitionism.

Any proceeding excitement which has prevailed at the North on this painful subject, as compared to this, is as the gentle sweep of the ocean, when fanned by evening zephyrs, to the fierce waves which lash the heavens when swept by the wing of the tempest. The impetus we chide defies the laws of both God and man, and despite the use of any other means in carrying out their nefarious purposes than brain and brawn.

Even the blessings which the Union has poured upon the North, in a golden flood, in its every rocky hill and prairie boom like a garden, are denied to have come from this source; the coarsest and oddest political ties are broken asunder without a regret; the whole rank and file of the Whig party North have marched, with no flying drums and beating the Fugitive's March, into the Abolition camp; and once on their feet, they express a goodly number of both the soft and hard Democracy, unit, confident of success, they boldly proclaim their fixed purpose to acquire the control of the Government, and wield its immense power to the building up of the North and the pulling down of the South and the institution of slavery; that to the people of the ground, and cover with its fragments all this glorious Southern land, in which are the graves of our fathers and the inheritance of our issue ones. And what is more and worse, they are able to accomplish it if the North is united. There are but two remedies. One has been repudiated. The other has before he done to our Southern brethren, and holds out in a spite of the scold of *The Atlanta Journal* and the laboring wretches of *The Chronicle and Sentinel*. The South must unite in serried rank, and move like an embattled host, with fixed bayonets, and without a discord and foot-fall upon the foe. But even then we will be out-fanked and overpowered. We must have Northern allies. If they will enlist, under our banner, we will stop to inquire into a their antecedents, nor question their motives. If they desire spoils, we will strip the dead. They need not march in the van, and this is a guarantee enough of their fidelity. But where are these allies?

They are the Democracy who stood by the Nebraska Bill. With their aid the South is certain of victory. Will the whigs of the South tell us why they cannot coalesce with them?

## SETTLEMENT OF KANSAS.

The settlement of Kansas is now in rapid progress, but the accounts which we receive from the scene of action are so contradictory that it is difficult to form any definite idea as to the preponderating character of the emigration. We have published everything which came to hand on the subject, in order that our readers, if they please, may draw their own conclusions; as we find it impossible to arrive at any satisfactory result ourselves. If we may believe all that we find in the Southern journals, there is not the shadow of a doubt that Kansas is destined to become a slave State. One extract, said to be from a letter written in Kansas June 15th by a gentleman of Lexington, Kentucky, thus pronounces:

"From the great rush to Kansas, I am not unwarranted in saying, that in one year after the organization there will be 60,000 persons within her borders, and in less than three years she will form a new star in the American galaxy. The people are clamorous for the extinguishment of the military reservation, and it will certainly be done very soon. With as rich land as any one can desire, a fine climate, sufficient quantity of wood, coal in abundance, a country well watered, and with an industrious, intelligent, and enterprising population, Kansas, before many years, will be one of the first States in the Valley of the Mississippi. No doubt it will be organized very soon—it will be a slave State, and persons would be safe in carrying slaves with them thither, as numbers are already there. Kansas River is in the center of the Territory—larger than the Kentucky River, and is navigable for 170 or 200 miles."

This is evidently written to stimulate Southern emigration; and as it furnishes no details, its positive assertions will not pass for much. But a more plausible statement is the following, said to be from a paper called the *Enterprise*, published at Springfield, Illinois:

"Dr. White, of this city, has just returned from Kansas Territory. He describes the country as exceedingly beautiful and fertile, and believes it will not be long before it enters into the Union as a free and populous State. He informs us that people from Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, and other States, are flocking into the new Territory so numerously, that it will not fail to be secured to Southern influence and institutions. At the Weston and other points along the rivers bordering the Territory, emigrants arrive in such crowds that boats carry them over day and night, and disputes frequently arise as to who shall have the next chance to go over. Wherever settlements are made, registers are appointed, who faithfully record every first claim made to lands, that no disturbance will hereafter occur concerning preemption rights. The Courts are required to sustain this very excellent regulation; and everything in the formation of settlements progresses in an orderly and laudable manner."

Coming, as this information does, from a citizen of a free State, apparently unprejudiced, it bears with it the impress of truth, though the paper which gives it publicity is unfamiliar in this latitude.

A letter from Kansas, to the *N. Y. Herald*, contains the following paragraph:

"The amount of immigration, in the way of men and cattle, is surprising. Thousands and thousands are pouring in from all portions of the Union, but more especially from Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee. It seems to be a purpose *propense* to have it a Slave State. There is a story abroad that at all the ferries over the Missouri river they have a cow tied, and a committee to ask each immigrant what animal that is. If he says "A cow," all well—he goes over. But if he answers "A *keow*," they turn him back."

This is a repetition of the old story. That there is a large emigration from Missouri and Arkansas we can readily believe, for we have seen in the papers of that region every evidence of it. But the papers of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia have furnished us with no indications of the prevalence of an emigration fever in that section. As regards the carrying of slaves from Missouri to Kansas, there are but 87,000 in the State, and if the published accounts be correct, there is some danger of Missouri being left a free State by this movement. Large numbers of slaves are sent to the more Southern markets, where they bring higher prices than in Mis-

souri, others are taken with their owners to Texas, and the effect during the last few years has been to produce a decrease of the slave population of Missouri. What, then, will be the result, if, in addition, such swarms of slaveholding Missourians emigrate to Kansas? This suggests a doubt as to the truth of the accounts, and on this head we find numerous letters from Kansas to the Northern papers, which say that they are published with a view to discourage free emigration. A recent paragraph in the *Glasgow Times*, in chronicling the fact that the roads are crowded with emigrants all bound for the territory, asserts that the majority are Northerners. A citizen of Wayne county, Ohio, named John Gabriel, who is now in Kansas, locating land, writes to the *Canton, Ohio Transcript* of June 25th, to the following effect:

"A Slaveholding Junto have determined not to permit any anti-slavery people to settle in that territory. The Government functionaries are all slaveholders, or devoted to its extension."

"Mr. Vanderlice, Indian agent among the Iowas and Kickapoes, about thirty miles west of St. Joseph, had heard that an agent for a Free Soil company was in St. Joseph, who intended to locate a whole township of Free Soilers in Kansas, who were from Ohio and Pennsylvania, and that there were 20,000 emigrants from Massachusetts. Therefore this fellow and his gang ordered the agent out of the Territory, under the penalty of lynching; but the man fearlessly finished his business."

"Mr. Grable says that Vanderlice ordered him out of Kansas, with all the Free Soilers and Abolitionists, in the most indignant manner, notwithstanding four-fifths of all that are settled in the territory are poor people, and should vote against the introduction of slavery."

"He says that every emigrant is closely cross-questioned as to his political sentiments, and fiercely threatened with the vengeance of the myriads of slavery if he is tainted with Free Soilism."

It seems to be clear, however, that there are many persons in Kansas locating land who seemed determined, by a species of terrorism, to drive away Northern emigrants. Lynching is freely talked of, and these tactics have not been without effect on some timid people who have arrived there. One contrary effect of it, however, has been to hurry off the first expedition of the New-England Emigration Aid Company. This party started from Boston on the 17th, Monday last, and will receive accession at Worcester, Buffalo, and other places on the route. It is the pioneer company, to make preparations for the larger convoys which will follow. It will carry out all the requisite tents and tools for summer encampment. We doubt not that there will be a considerable emigration from the adjacent slave States to Kansas, but, thus far, they have been settlers of limited means, and without slaves. Before Gov. Reeder gets out, there will be towns founded, land cleared, cabins built, and fully ten thousand settlers.—*Pittsburg Dispatch*.

## FACTS IN HUMAN LIFE.

The number of languages spoken in the world amounts to 3061. The inhabitants of the globe profess more than 1000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about 33 years. One quarter die previous to the age of seven years; one half before reaching 17; and those who pass this age enjoy a felicity equal to one half the human species. To every 1,000 persons only one reaches 100 years of life; to every 100 only 6 reach the age of 63; and not more than one in 300 lives to 80 years of age. There are on earth, 1,000,000,000 inhabitants, and of these, 333,333,333 die every year, 91,824 every day, 3,730 every hour, and 60 every minute, or one every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are not longer lived than the single, and above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones. Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to being fifty years of age, than men, but fewer afterwards. The number of marriages is in proportion of 75 to every 100 individuals. Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes; that is during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than day. The number of men capable of bearing arms is calculated to be one-fourth of the population.

Great aches from little toe corns grow.