

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

JNO. S. MANN, EDWIN HASKELL, EDITORS.

FIDELITY TO THE PEOPLE.

COULDERPORT, FRIDAY, SEPT. 29, 1854.

Independent Democrat for Congress, JOHN J. PEARCE.

Anti-Nebraska candidates for Assembly WILLIAM FEARON, OF LOCK HAVEN. THOS. WOOD, OF MESCY, LYCOMING CO.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY NOMINATIONS

Commissioner for 3 years, G. G. COLVIN. Commissioner for 2 years, S. TAGGART. Prothonotary, H. J. OLMSTED. Registrar and Recorder, L. B. COLE. Treasurer, J. L. ROOKS. Auditor for 3 years, D. N. JINCKS. Auditor for 1 year, CYRUS SUNDERLIN.

Don't forget to vote "For a Prohibitory Law."

Those men who still doubt the aggressive spirit of Slavery, are requested to read the article on first page, entitled "The North and the South."

As this is the last number of the Journal that will reach some of our readers till after the election, we ask them to give the statements on the first page that attention which their importance deserves.

All the Senators chosen in Maine are against the Administration, and in favor of Liberty. To the House, the Republicans have elected SS, the machine democrats 24. That will do for Maine. Now let Pennsylvania follow the glorious example.

Putnam has analyzed the elements that make up the present Administration party, in an admirable manner. He describes one class as "Machine Democrats," and the picture he draws of this class is true to life. See first page for the article.

The article on the first page, from the Pittsburg Dispatch, in relation to the danger hanging over Kansas in consequence of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, will satisfy all candid men of the necessity of prompt and decided action for the protection of said Territory.

Allison White, Esq., of Lock Haven, has received the nomination of the Administration men of this district for Congress. So there was no occasion for H. H. Dent to write that pretty letter, saying he could not find it in his heart to refuse to serve the dear people. It seems there is another machine democrat in the district willing to spend two years in Washington for "eight dollars a day."

KANSAS EMIGRATION.—The second party of emigrants sent out to Kansas territory by the New-England Aid Society has reached its destination all in good health and spirits, and pleased with the prospects. A steam mill was purchased at Rochester, and has been sent out for them. The third party started from Boston on the 26th inst., and will be accompanied by Mr. Branscomb, the company agent.

Let every man who disapproves of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, say so by his vote. Every man knows how to do that in such a way as will make it impossible to be mistaken. The people of Maine, Vermont, and Iowa have taken good care to speak so that no man can misunderstand them. We believe the people of Pennsylvania, and especially of Potter county, will speak in equally emphatic and unmistakable language.

All of the speakers at the hunker mass meeting on the 9th of Sept. admitted that the old party issues were disposed of, and that the only issues to be decided at the next election related to Slavery and Temperance. Now, as there could be no issues, were there not men advocating Liberty and Temperance, and other men opposing them? It follows that one of the parties in Pennsylvania is opposed to the Maine Law and in favor of the Nebraska bill. Does anybody in this county doubt which party is for and which party is against the Douglas fraud? All we ask is, that each voter will support those men and measures which his judgment approves, rather than an old party which has abandoned all the principles that made it respectable.

THE ACTION OF THE FATHERS.

Previous to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the policy of confining slavery to the Territory then polluted by it, was adopted under the lead of Thomas Jefferson. Immediately after the adoption of the Constitution, the Congress of the United States passed an act commonly called the ordinance of 1787, which forever excluded slavery from all the territory then belonging to us. It is well known that the early settlers of Indiana and Illinois, were chiefly from slave States, and were very anxious to take their slaves with them; and that Congress was petitioned year after year, to modify their excluding act, so as to permit the early settlers to hold their slaves for a short time. But Jefferson and his associates did not believe in the squatter sovereignty that would now justify the repeal of solemn compacts in favor of freedom; and so they refused to listen to the siren song of the tempter, or to let down a single bar which they had erected against the extension of slavery.

Thus Indiana and Illinois became free States. The fathers adhered to their determination to prevent the extension of slavery by positive enactment of Congress; and we say that slavery can be confined to its present limits in no other way; for it has desecrated every foot of American soil not protected by a positive prohibition of the servile institution. Hence the adoption of the Missouri restriction.

The great men of 1820 knew very well that slavery would be extended over our vast Western Territories, unless prevented by an act of Congress. So they followed up the action of the men who formed and adopted the Constitution, by passing an act forever excluding slavery from all territory lying north of 36 deg. 30 min., which was all that we had at that time. But in the year of grace 1854, the slaveholders find themselves the absolute masters of the American Congress, and of the Administration; and they require the overthrow of the policy of preventing the extension of slavery. It is done. The policy of the Fathers is abandoned. All the barriers to the extension of slavery are broken down. It is now claimed that slavery may be carried wherever the activity or audacity of the overseers can take it, no matter how nine-tenths of the American people should be opposed to its extension.

This monstrous doctrine has advocates and defenders in Potter county. These men advise acquiescence, submission to the outrage which trampled on a solemn compact in favor of freedom. And to prevent the people from rendering that righteous verdict which their hearts dictate, these defenders of the Douglas fraud go round from house to house, and from voter to voter, retailing private and petty scandal against the personal character of the nominees on the Anti-Nebraska ticket. Even they dare not attack the official character of a single man on the People's ticket. But we ask the honest portion of the Administration party, if any reason has been given that satisfies them of the propriety of abandoning the early and uniform practice of the government on this question of slavery extension? If not, then it seems to us that consistency, self-respect, and a love of country should induce you to rebuke, at the ballot-box, the men who procured the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and also the men who excuse, and apologize for that repeal. We do not ask you to vote for the nominees of the Republican movement on personal considerations; but because they are the representatives of the Anti-Nebraska sentiment of the country; and to vote for the Hunker nominees, is to vote for the allies of the administration and of slavery. Men of Potter county, do you believe the policy of preventing the extension of slavery, which Jefferson recommended and Washington approved, ought to be abandoned? If not, then why not say so at the ballot-box? Rebuke Douglas and the men in this county who advise submission to his monstrous iniquity.

A NOVELIST'S CONFESSION.—Bulwer, the novelist, in a letter to a gentleman in Boston, said, "I have closed my career as a writer of fiction. I am gloomy and unhappy. I have exhausted the powers of life, chasing pleasure where it is not to be found."

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

We hope none of our readers will overlook the great question of Temperance as they go to the polls on the 10th day of October. On the great importance of this vote we adopt the language of the Philadelphia Mail; as follows:

On the second Tuesday in October, the freemen of this Commonwealth will be called upon to decide whether the rum power shall still blight, with its baneful shadow, the homes of our citizens, destroying the fairest hopes of fathers and mothers, and rendering desolate the heart of friends and kindred—destroying honor, fortune, fame, and life itself—degrading men to the level of brutes, and over all of this great State, pauperizing the people; or whether the monster shall be throttled at the ballot-box, and ten thousand hearth-stones—which are now crowded with mourners—shall send up the songs of deliverance and thankfulness; and peace, sobriety, patient industry and happiness, going hand in hand, shall cover the land with gladness, and elevate the great mass of the people. Elevate them to the dignity of virtuous citizens—putting hope into the heart of the drunkard, and joy into the breasts of his friends.

Reader! it is for you, if a voter of Pennsylvania, to aid in this battle. You cannot, without shame and confusion of face hereafter, look an inebriate in the face, unless you lend the whole power of your personal influence, and the aid of your vote, to carry the great doctrine of Prohibition up to the Legislative Halls, this winter, as the prayer of the majority, from which they will listen to no appeal, and with which they will stand or falter. No man can, as a good citizen, be idle or undecided in this contest. Its vast results concern him and his children. The youth of our day have strong claims upon his action—the good of coming generations, the honor and dignity of mankind, the welfare of the State, all enforce the solemn obligation of action upon him.

BRIGHTLY BREAKS THE MORNING.

The news from every section of the country is most encouraging to the friends of freedom. Iowa repudiates the Douglas fraud, Maine strikes down the allies of Slavery, Vermont has annihilated the hunker party of that State, and everywhere the people are preparing to vindicate their manhood, and throw off the rule of Slavery. In our county the feeling is equally favorable. The masses in every Township are determined to rebuke the authors of the Nebraska iniquity, and they will do it. No trick of the Administration men of this Boro' will prevent the rendering of their righteous verdict. No secret circular, got up a day or two before the election, for the purpose of slandering the best men of our county, will avail our hunker friends; and we advise them to look back, and see how little they accomplished in this way whenever they have made the attempt, and save their own self-respect by submitting gracefully to the defeat which awaits them. The contemptible tricks and lies which are frequently resorted to, to save a sinking cause, will only make the condemnation of the people the more emphatic and conspicuous.

MAINE.

It is amusing to read the Administration papers of Maine. The Bangor Mercury, very "frankly" acknowledges, with shame and mortification, that it has meddled with politics, and promises to abstain hereafter. "We dry up" in all things political," it says, "and will be found meek, useful, literary," &c. The Pictou Gazette looks at the result and meditates. Thus: Reed, Paris, Carey, 42,659 Morrill, 43,960 "This is 384 towns! The Observer saw in this, old and dead issue—Reed, dead—Paris, dead—and then Carey; but let it say its say. We passed on and found another, whom we recognized as an old line Democrat—a heavy plank lay across his breast, and had "crushed out" the vital spark—we hastily removed it, and in doing so our eye caught a glance of what appeared to be an inscription; we commenced reading, and soon discovered that it was one of the planks of the Baltimore Platform—it read thus:—"Resolved, that the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made." It closes its meditations by pointing at the Congressional returns already recorded, and is for "retiracy." Here is the table:—

Table with 2 columns: District, Name, Votes. 1st Dist. J. M. Wood (Anti-Nebraska) 3027. 2nd Dist. John S. Perry 2843. 3rd Dist. (38 towns) E. Knowlton, 1454. 4th Dist. S. P. Benson, (A. N.) over 4000. 5th Dist. Israel Washburn, 2090. 6th Dist. (57 towns) J. Milken, (A. N.) 1107. [C. N. Leader.]

The Issue in Pennsylvania.

We believe every intelligent man knows that William Bigler is the Representative of the pro-slavery feeling in this State. That every man who approves the Nebraska bill, so understands it is certain, and we do not see how there can be room for doubt. But there may be some who have not seen all the evidence on this point, so we give one more item. The largest Bigler meeting held during the campaign, met in Independence Square on the 19th of September. On looking over the proceedings as noticed in the North American, we find the following resolution as one of the series which was cordially endorsed by the meeting:

Resolved, That the administration of President Franklin Pierce has been directed with a single eye to the true interests of the people; and that the President's enlightened approval of the recent legislation of Congress for the formation of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas proves him to be a Chief Magistrate imbued with just principles of Constitutional Freedom, recognizing in its broadest sense the principles of self-government, and eminently entitled to the warmest support, and cordial confidence of the United Democracy.

The North American commenting on this resolution, says:

This, we think, settles the fact that the Democracy have chosen to go into the present gubernatorial canvass with the Nebraska bill as a part of their political creed. From this time it may be considered as written upon their banners, and no one of their faith and fraternity can hereafter venture to deny or evade the doctrine. On this issue Gov. Bigler, who has hitherto dodged the responsibility, will be obliged to go before the people of Pennsylvania asking their suffrages to reflect him to the first office in the Commonwealth, and from that test of his popularity, he cannot, if he would, escape. His party have forced it upon him, in a manner which makes him an impetration for the time of the odious measure which rescinded the Missouri Compromise, and to that extent legislated slavery into the free soil of the Union. As a proof of this one of the most prominent speakers at the meeting on Monday evening, in alluding to the fugitive slave law and the Nebraska bill, said they involved the principles on which the Democratic party had heretofore triumphed, and that "in applying these principles to the present contest, he regarded Gov. Bigler as their type. He did not speak of Gov. Bigler as the Governor, though in every act and feature of his administration he had done nobly, but he spoke of him as the type of a principle, which had been the basis of the action of the government." So much for this bold and palpable committal of the Democratic candidate for Governor to the principle of the Nebraska outrage. He is fairly in the field now upon that platform, and we shall have opportunity hereafter to discuss his claims on that ground to popular confidence and support.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY.

The good work goes bravely on. Even Putnam's great Monthly, the leading Magazine in America, has thrown its powerful influence, on the side of Freedom. In the September number the leading article is entitled "Parties and Politics," and it deals manfully with the giant evil. We commend the remedy it suggests to all men who desire to act the part of freemen.

The following extract is to the point:

"We have dwelt upon the proceedings of the pro-slavery party so long, that we have left ourselves little space for arguing upon other parties' duties in the crisis. But we will not speak to them as parties. We will say to them as Americans, as freemen, as Christians, that the time has arrived when all divisions and animosities should be laid aside, in order to rescue this great, this beautiful, this glorious land from a hateful domination. As it now is, no man who expresses, however moderately, a free opinion of the slave system of the south, is allowed to hold any office of profit or trust, under the General Government. No man can be a President, no man a foreign minister, no man a tide waiter, or even the meanest scullion in the federal kitchen, who has not first bowed down and eaten the dirt of adherence to slavery. Oh! shameful debasement,—that under a Union formed for the establishment of liberty and justice,—under a Union whose motto is Liberty and Justice under all Stars,—under a Union and cemented by the blood of our parents—a Union whose mission it was to set an example of republicanism, freedom, and commend it to the panting nations of the world,—we freemen of the United States, should be suffocated by politicians into a silent acquiescence with despotism! That we should not dare to utter the words or breathe the sentiments of our fathers, or propagate their principles on pain of ostracism and political death! Just Heaven! into what depths of infamy and insensibility have we fallen!"

"We repeat, that until the sentiment of Slavery is driven back to its original bounds, the States to which it legitimately belongs, the people of the North are vassals. Yet their emancipation is practicable if not easy. They have only to evince a determination to be free, and they are free. They are to discard all past alliances, to put aside all present fears, to dread no future coalitions, in the single hope of carrying to speedy victory a banner inscribed with these devices:—The Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.—The Restoration of the Missouri Compromise.—No more Slave States.—No more Slave Territories.—The Homestead for Free Men on the Public Lands."

Don't waste any time in personal altercations. Hold up to every one who is seeking after the truth, the facts which call for independent political action, and the necessity for reform in the legislation of the State and Nation. But where a man begins to dodge and quibble, and make insinuations against private character, or defend the Nebraska bill, be sure that he is willfully blind—an "exerecense"—who votes without regard to reason or principle. Such men are governed by prejudice, or the expectation of personal benefits, and whoever argues or reasons with them, is fooling away his time.

HON. C. B. CURTIS.

This gentleman has been treated in the most shabby way by the old hunkers of his District, and we rejoice to hear that the people have thought proper to do him justice.

We hear that a large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of McKean county met at Smethport on Tuesday, at which Mr. Curtis met with a hearty reception and a generous endorsement. The following article from the Olean Journal will explain the action of the leaders, and show up the genuine spirit of hunkerism. The Journal was a supporter of the Administration at the time the Nebraska bill was introduced, but it has opposed that measure with ability and effect, and its suggestions are entitled to respect. It says:

The Democracy of the adjoining Congressional District in Pennsylvania, it seems to us, have been very illiberal, unwise and unjust in their treatment of Hon. C. B. CURTIS, present Representative. His course in Congress for the past three years has been able, consistent and dignified, and he has been one of the most prominent members of the Pennsylvania delegation. He was re-nominated after serving one term, and triumphantly elected. In obedience to the dictates of his own conscience, and in accordance with instructions received from home, he opposed the passage of the Nebraska bill. The sentiment of the people of his District is most positively in his favor in this respect; but that sentiment is controlled and suppressed by a little knot of intriguing politicians—"King Caucus" rules in that State with an iron spirit and the people have little chance to be heard. So far, we believe none of the Conventions in that District have mentioned his name in the resolutions they have seen fit to adopt. His course and his valuable services have been completely ignored. This would not appear in so flagrant a light, were there any reason to believe that he had not reflected the sentiment of the People, and been in all respects an able and consistent Representative.

Under all the circumstances, Mr. Curtis ought to enter the field as an independent candidate for reelection, and appeal directly to the People. That they would sustain him triumphantly, there is little reason to doubt. He should do this at once, and "stump" the entire District and expose the rotten combination which has seen fit to treat him in such an insulting manner. The People surely would not desert a man who has been this consistent in his political career, and faithful to their interests, besides incurring the praise and commendations of the Post-Master General.

THE DEMANDS OF SLAVERY.

Every intelligent man in the County, is aware that the war with Mexico was brought on to enable the South to extend slavery; that the fugitive slave law was enacted to satisfy the South, so that California, a free State, could be admitted; and that the Missouri Compromise was repealed to enable the slaveholders to carry slavery into Kansas and Nebraska. It is also well known that other grand schemes for the extension and perpetuation of slavery, are matured. These have been exposed by Col. Benton, Senator Seward, Mr. Chase, and others. Mr. Sumner made a great speech at Worcester the other day, in which he alluded to these plans in the following true and unanswerable paragraph:

Already its schemes of new aggrandizement are displayed. With a watchfulness that never sleeps, and an activity that never tires—with as many eyes as Argus, and as many arms as Briareus—the Slave Power asserts its perpetual supremacy; now threatening to wrest Cuba from Spain by violent purchase, or more violent war; now hankering for another slice of Mexico, in order to give new scope to slavery; now proposing once more to open the hideous, heaven-defying slave trade, and thus to replenish its shambles with human flesh; and now, by the lips of an eminent Senator, asserting an audacious claim on the whole group of the West Indies, whether held by Holland, Spain, France, or England, as "our Southern Islands," while it assails the independence of Hayti, and stretches its treacherous ambition even to the distant valley of the Amazon.

BEAR UP BRAVELY.

We like the man—aye, and the woman too—who bears up bravely under worldly trials and disappointments; who, when some unforeseen and sudden blow knocks a prop from under him, on which he leaned, and prostrates him suddenly in the dirt, gets up again with all convenient dispatch, wipes the dust from his face, adjusts his torn garments with as good a grace as possible under the circumstances, and sets himself to work cheerfully to repair the damage that may unfortunately have been done. What good does it do me to bewail his misfortunes—to sit down under a load of accumulated evils, which grow none the less while we are idle, and cry out for help to those who are busy helping themselves?—Moore's Rural N. Yorker.

We have never known a time in this county when farmers stood more in need of such advice, and notwithstanding the severity of their losses by the drought, fire, and frost, we have as yet seen none who did not "bear up bravely."

EFFECTUAL RETALIATION.—A Quaker had a quarrelsome neighbor, whose cow being suffered to go at large, often broke into the Quaker's well-cultivated garden. One morning, having driven the cow from his promises to her owner's house, he said to him, "Friend T., I have driven thy cow home once more, and if I find her in my garden again,—" "Suppose you do," his neighbor angrily exclaimed, "what if you do?" "Why," said the Quaker, "I'll drive her home to thee again, friend T." The cow never again troubled the Quaker.

A FREE FIGHT.

The Chicago Tribune says that the Whigs of Illinois are opposed to making party nominations the coming fall, and "in favor of a free fight from the lowest to the highest office." The Janesville (Wis.) Gazette (one of the most conservative Whig papers in the Northwest) remarks as follows upon the declaration:

"It looks very much now as though the Whigs of Illinois would not be alone in their action. There seems to be a tendency in some of the Free States to let all other issues main quiescent till a decision is had directly from the people, whether Slavery is to be longer tolerated or not. Such is the issue presented by the Madison resolutions, and if the same spirit conducts the campaign that characterized the deliberations of the convention, we need not fear the result. The people are thoroughly aroused in the matter, and their strength only needs concentrating to insure their triumph."

That is the way all honest opponents of the Nebraska perfidy feel and act; and this accounts for the rage of the caucus men. They see that an amount of bluster and denunciation, sound and fury can keep the people from acting independently for freedom.

The following, from the St. Joseph (Missouri) Gazette of the 6th of September, is probably entitled to more credit as authority than those men hereabouts who are talking simply for the purpose of gaining votes. The Gazette is published near the Kansas line, and knows what it affirms. Freemen, will you rebuke the authors and defenders of the bill that enabled the slaveholders to take their slaves into Kansas, or will you remain the tools of party and submit to the outrage? Says the Gazette:

"Emigrants are pouring into Kansas. Many of them, we learn, are from free States. Misfortunes are wide awake; scores of them have gone and are still going into the territory. Hundreds, we learn, are going in from Arkansas and Tennessee. Most of those who are settling in Kansas from the western free States, such as Indiana and Illinois, are in favor of making Kansas a slave State. Kentucky, too, is turning out her due proportion of emigrants for Kansas, all of whom are in favor of making it a slave State. We think there is but little doubt that Kansas will be a slave State, while we believe Nebraska will be free."

SECTIONALISM.

The Southern newspapers are crying out against Northern periodicals and journals, for assuming what they are pleased to term a sectional character—in other words, for admitting articles into their columns upon the subject of Slavery. Harpers' and Putnam's Magazines have committed unpardonable offences of this kind, and are denounced unparagonably by all parties south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Will these Southern editors be good enough to point out a periodical published in the South which is not strictly Southern and sectional in character? Can they name one which is not the strenuous advocate of Slavery? There is the Southern Quarterly Review at Charleston, whose staple is Slavery; the Southern Literary Messenger at Richmond, the same; and De Bow's Review, which purports to be published at New Orleans, but is edited in this city by the Superintendent of the Census, also intensely Pro-Slavery. Every newspaper printed in the slaveholding States, with two or three exceptions, is Pro-Slavery; nineteen-twentieths of them intensely so. Even their agricultural papers have "Southern" incorporated in their title-pages, and interwoven in every line. We hear of "Southern Commercial Conventions," "Southern" manufacturing establishments, which make the strongest sectional appeals for support, and "Southern" colleges, which do the same thing. Almost every enterprise at the South is gotten up in a spirit of antagonism to the North, and makes the lustiest appeals to the bitter sectionalism of the South for support.

How strange; that a people who live, and move, and have their political and social existence, in an air of sectionalism, should rail out at the slightest indication of a similar spirit at the North!

But the truth is, there is very little sectional feeling at the North. The Northern people are opposed to Slavery, but they are not opposed to the South. On the contrary, they hail with pleasure every indication of improvement and prosperity which is exhibited at the South. The North builds railroads, churches, and schools, for the South by the most liberal contributions and subscriptions of stock. Hundreds of thousands have been freely contributed at the North, to relieve the sufferers from fires or from pestilence. This is as it should be. Sectional hatred, or jealousy, is a mean, narrow spirit, unworthy of a free people. There are Northern men, doubtless, though few in number and inconsiderable in weight, who hate the South; but such is not the spirit of the great body of the Northern people, who, while they hate Slavery, cherish the kindest wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the South. [National Era.]