

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

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FIDELITY TO THE PEOPLE.

COUDERSPORT, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 9, 1854

We ask attention to the extract on the first page from the Hon. Gerrit Smith's Kansas speech. Since this gentleman has become a favorite with old hunkers, we hope they will all read this extract.

There is a communication from Rev. R. L. Stillwell of Bradford county in another column, which we hope no reader will overlook. We hope all temperance men will agree with its main point—That the next Legislature ought to pass the Maine law for the whole State.

The Rev. L. F. Porter will hold religious services at the old Court House on Sabbath morning next. He will also preach at Lymanville at 2 o'clock, P. M., and at the Court House again at early candle light. We hope there will be a general attendance. Services at the Presbyterian church morning and afternoon by the Rev. John B. Pradt.

The thirty-five counties in this State that voted for Prohibition, at the late Election, choose 19 Senators and 59 Representatives; the 27 counties that voted adversely elect 14 Senators and 41 Representatives. In spite of the great majorities against Prohibition in Berks, York, Schuylkill, Northampton and a few other Counties, it is manifest that the Maine law will be passed soon; probably at the next session—at least for the 35 Counties that gave majorities for it.

We have received a letter from the Secretary of the American Artist's Union (for which we paid five cents) enclosing a long advertisement, which we are asked to publish six months, and receive fifteen dollars in "Catalogues, Prospectus and Specimens." We have to inform the Secretary of this pretended Artist's Union, that he is no gentleman or he would have prepaid the postage on his letter, and that we think his whole concern is a humbug or he would have forwarded something substantial as an inducement to insert his advertisement. We have adopted the advance-pay system, and hereafter no advertisement will be inserted without we are secured for its insertion at the time of its publication. We are glad to see the county press generally adopting this rule. They have worked for nothing long enough. If Mr. J. W. Holbrooke, No. 505 Broadway, N. Y., will forward us the five cents wrongfully taken from us by his humbug letter, the account between us will be settled, otherwise we shall seek some other means of redress.

Good Advice Thoroughly Carried Out.

When the Hon. DAVID WILMOT made his bold appeals to the people of this State to rebuke the authors of the Douglas outrage at the ballot-box, we had no doubt of the result. Judge WILMOT is decidedly the best stump speaker in the State, and he never does anything by halves. His letter to Mr. RICHARDSON, in which the aggressions of Slavery were so vividly painted, was published in every liberal paper in the State, and produced a great sensation; and then his speeches in the glorious Wilmot District were irresistible. He advised the people to strike down the allies of Slavery, and most effectually have they taken his advice—notwithstanding Frank Smith, Esq., of Troy, made such herculean efforts to enlighten the people on the danger of listening to the great Champion of Freedom—Poor Frank. The next time he attacks a public man, he had better take one of his size.

The following majorities in Wilmot's District show what has been done for Liberty by a bold appeal to the people. We ask the Anti-Nebraska Democrats of this county to look at this record, and say whether they think they deserve to stand by the side of their associates in Tioga, Bradford, and Susquehanna:

Table with 4 columns: Counties, 1851, 1852, 1854. Rows include Bradford, Susquehanna, Tioga, and Total.

POLLOCK AND LIBERTY.

We do not know a man in the nation that occupies a prouder position at this time than Judge POLLOCK, Governor elect of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Nominated by the conservative portion of the Whig party, who undertook to confine him to old party issues, we felt and said that Free Democrats could not support him. But his letter to the Sullivan County Committee showed that he had shook off the influence of cotton Whigs, and was the man for the hour. As soon as his health would permit him to take the stump, his speeches gave additional evidence of his fitness and ability to be the champion of the new Republican party. His speech in Pittsburg on the 5th of September was reported in full in the daily Gazette of the 6th, and in the weekly of the 7th. It was a thorough-going Anti-Nebraska, Maine Law speech, printed copies of which reached this county before he did; and yet our sore-head hunkers say the Journal did not report the speech here because it was too Anti-Slavery to be read in other parts. If this was the only falsehood told by leading hunkers of this village during the campaign, we should perhaps think they did not know any better; but men who will stoop so low as to defeat an efficient and capable officer, who has but one arm, with the basest kinds of falsehoods, will do anything that promises success.

But Judge POLLOCK's consistency during the campaign should be well understood by all, for therein he has set a noble example, which we hope will have a lasting effect in this State. Unlike his dodging competitor, he boldly and fearlessly avowed his sentiments. He talked against Slavery, and in favor of the Maine Law, wherever he went, as well in Philadelphia as in the North. Upon this point, the Mercer Freeman, one of the most ultra Free Democratic papers of the State, has the following, which we commend to our hunker friends who are solicitous about Judge POLLOCK's position:

Right glad are we to believe that Governor Dieken's success will stand up manfully in defense of the great principle of free trade. While on his tour through this section of the State, in his intercourse with the people, in his public addresses as well as in private conversation, he preached the most radical anti-slavery doctrine. We are told, however, by pro-slavery services that in the eastern portion of the State, and especially where the commercial influence of Philadelphia was more immediately felt, his tone would be changed; that he would be "conservative," if not actually pro-slavery. There was an honest earnestness about the man which forbade his giving credence to these suggestions. Still, we have been so often deceived, that we were not altogether sure that we might not be again. A friend from this place, however, whose radical anti-slavery sentiments are long standing, has scattered any misgiving that we may have had on this point. He was in Philadelphia the week preceding the election, and learning that the Post was to address a public meeting in the city on Saturday evening, he determined to hear for himself the principles he would advocate there. He accordingly went to the meeting, which was attended by a vast concourse; and he tells us that the same great truths which Judge P. advocated at New Castle and Mercersburg, he proclaimed in the ears of the cotton merchants, shippers, and others of Philadelphia. He proclaimed boldly that the contest in this country was between Liberty and Slavery—that this was the question of the times—that the aggressions of the slave power must be met, and this Post vanquished, or it would destroy the liberties of the country.

We doubly rejoice, then, in the result of the recent gubernatorial contest,—not only the service who pardoned Albert, and recommended that our jails be thrown open as receptacles for fugitive slaves, and the system be made virtually a safe State, has been repudiated, but that the chair of State is to be occupied by a man who has a backbone stiff enough to keep him in an upright position.

VOTE FOR PRINCIPLE.

The N. Y. Evening Post, the ablest democratic paper in the nation, refused to support Governor Seymour, because the Convention which nominated him endorsed the Douglas bill.

Several papers tried to convince the Post that it was pursuing a bad policy, and among others the Utica Observer took it in hand. The reply of the Post is quite refreshing compared with the subserviency of its associates. Its closing paragraph is as follows:

The principle of the Observer is bad for another reason. What check have the mass of the party upon the corrupt proceedings of packed conventions, if they are to be deterred from denouncing them by the fear of giving a triumph to an opposing party? If it were understood that democrats would not support a ticket, by whatever name it was called, that did not represent democratic principles, democratic principles would make a much more conspicuous figure in democratic conventions than they have done of late years in this country.

THE PRO-SLAVERY AND LIQUOR INFLUENCES.

When we referred to Gov. Seymour's veto of the Maine Law as an evidence of the alliance between rum and hunkerism, we were replied to by some green and sensitive temperance democrat, with the declaration that Seymour was a free-soiler! We do not suppose any one believed the assertion at the time, but we allude to it just now, that all may see the position which Seymour occupies as the champion of the Nebraska outrage, and the candidate of the liquor men in the State of New York. What is true of New York is true of all the States as it is of this county, as anybody with half an eye open can see; and we thank our hunker friends for agitating the subject; so the Harrison scribbler, who would like to have the people believe, but dare not say, that the votes in that township against the Maine Law were polled by free-soil men, will please to fire away till his ammunition is exhausted.

We think it is perfectly plain, that here as elsewhere, the great body of the opponents of slavery extension are in favor of temperance and the Maine law, and the great body of the opponents of the temperance cause and of the Maine law, are pro-slavery democrats.

In proof of this we ask who procured and circulated the Maine law tickets in this county? Who stood at the polls even in Harrison township, urging each voter to "remember and vote for the suppression of the liquor traffic? Was any of this work done by Bigler men? If it was, we shall be happy to learn the fact. We can answer for the Republicans, that they printed and circulated in this county two thousand Maine law tickets; and cannot learn that the Bigler men printed or distributed a single ticket. On the other hand, a leading old hunker flooded the county with tickets against the law, and old hunkers were active at nearly every poll inducing men to put these tickets into the ballot box. In several townships, they succeeded in making it a party question, so that the liquor vote and the Bigler vote are nearly alike, and in one township precisely alike; and the Maine law and Pollock vote is in the same townships just as near even. Even in Harrison township, the vote for the Maine law is two less than for Pollock, so there is no evidence that any of the Bigler men voted for Prohibition. Take another fact. Every township that gave a majority for Bigler, gave a majority for the liquor influence, and every township that gave a good large majority for Pollock did the same for Prohibition.

When the greens over in Harrison gets these facts digested, we will furnish him some more, for we are happy to keep this subject before the people. We know full well that a large number of those who voted with the sham democracy at the last election, are good and reliable temperance men, and are honestly opposed to the whole scheme of slavery aggression. What we say is, that these have been led by old party prejudices to vote against their principles, and we have no doubt that the facts which are every day coming to light, will soon open their eyes to their false position, when they will unite with those who agree with them, instead of acting with those who disagree with them in every important particular.

A good example for all places to follow was set in Terre-Haute, Ind., at the recent election. While the polls were open all the groceries where liquor was sold, were closed, the Mayor having made a special recommendation to that effect on the ground that groggeries and the ballot-boxes were not good friends.—Warren Ledger.

There are quite a number of old foggy democrats in this county who might profit by the above example. We think all good citizens will say keep "groggeries and the ballot-box" as far apart as possible.

An important question will come up for decision at the next session of the Eulalia Division S. of T. We hope every member will attend and vote on the proposition.

"Men resemble the gods in nothing so much as in doing good to their fellow creatures."

HON. DAVID WILMOT.

We are much gratified, at the unanimity with which the press of Northern Pennsylvania are advocating the election of the Hon. D. Wilmot to the Senate of the United States. The Susquehanna Register, an old and steadfast whig paper, but since the passage of the Nebraska bill, an able advocate of the union of all parties opposed to that swindle, thus happily gives its reasons for desiring the election of Mr. Wilmot. We think these reasons ought to induce all the anti-Nebraska men to unite on the most efficient enemy of hunkerism for that post. Says the Register:

It being now ascertained that a majority of the Pennsylvania Legislature on joint ballot, will be Anti-Nebraska, the selection of United States Senator in place of Hon. James Cooper, whose term expires on the 4th of March next, is beginning to be discussed. Among the Whigs, Judge Conrad, of Philadelphia, Gen. William Larimer, of Pittsburg, Ex-Governor Johnston, and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens are talked of. There are many reasons why, in our opinion, the Free-Soil men, without distinction of party, should unite on David Wilmot for that office, provided he will accept it. No man in the State has labored more faithfully or efficiently for the cause of freedom than Judge Wilmot. For his straight-forward course, and manly adherence to principle, he has been denounced by the hireling presses of the Administration, and threatened with political annihilation. When it was found that he chose to follow the guidance of principle rather than the behests of party, as if at a preconcerted signal, the pack opened upon him, in full cry, and evinced a fixed determination to hunt him to death. It was even said that by deserting his party, he had already sealed his own doom. But in truth, instead of his having deserted his party, he has only maintained the principles that made him what he is, and the party—rather the party leaders—have deserted him. His course has been approved and ratified by the people of Pennsylvania, and most emphatically by the people of his own district. Pollock's majority in this Congressional district is 4,094! or a gain over Pierce's vote of 6,550. Does that look like Wilmot's being deserted by the people? He was never so popular—never so strong as now! and fortified as he is in his own integrity and the confidence of the people; those pigmy foes who have attacked him with so much vehemence, cannot injure him, but will be themselves slain by the recoil.

It is not for our own sake that we advocate Judge Wilmot's election to the Senate, but because of the effect of his taking a seat there at this crisis, and of the influence he would exert in the National councils. The struggle between Freedom and Slavery is not at an end. The Slavocracy are playing a desperate game for supremacy, and they will fight it out to the last. Every avenue through which they may seek to make further encroachments, must be guarded, and for that purpose we must have vigilant sentinels on the bulwarks of freedom. We know of no man who would be more keen-eyed to perceive the danger, or more prompt to sound the alarm, than David Wilmot. The friends of freedom throughout the North must look to it, that they send such men—men true and fearless in their antagonism to slavery—and none others to Congress.

We should glory more in the election of Judge Wilmot to the Senate now, than in that of any Whig in the State. It would demonstrate that the maintenance of principles, and not the resurrection of a party, is our object; and it would tend to cement together the Free-soil men into a great and invincible Freedom party, with the power and the will to place Pennsylvania in such a position that hereafter it can never be a question with the slavery conspirators whether they may count on our aid or our opposition. With Pollock for our Governor and Wilmot in the Senate, they would know where to find us; and should another occasion arise like that of the passage of the Nebraska bill, it would then be demonstrated whether or not Pennsylvania's voice can be heard and her influence felt as far as Washington.

Dr. H. S. Heath left this place last Monday for Kansas. We part with him with regret, for he has been one of the most useful of our citizens; but we bid him God speed in his glorious purpose to assist in excluding Slavery from the Territory which Douglas and his associates undertook to throw open to the "sum of all villainies." We hope the Doctor and his interesting family will be abundantly blessed for all the sacrifices they have made.

Duties in general, like that troublesome class of things called debts, give more trouble the longer they remain undischarged.

The Republican Party—Its Object and Prospects.

There is to be a new organization of parties—that is a fixed fact. When the two old parties met together at Baltimore in 1852 on the same platform, it was evident that the people could not be engaged again under that banner. Hence we find the progressive men of all parties uniting together to resist the aggressions of Slavery, and to restore the Government to its original policy. The new party has already assumed the name of Republican, and we think it a very appropriate name; and we think nine-tenths of the Northern people approve of its principles. We gave an article from the National Era week before last, giving the object of the Republican party as understood by the Era. Below we give an extract from a leading article in the Boston Telegraph on the same subject. We commend it to the attention of all men who think the Fathers of the Republic were honest men, and deserving the gratitude of their descendants. The Telegraph is replying to the Virginia Intelligencer:

In truth, the temperance reform has made and is making such rapid progress, that we begin to have great hopes of a political reform also, resulting in the total emancipation of the white slaves of the North from the cruel lash of the scorching overseers and whippers in, or what is still worse, of northern dough-face drivers like Pierce and Cushing. We make no secret of the object at which we aim, and not we only, but the great and growing multitude of which the Telegraph endeavors to serve as one of the trumpets and standard-bearers, and we hope the Intelligencer will republish this paragraph by way of information to its readers. That object is to put slaveholders and their aiders and abettors under the same political ban of rigid exclusion from all federal offices under which the New-England Federalists of the school of Washington and John Adams were put and kept by the Virginia slaveholders and their northern adherents for more than the third of a century, in fact, till nobody could be found bold enough to avow the heresies which had given occasion to this rigorous and rigorously executed proscription. The slaveholders can make no objection to being put into the same category and being subjected to the same fate with the Northern Federalists of the last generation. In point of property, education, intelligence, refinement and good morals, the Federalists undeniably stood in the front rank of society, and more cannot be pretended in the case of the slaveholders. Yet they were remorselessly trampled under foot, politically speaking—fairly squeezed to death, or at least kept under till their heresies were crushed out of such men as survived the operation. And what were those heresies? What in the case of the Federalists was the unpardonable political sin that could not be forgiven? What was it but precisely the very same heresy which the Southern slaveholders have of late united to sustain—the heresy of denying the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are born free and equal; the heresy of scorning and deriding the great democratic doctrine of the brotherhood and equality of man. With this profane denial in their mouths it is in vain for the slaveholders to expect to escape the political fate which befell their predecessors, the Federalists; and men who, like the slaveholders, considered themselves bound to govern, and who had quite as good ground, to say the least, as the slaveholders can have for that presumptuous, and as the event showed, and will show, futile idea. The very same causes which half a century and more ago placed power in the hands of Jefferson, must and will, and must speedily, destroy forever the political weight of the slaveholders considered as a separate interest and a party. long, may expect to see the famous overturn—the great democratic revolution of 1800—repeated on a larger scale, and with this difference, that the Virginia slaveholders, stripped of their false democratic viors, will be undermined, and on the top the real democracy of the North.

The meeting at the Court House on Tuesday evening last, called for the purpose of starting a literary association, was well attended, and the object of the meeting obtained. A Constitution and Bye-Laws were adopted, which, though cumbersome, as it seems to us, will doubtless prove satisfactory. But we will take the liberty of suggesting to those concerned in this movement, that we think it better for them to become members of the Coudersport Library Association, and so change the Constitution and Bye-Laws of this latter society as to make it sufficient for all the literary purposes of the village. The Library is small, it is true, but its volumes have been well selected, and a little effort now on the part of each friend of literature in Coudersport, would soon make the Library a credit to the village, and a profitable place for all to resort. We make those remarks not to throw obstacles in the way of the new movement, but to suggest a better way of carrying it on. There will be another meeting next Tuesday evening at half past six. Question for discussion:—"Is man a progressive being?"

DISPUTANTS. Affirmative. Rev. S. E. SMITH, L. F. PORTER, C. W. ELLIS, Esq. Negative. Rev. JOHN B. PRADT, C. W. ELLIS, Esq.

GRAND DIVISION.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of this State, at its session held in this city on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., of Pittsburg, Grand Worthy Patriarch. P. Fearon, of Philadelphia, Grand Worthy Associate. Wm. Nicholson, Philadelphia, G. W. S. J. M. Kincaid, Pittsburg, G. W. C. Wm. Tracy, Philadelphia, G. W. T. Rev. W. Boyd, Pittsburg, G. W. Chaplain. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver Co., G. W. S. [Pittsburg Gazette, Oct. 30.]

What the Nebraska Bill is Expected to Do.

The slaveholders are exulting at the prospect of making a slave State out of the Southern half of California. They say the passage of the Nebraska bill "smoothes the way" for making a slave State of California, and we have no doubt but it would have succeeded if the people of the free States had not struck down the allies of Slavery. Says the Richmond Enquirer: "The Nebraska principle of popular sovereignty and non-interference smoothes the way for the establishment of a slave State in Southern California; for, if the people of California choose to divide their public lands and set up another State, with Southern institutions, of course Congress will not presume to interpose any objection. The Nebraska bill forbids any interference, and leaves it to the people of any State or Territory to determine their own institutions. Southern California is peculiarly propitious to negro labor, and its inhabitants are very anxious that Slavery should be introduced among them."

Those Anti-Nebraska Democrats in this county who talked against that measure, but stuck to the party that forced it through, and thereby voted for it, are asked to look at the above and say what the prospect for restraining the slave power would be, if the Anti-Nebraska Democrats throughout the State had not taken a more manly course than their associates in this county took. In Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna, and in fact in nearly every other county in the State, they said the passage of the Nebraska bill was an outrage, and they voted so as to rebuke its authors, and prevent a like occurrence. The above, and similar language in a large number of the Southern journals, show the wisdom and necessity of such action. We hope soon to see the honest portion of the Anti-Nebraska Democrats of this county taking the same fearless and consistent course which their associates all over the free States have taken. We hope, for the honor of the county, that a goodly number already blushed at their failure to rebuke the allies of Slavery at the late election as they deserved.

The National Era, commenting on this language of the Enquirer, says:

Not so fast, Mr. Enquirer. Even "Spartan Slavery" must give way to a plain, unvarnished Federal Constitution. Our constitution-revering contemporary has forgotten a little clause in section 3, article 4, of that instrument, which declares that:—"No new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, without the consent of the Legislature of the State concerned, as well as of Congress." What are rights? "Spartan Slavery" may have it, it is plain it cannot set up a new State within the jurisdiction of another, without the consent of Congress, and this must be given by a formal act. Now, as it is certain that a large majority of members of the next Congress will be anti-Nebraska men, we should like to know why the Enquirer is so confident of its scheme? Does Senator Grant propose to introduce a bill at the next session, granting the consent of Congress to advance to the organization of a new State in California, in the expectation that the majority that is pledged to Slavery will pass a bill to open to Slavery an outlet on the Pacific? Let the people of the free States look to it. There is no safety for Freedom, so long as the present Congress or the present Administration has life. They are exposed every moment to surprise and treachery.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

We ask the attention of every reader to the prospectus of the American newspaper, which we publish in another column. We do not recommend this paper because we agree with all the measures it advocates, for we have always thought it wrong in many important particulars. But we advise our friends to look at its prospectus and to subscribe for the Tribune without delay, because it is the most perfect in its news department of any paper that we have ever seen; that is, it reports public meetings, lectures, movements, sayings, and doings of everybody worth repeating, as they are, and not like the New-York Herald, Journal of Commerce, and old foggy papers generally, to suit the taste of a certain class of readers.

There is another and most important reason why all true men should take and read the Tribune. Its whole influence is on the side of Humanity. Wherever there is weakness and suffering, there the sympathies of the Tribune go, to strengthen and relieve. It endeavors to increase the intelligence of the ignorant by improving and perfecting our system of common schools, by building up manual labor colleges, free lyceums, lectures, and reading rooms; and in every other way. It has labored incessantly, and with unflinching zeal, to dry up the fountain of misery and crime which is supplied by the sale of intoxicating drinks. It is also an excellent agricultural paper, for it keeps the farmer thoroughly booked up in all the improvements of stock, farming implements, and the best method of tilling the soil. Thus all classes will be benefited by reading the Tribune, and we hope its already large list in the county will be doubled by the first of January next.