

# THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

JNO. S. MANN,  
ADDISON AVERY, } Editors.

FIDELITY TO THE PEOPLE.

COUDERSPORT, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 2, 1854

The story of the fall of Sebastopol and the surrender of the Russian army of the Crimea, was premature. The British and French papers were hoaxed.

We are pleased to learn that the iron plows, manufactured by D. B. Brown at his new foundry, are giving entire satisfaction wherever used. One of our oldest farmers says it is the best plow ever sold in this county. We trust our friends will not think of buying elsewhere, until they have examined the stock at the new foundry.

Are the friends of this paper determined to give it a living support, or is it to be of the number that hard times and a scanty support, destined to a discontinuance? There are live men enough in the county to make the Journal independent in its financial concerns, and not feel themselves. But to do this, there must be action soon. Talk will not answer. We hope this hint will be sufficient, as this is a subject that we cannot allude to very often; and we have no urging to do.

Our citizens who for nearly a year have been scantily fed on one sermon in four weeks, with an occasional extra preach from some passing clergyman, are now enjoying a feast of fat things. Four excellent sermons every Sabbath, and sometimes five; a large and interesting Bible class in the Sabbath school; and prayer meeting at the school house two evenings in a week.

Besides all these, there has been a singing school started expressly for the benefit and improvement of Church music. It was opened on Monday evening last. The teacher is no itinerant vagabond, but one of our most respected and substantial villagers, to whose care and instruction no parent can fear to commit his child.

The Academy reopened on Wednesday of last week, with twenty-eight scholars. By Monday last, the number had swelled to fifty—a goodly number of them being new students—and the cry is still "they come!"

During the vacation some repairs were made in the recitation room, which add a good deal to its comfort and appearance. No student who comes with right motives—the desire to learn, and the intention to behave properly—can fail to be benefited by being a term or two under Mr. Bloomingdale's tuition. The terms are pretty high, but no pains will be spared to give the student the worth of his money.

We say then "come one, come all" who want to get a thorough education. Fill up the old Academy till Mr. P. will have to enlarge his borders, and can afford to sit up the grounds, and make it as pleasant outside the building as it is inside.

## WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

While some of the woman's rights women for some days past have been making speeches at a Convention at Philadelphia in behalf of their rights, a "bright, particular star" of the sisterhood has been settling the question for herself in the old-fashioned way:

"Married, at Carmel, New-York, on Tuesday, October 17, by Rev. H. G. Livingston, Dr. James H. Merritt to Miss Antoinette Brown."

Thus, we presume, the younger sisters of the woman's rights societies will drop off as the older ones disappear, until the last of the Bloomers "is left blooming alone."

The wit of the above is rather obscure, but its bad taste and impertinence is unquestionable. If any of the "woman's rights women" had made speeches in Philadelphia or anywhere else against the marriage relation, there would be some excuse for this universal cackle, set up by old fogym at the marriage of Miss Antoinette Brown; but as a large majority of the speakers at the Woman's Rights Convention have always been married ladies, and as none of them have ever said anything against the relation, we do not see how any man can give a decent excuse for writing such a silly paragraph as the above.

Rev. Antoinette Brown, of South Butler, N. Y., is not married, but we do not see how that can affect the character of these allusions to woman's rights.

## THE NEXT U. S. SENATOR.

Several prominent men have already been named for this important post. Most of these are entirely out of the question. A large majority of the members elect of our Legislature were chosen on account of their opposition to the Douglas outrage, and they will undoubtedly elect a Senator who has given some evidence of his opposition to that scheme. There have been three men named who have this qualification, and only three. These are A. G. Curtin, of Center, Wm. Larimer, Jr., of Pittsburg, and Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford. Either of these would be worthy representatives of the Anti-Nebraska sentiment of the State; but we think the choice should be between Gen. Larimer and Hon. D. Wilmot—because these men have done more to bring about the present hopeful public sentiment than any other two men in the State. Of these two, while our partialities lean to General Larimer, our judgment is, that the election of the Hon. DAVID WILMOT to the Senate of the United States would be the greatest blow ever struck at hunkerism in Pennsylvania, and therefore we hope those members of the Legislature who are in favor of forming a great Republican party for the purpose of resisting the aggressions of Slavery, and of giving effect to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, will unite on Mr. Wilmot as their choice for Senator. Thus we agree in the main with the following excellent article from the Wellsborough Agitator:

OUR NEXT U. S. SENATOR.—Soon after the passage of the Nebraska bill, the Administration papers grew insistent with success, and chuckled amazingly over the idea that, as Senators were chosen for a term of six years, and as a large majority of the Senate was friendly to the aforesaid infamous bill, the chances for its repeal were "nowhere" for the next six years. Perhaps the results of the November elections will convince those editors that it is not always safe to add insult to injury, especially when the people are the injured party.

The Legislature of this State is anti-Nebraska in both branches by a fair majority. The House stands 74 known anti-Nebraska men to 52—some opposed and some favorable. As an United States Senator is to be chosen next winter, we hope the most efficient anti-Nebraska man in the State will be the unanimous choice of that body. The national Senate has been the refuge of the worst kind of fogym too long, and it is high time that it was thoroughly reformed. These are the times that try men's principles—peculiarities, and peculiar men are wanted to represent them. Pennsylvania needs to be represented by her best and bravest spirits. She needs, and must have a man of strong points and deep-set free soil sympathies to represent her. He must be candid and fearless; imbued with a deep love of Truth, Justice, and Humanity. He must have proved himself an anti-Nebraska man from principle, and, as such, his course on that question and kindred ones must have been straightforward in the past, under all circumstances. He must be neither a slave to a venal ambition, nor a cringing worshipper at the shrine of public opinion. He must be a true man; warm with noble impulses, shaping his actions by Reason and Intuition no less than by the experience of the past. Such a man would confer distinguished honor upon the judgment of his electors, and add another name to the list of able statesmen which Pennsylvanians will remember with pride and pleasure. Such a man, and such only, can help reform the abuses in our legislative department, and roll back the tide of Southern influence which threatens to wholly corrupt the channels of legislation. Pennsylvania has but one such spirit—active in the present and prudent for the future—that man is DAVID WILMOT.

## A MAINE LAW ARGUMENT.

On the arrival of Governor Burt at Nebraska on the 6th of October, a reception meeting was held, at which Geo. Hegner, an agent of the Government, made the following statement:

"That satisfactory arrangements had been made between the Government and the Indians, to allow of the immediate settlement of the country. He had no doubt but that the whites could live in harmony with the Indians the remainder of their stay, if they were only careful to maintain the pledges of the Government, that spirituous liquors should be excluded from the settlements. Plain words were used in speaking of the folly, danger, and guilt of those who would jeopardize the peace and safety of the community by giving alcoholic liquors to the Indians. If liquor was to be given to the Indians, then no one's peace and life was secure—no safeguard existed against drunken revelry, and savage ferocity, awakened to madness by the 'fire water,' which would consume the peace and safety of those who had come here, expecting to enjoy the shelter of American law."

Is there any man in this county who can deny the truth of the above statement? Is not the "peace and safety" of this community just as much jeopardized by the sale of intoxicating drinks as the community in Nebraska? And if there is folly, danger, and guilt in giving intoxicating drinks to the Indians in Nebraska, what shall be said of a man who will deal out whiskey with one hand, and votes with the other on election day? We submit these questions to an intelligent community, and ask if they are not entitled to serious attention.

THANKSGIVING.—Gov. Bigler has recommended that Thursday, Nov. 30th, be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer throughout this Commonwealth.

## THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

There are a few Whig papers in this State that did their best during the canvass to keep up the old party organizations, and which are blind enough to insist that the Whig party of Pennsylvania is yet all powerful. It is fortunate for the State that a large majority of the Whig papers rose superior to such narrow views, and especially so that the Hon. JAMES POLLOCK deemed the triumph of principle of more importance than the preservation of the Whig organization. It is apparent to the dullest comprehension, that Judge POLLOCK owes his election to his fearless advocacy of the great American idea, as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, and to his frank and manly efforts in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic. His fearless utterance of the truth commended him to all good men; hence his glorious vote.

But we find in the *Muncy Luminary* an account of a speech made by Judge POLLOCK, since his election, to his political friends, that adds still further to the evidence of his fitness for the station to which the people have called him. The speech shows the Governor elect to be the man for the hour, and we commend it to the careful attention of the *Erie Gazette*, *Bradford Argus*, and such other papers as still think the Whig organization ought to be preserved. According to the *Luminary*, Judge POLLOCK said:

He wished it to be remembered, that, although he was now, and had been identified with the Whig party, yet he did not claim his election as a Whig victory, nor did his Whig friends deem it such, but that it was emphatically a victory of the People over the advocates of principles which they could not sanction or support. To all, alike, Whigs and Democrats, the victory was to be ascribed as the result of their own hands.

Such a man deserves to be the champion of the triumphant party, and we hope his friends will have the good sense to drop old distinctions and unite together in one great, harmonious, invincible Republican party.

In relation to the Slavery question—He paid an eloquent tribute to the intelligence and patriotism of the people in their repudiation of the infamous Nebraska bill, and the attempt to perpetuate the curse of Slavery in our land by Congressional legislation, and said that freemen everywhere rejoiced at the idea of extending and perpetuating oppression and that in the trial hour, the people, true to their own instincts and the lessons taught by their fathers, would be found on the side of Liberty.

## AMUSEMENTS.

The Independent of Oct. 12, has an article on Amusements and Art, objecting to Christians going to the opera because it "cultivates a taste for dramatic representations"—"that it gives depraved fiction or distorted history set to music;" and even objects to the "moral dramas of the Bowery and Museum," meaning, I suppose, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Hot Corn," etc., and says—"There are subjects outside of the Church on whom such means had best be thoroughly tried, before they are applied to Christian families."

Then is asked—"Where then shall Christians find rational entertainment, and enjoy the refining influence of music and of other art?" and among the answers to this gives the following:

Just now, too, in art, we have the study of Leutze's great painting of Washington at Monmouth, which its owner, David Leavitt, Esq., has generously thrown open to the public, at the National Academy. We shall not now speak critically of this new achievement of Leutze, as a historical painter; but no one can study the action of the horses in the foreground, the disorderly flight of Lee's detachment, the majestic mein of Washington, terrible in anger, restless in command; the craven, cowering look of Lee, smitten as by a thunderbolt; the hurried rally of the troops, the eager onset of the flying-artillery,—and not confess the power of art to reproduce in speaking forms the sublime passages of history.

If dramas are bad, are not battles? If we would guard our children from representations of false life in theaters, shall we exhibit to them pictures which shall cultivate in them a love, or at least a tolerance of the war spirit, at widest variance with the teaching of the Prince of Peace, and more expressly than any other sin condemned by Him. Whether the Independent is "straining at a gnat," I cannot say, but it is certainly "swallowing a camel."

Twenty-seven thousand dollars is the declared cost of catching and sending into Slavery of the negro Burns. Fifteen thousand of the sum was paid from the United States Treasury yesterday morning. Hail, Columbia! happy land!—*Tribune*.

## HUNKER DEMOCRACY.

We do not see how intelligent Temperance Democrats can longer be mistaken as to the real position of parties on the Temperance question. The following comments of the Boston *Evening Telegraph* on New-York politics, is a fair exposition of hunker democracy in all the States:

It is curious to see that the Administration party, despairing of making any political capital out of the universally unpopular Nebraska Bill, now place their sole reliance upon the power of thirst. *Frye* has taken the place of Free Trade in their political platform, and St. Tammany appears with a decidedly red nose, a staggering step, and a remarkably rummy breath. The call for the first meeting of the Administration party invited "Those who are opposed to the coercive, unjust Maine Law prepared by Myron Holley Clarke, the Whig nominee for Governor of this State, who object to have their houses searched and their property confiscated in violation of the Constitution and of the assaults of bigoted and vindictive demagogues, who are in favor of sustaining the principle of the veto message of Governor Seymour." And the *Day Book*, the new organ of the party, which with a genuine democratic contempt for Democracy, says of Mr. Clarke—"A pretty man he looks like! A country retail hardware merchant, a vendor of fish-bones, log-chains, oysters, frying-pans, and gimlets, set up for Governor!—a dealer in bolts and screws, hammers and hives, making laws for the people of New-York!" The *Day Book* lays great stress upon the anti-democratic attempt at laying down rules and regulations for the party; but, telling us what we shall eat or drink; when, where, and how, must we take of this and that beverage. It is a great pity that Bronson will not get out of the way, and let there be a "free fight" on the Liquor, as well as the Slavery question—a second York and Lancaster quarrel, with an amendment, substituting the red nose for the red rose.

## The Opinion of an Old Friend.

We have just received a very pleasant letter from one of the most reliable friends of Temperance and Liberty with whom it is our privilege to associate. Referring to the election in this county, and the lesson it teaches, our correspondent thus speaks of the Journal and its position. We ask the friends of Liberty and True Democracy in this county to take this opinion into consideration and see whether it does not suggest a duty that ought to be discharged without further delay. The decreased circulation alluded to was caused by adopting the advance-pay system.

If the Journal had continued with the same circulation it had eighteen months ago, you would have carried the county by a greater majority than you lost; and it would be well for the friends of Freedom, and those interested in the character of the county, to determine whether it is better to leave the county in the hands of the enemy, or a little effort and trifling expenditure place the Journal in the hands of at least half the voters of the county. Your paper would have had more influence than before, with the same circulation, because I think it is a stronger paper than it was.

We are pleased to see that a new interest is awakened in this community, in the Sabbath meetings. We hope to see the interest increase, until every family shall be well represented in some religious meeting every Sabbath. We believe this would add to the happiness of all. Are there any who think otherwise?

## WHISKEY AND NEWSPAPERS.

A glass of whiskey is manufactured from perhaps a dozen grains of washed corn, the value of which is too small to be estimated. A pint of this mixture sells at retail for one shilling, and if of a good brand, it is considered by its consumers well worth the money. It is drunk off in a minute or two—it fires the brain—rouses the passions—sharpens the appetite—deranges and weakens the physical system—it is gone—and swollen eyes, parched throat, and aching head are its followers. On the same salubrious upon which this is served, lies a newspaper, the new white paper of which cost three-fourths of a cent. The composition of the whole edition costing from ten to fifteen dollars per day. It is covered with half a million of types; it brings intelligence from the four quarters of the globe—it is strange or new as human knowledge—it is the state of the market—gives account of the late elopements, the execution of the last murderer—and the latest steamboat explosion or railroad disaster—and yet for all this, the newspaper costs less than the glass of grog—the juice of a few grains of corn. It is no less strange, than true, that there are a large portion of the community who think the corn, rice cheap and the newspaper dear, and the printer has hard work to collect his dues, when the liquor dealers are paid cheerfully.

How is this? Is the body a better payer-master than the head, and are things of the moment more prized than things of eternity? Is the transient tickling of the somnolent more congenial than the improvement of the soul; and the information that is essential to a rational being? If his hand is real value, would not the newspaper be worth many pints of whiskey?—*Forest City*.

DEATH BY RUM.—A man by the name of Geo. Taylor was found in Herbert A. Potter's unoccupied house at Hopkins' Mills, Foster, on Monday morning, burned to death. He, and a man by the name of Eldridge, have been accustomed to obtain liquor at the rum-shop of Lewis Curtis, and lodging in the house above mentioned. The cause of his death was rum, and the rum-seller the man who should be held responsible.—*Prov. Tribune*.

A PERTINENT QUERY.—With the voice of the people as expressed in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, the question is beginning to be seriously asked—Will President Pierce resign?

## PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND A PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

GOVERNOR.	PROHIBITION.
Pollock. Bigler. For. Ag't.	
Adams, 2124	2856
Armstrong, 2689	1949
Allegany, 10407	5118
Butler, 2555	2381
Bucks, 5493	1987
Bedford, 2157	2019
Beaver, 2233	1458
Berks, 5143	3493
Blair, 2706	1513
Cambria, 1627	1789
Carbon, 1056	1227
Center, 2774	2113
Chester, 5644	4412
Clarion, 2017	2173
Cleifield, 1188	1448
Clinton, 1497	935
Columbia, 1399	2180
Crawford, 3696	2867
Cumberland, 3157	2581
Dauphin, 4061	2224
Delaware, 2292	1556
Elk, 401	364
Erie, 3637	2536
Fayette, 3498	2440
Franklin, 3579	2739
Fulton, 705	876
Greene, 1746	2006
Huntingdon, 2614	1500
Indiana, 3161	1361
Jefferson, 1539	985
Lancaster, 1176	1140
Lawrence, 2576	991
Lebanon, 2636	1751
Lehigh, 3694	3226
Luzerne, 4851	4368
Lycoming, 2799	2263
McKean, 416	592
Mercer, 3934	2539
Mifflin, 1639	1287
Monroe, 625	1844
Montgomery, 5141	5539
Monroe, 757	976
Northampton, 3417	3655
Northumberland, 2121	2182
Perry, 3129	1412
Philadelphia, 28517	24386
Pike, 257	624
Potter, 748	656
Schuylkill, 4292	5388
Somerset, 2756	1368
Susquehanna, 2919	2126
Sullivan, 329	417
Tioga, 2448	1449
Union, 2841	1913
Venango, 1629	1406
Warren, 1400	1118
Washington, 4276	3457
Wayne, 148	1577
Westmoreland, 3773	3303
Wyoming, 1174	893
York, 4777	4707

Total, 204,068 167,001 153,342 163,510  
Pollock's majority over Bigler, 37,067  
Maj. against a Prohibitory Liquor Law, 1,168.  
Bradford (American) had 1,563 votes.

## VOTE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER AND SUPREME JUDGE.

Counties.	Sup. Judge.	Canal Com.	Moit.
Bigler. Darke.			
Adams, 914	1952	1313	1153
Allegheny, 4313	5351	5705	4627
Armstrong, 783	1932	1663	211
Beaver, 1197	1461	1299	1236
Bedford, 1228	2453	836	1562
Berks, 2474	8255	2794	2375
Blair, 487	1445	2925	721
Bradford, 2014	2201	1855	2420
Bucks, 2518	5148	2056	7717
Butler, 1656	2774	1159	1043
Cambria, 761	1705	810	1174
Carbon, 231	1229	734	947
Center, 349	2133	2341	391
Chester, 3726	4564	2670	3715
Clarion, 95	2103	1981	139
Cleifield, 382	1301	990	328
Clinton, 305	948	1149	316
Columbia, 431	2147	720	415
Crawford, 1669	2679	1744	1697
Cumberland, 1068	2651	2018	1115
Dauphin, 1401	2292	2553	1506
Delaware, 1379	1581	1528	2304
Elk, 1	344	373	4
Erie, 1494	2399	1694	1875
Fayette, 78	2534	3377	101
Franklin, 1457	2761	2114	1590
Fulton, 298	877	1297	337
Greene, 204	1972	1325	215
Huntingdon, 555	1416	1977	624
Indiana, 1356	1223	1140	1416
Jefferson, 120	945	1447	128
Juniata, 814	1176	359	791
Lancaster, 5676	4738	5561	5596
Lawrence, 1566	963	962	1611
Lebanon, 1401	1391	1299	1436
Lehigh, 7255	3992	1251	1749
Luzerne, 1069	4297	3573	962
Lycoming, 280	2274	2440	291
McKean, 284	469	30	275
Mercer, 1541	2513	351	1531
Mifflin, 641	1292	940	625
Monroe, 213	1894	223	178
Montgomery, 3140	5331	1851	324
Monroe, 295	918	388	207
Northampton, 679	3785	2242	675
Northumberland, 896	2185	945	737
Perry, 143	1462	1893	150
Philadelphia, 5872	25446	22104	11593
Pike, 88	651	51	109
Potter, 469	639	214	475
Schuylkill, 596	5377	3451	1065
Somerset, 1496	1151	1118	2245
Susquehanna, 1659	2133	1389	1668
Sullivan, 114	407	169	83
Tioga, 782	1402	1474	771
Union, 2010	1842	707	2652
Venango, 285	1413	1259	269
Warren, 722	1048	543	727
Washington, 1941	3549	2322	2900
Wayne, 515	1769	709	355
Westmoreland, 1492	3287	2433	1159
Wyoming, 237	857	765	218
York, 731	4612	4044	1194
Swaver, total, 73,571.			
Black, 167,010.			
Baird, 129,596.			
Darke, 83,331.			
Mott, 274,474.			
Black's majority over Baird, 48,141.			
Black less than Baird and Smyer, 27,157.			
Mott's majority over Darke, 199,743.			

Craton Lewis, of Ulysses, who always raises good crops, has sent us an ear of corn of his raising, that we shall take pleasure in exhibiting to any of our farming friends. It is eight-rowed, and fourteen inches long, and has 528 grains on it.

SCHOOL TEACHERS FOR THE WEST.—Gov. Slade arrived in Albany on Friday evening, accompanied by twenty-five young women on their way to the far west as teachers, under the patronage of the Educational Society. They are apportioned to Mississippi, Arkansas, Indiana, Illinois, &c. The Society has sent out over 400 teachers—some having gone to Oregon, California, and Texas.—*Tribune*.

## FROM THE CLEVELAND LEADER.

EXACTLY—MARK IT!

The Oligarchs are shrewd. "Why," demands the Richmond *Enquirer*, "should a German ask to be naturalized in so short a time? The present law is too liberal." Unquestionably. For Catholic Brownson has shown that the servile portion of the followers of the Papal Church, always pro-Slavery, have ceased to immigrate, and that the Germans now coming among us are hostile to Slavery in any and every form. Therefore, the Oligarchs say, "make the naturalization laws more stringent."

But look ye! The Washington *Union* speaks for the Administration—for General PIERCE, and poor ARNOLD DOUGLASS. It was brave in defending these "foreigners," one and all, before the Presidential election; but since, and especially ever since the 10th of October, it spurns them. Hear it, as it speaks on Tuesday, Oct. 17th, offering its hand to the Know-Nothings: "Naturalized citizens ought to see, in the immense increase of foreign emigration within the last few years, legitimate reasons for an earnest investigation by native citizens of the probable influence of this increase of foreign population upon our institutions. This is a fair and legitimate subject for discussion, and if it shall result in the conviction that our naturalization laws are defective, and require to be amended and reformed, the naturalized citizens ought neither to be surprised nor to complain."

Now put this and that together, and sum up the logic of the case in simplest form. "These Liberal Germans now here, and these emigrants now coming into the country, are anti-Slavery as well as anti-Jesuitical; they hate servitude in every form; they hate a Papal Supremacy and an Oligarch rule; therefore we will combine with Romanists, and deprive these Germans of citizenship." And this is the plot or plan of the Slaves South and the Serviles North.

Look a little further. The Washington *Star* is the *Jackall* of the Washington *Union*. It scents out the prey for the Oligarch and tracks the path by which he may secure it. It cares not about consequences, and looks not at means. The only question it asks is, whether its Slave masters are strengthened, and if they be, this pail pimp is contented. Just hear the Washington *Star*, then, as it applies practically the logic of the Washington