

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

JNO. S. MANN, A. AVERY, Editors.

COUDERSPORT, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1855.

Lucius Bird is an agent for this paper, and is authorized to receive and receipt subscriptions.

John S. Mann will lecture before the Literary Association on Tuesday evening next.

The Life of Horace Greeley and other new books just received at the Journal Book Store.

Governor Clark of N. Y., has sent to the Legislature of that State, one of the best messages we have had the pleasure of reading in many a day.

Don't fail to read the article on the first page about "Preaching Politics." There is more wholesome truth in it than some ministers often get into a sermon.

We call attention to the proceedings of the Educational Meeting in Ulysses on the 3d inst. We hope to have the pleasure of publishing the proceedings of similar meetings in every township in the county. Keep the ball in motion, friends; and you will soon reap a rich reward. Sharon township has manifested a spirit of progress on this question, and we trust her enterprising citizens will take hold of this movement in earnest. Call your meetings and invite the Rev. J. B. Pradt, County Superintendent, to be present, and we will warrant a good meeting.

THE RIGHTS OF JURIES.

The glory of the common law is its universal trial by jury. In fact, no man's liberty is worth a fig, when the writ of habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury are not within the reach of every person. Hence all oppressors, and all apologists for oppression are constantly making efforts to destroy or fritter away the influence of juries. Hence the denial of this great safeguard of liberty in the Fugitive Slave Bill. The slaveholder knew perfectly well that he could always purchase a ten dollar Commissioner who would do his bidding. But to submit his claim to the bones and sinews of a man, to the decision of twelve independent citizens of a free State, was not to be thought of, because these would scrutinize the evidence, and if there were any doubts in the case, would decide in favor of liberty.

Yes, the trial by jury is the only barrier between the oppressor and the oppressed: Destroy that, and the people of the United States would soon be no better off than the people of Russia.

Whoever ridicules or endeavors to hold up to public contempt an honest juryman, who feels compelled by the law to find down by the Judge, and the evidence as detailed by the witnesses; to dissent from the other Jurors; does what he can to destroy the trial by jury. Such a man is not worthy of the rights of an American citizen.

It is the duty of every Juryman to decide the issue in question, according to his own best judgment, and whoever goes over to the side of the majority without being first convinced that the majority are right, is a perjured man!

And a Juryman who does conscientiously discharge his duty, in an independent, unbiased manner, has a right to be exempt from a public discussion of his conduct, even though he should, on his bended knees in the Jury box, address the Judge of all causes, asking for light to come to a correct understanding of the duty before him. To attack such a Juryman in a public print, we call an outrage, no greater it is true than to attack one of the Judges some time before for bailing the Defendant in the same case, but having more at stake in this independence of the Jury, we cannot let this late attack pass without rebuking the impudent author of it, who does not deserve so much attention; except that his weekly falsehoods may, by and by, be believed by a few innocents.

"Every man is responsible for evils which result from his own selfishness or indifference to the lives of men."

THE ADVANTAGES OF FARMING.

Now that the commercial world is all confusion and dismay at the pecuniary difficulties under which it is laboring, and the manufacturing business of the Nation is almost stopped, we trust our farmers realize the independence of their position. We do not know a single man who has kept steadily at work on his farm, be it ever so small, and no matter of what quality, but that has made money. We have no doubt but there are several men in this county, who, if they had kept an exact account of receipts and expenses, could report quite as favorably as the New Hampshire farmer alluded to in the extract below from the *Pittsburg Journal & Visitor*. We trust quite a number will begin now, and at the close of the year give the public the result of their labors for the year 1855. We publish the following account of small farming for the encouragement of all who have land to till; and we are very confident, that farming is, after all, the surest and best business which any man can follow:

Many seem so think that unless they can purchase some large tract of land, it is useless to get any. Now, in this we think there is a grand mistake. A man can get rich from the product of half a dozen acres, properly cultivated. Take an extreme instance. There is before us at this moment, the statement of a farmer of New Hampshire, showing what was effected on seven acres of poor swamp land, in the course of a few years. He paid for seven acres of this swamp \$639, in payments such as he could meet by thrift and industry, as they fell due. The price was thought to be exorbitant, and probably the looker on called it wasted money. The land, in fact, had been counted a useless spot, neither fit for pasture nor tillage. In less than nine years from the time of purchase, he had cut 3½ tons of hay from an acre of it, at one cutting. This farmer was not only a practical but a benevolent man, for he kept an exact account of all his expenditures upon this strip of swamp land, for nine years, in the hope, doubtless, that farmers may be induced to keep such accounts, and that their faith in the gratitude of mother earth to her sons for their attention to her, may be increased. The balance shows, that his expenditures and the interest on the cost, exceeded eight hundred dollars in the nine years, and yet, at the lowest price for hay, the lot has repaid it all, and much more. This rejected lot of land paid all the expenses of labor, fencing and manure, 6 per cent interest annually, and \$134.46, more. But if one stops here, the account is but half complete. Most of the lot when purchased, as we have said, was a swamp, filled with decaying logs, grown over with bushes in part, and in part bristling with stumps. Six yokes of oxen were required to plow it at first. "Now," says the statement, "the whole is a clean, level mowing field, free from all obstructions, except a few open ditches."

The land which a looker on, with hands in pockets, called a bad bargain at a gift, is now valued by the owner at \$200 per acre. He sold enough of the lot last year at \$166.75 per acre, to bring him \$565. In 1851 he sold one acre for \$340. This land abuts upon no village nor popular street. It was bought and sold entirely for agricultural purposes. Thousands of acres, answering to the description given of this, can be bought in Pennsylvania or in almost any State in the Union, for \$10 per acre to-day; in the fertile plains of the west for a mere song, with a clean title from the Government. Our New Hampshire farmer goes on to say that he put forth no special effort on this land. He attended to clearing up and draining it at leisure times when the weather was not favorable for other work, or when he had nothing better to do. For every day's work of a man, or a yoke of oxen, he paid one dollar. His account shows that the hay, which is put down as first quality herds grass, sold at only from six to eight dollars per ton, until 1852, when it settled down steadily at about nine dollars. The matter then stands thus; these seven acres, the number first purchased, have paid all the expenses of tillage, fencing, etc., paid their own original cost, and left a balance in favor of the farmer of \$134.46. Four acres and a half which have been sold, yielded \$905, and the two and a half retained are valued at \$200 per acre. Any one that understands addition can see how much that man cleared.

Now the above is an extreme case. There is no need that a man should purchase the worst piece of land he can find, nor is that the point of the argument of course. We have shown from the facts, what a man can do even with the worst land under an unpropitious sky, with enterprise, thrift and industry. The same can be done elsewhere, and with much less

labor than was required in the above case.

With what pride may that man look upon the fruits of his labor. No matter what the state of the stock market may be, or whether somebody fails, or struggles through sleepless nights and wearisome days to keep above water. There is my land, I have made it what it is. Its products are in the cellar, the granary and the barn: A little strip of land; my friend, carefully watched and tended, even if you have no time to tend it but in the twilight of a summer day; a strip of land out of the smoke and noise of the city, a little garden to watch, and a little home to love, these are what we all need; these will raise us above the sweeping blows of ill fortune, and the blasts of chance and change.

WHAT WAS SETTLED.

We were never more surprised than when we saw, in a Temperance paper a long article endeavoring to show that nothing was settled by the fall elections. We thought more had been settled than at any election since our time. We still think so, and we find all of our reform papers entertain the same opinion. We think it quite important that our triumph should be well understood by all classes, and for this reason again allude to the subject.

The *Prohibitionist*, one of the ablest Temperance papers published, speaks of the New-York election, says:

This election has settled one thing, at least—that the people of New-York, by a majority of nearly two to one, demand a Prohibitory Liqueur Law. The election of members of the Legislature shows this. The gubernatorial vote also shows it. Mr. Seymour went before the people on this single issue: the effect was, to a great extent, the obliteration of old party lines. Some temperance democrats doubtless voted for Mr. Seymour, and some anti-temperance whigs for Mr. Clark, under the influence of old party associations; but, as a general thing, the Liqueur Interest was concentrated upon Mr. Seymour, and his vote probably represents its utmost strength in the State.

The triumph of the temperance principle would have been even more marked and significant, had not the strength of its adherents been divided on two gubernatorial candidates. But for this, we believe Mr. Clark would have been elected by a plurality of from 50,000 to 75,000 over Mr. Seymour. This division, which nearly resulted in the defeat of our Maine Law Governor, was, we doubt not, most adroitly planned by our enemies; and this would have availed little, had it not been ultimately aggravated by an absurd panic among our friends, before which the most solemn and reiterated pledges, the commitments of interest, and of principle, and every maxim of policy and sentiment of exaltation, were swept away as the chaff of the summer threshing-floor before the wind.

Thank God, the right has triumphed. MYRON H. CLARK, who hesitated not to commit himself to the Maine Law in the days of its unpopularity, when politicians shrank from it as they would shrink from contagion—who, through a three years' senatorial career, gave it an unswerving and vigorous championship, that indicated the Christian statesman rather than the self-seeking politician—MYRON H. CLARK, the faithful friend of temperance—the honest, independent, clear-headed Senator, who never shrank from the performance of a duty, and never betrayed a public trust, and whose intelligence and integrity have always proved an overmatch for the cunning and ambition, though backed by position and talent, which have been pitted against him—MYRON H. CLARK, the man of the people and the man for the times, is Governor elect of the State of New-York!—and upon him, we doubt not, will devolve the signal honor, so insensibly rejected by Horatio Seymour, of signing a Prohibitory Liqueur Law for New-York, and thus identifying his name with an act of legislation, alike wise and beneficent, and freighted with blessings to the State at large, to the age in which we live, and to generations yet unborn.

Hallo! there, Messrs. of the *Wellsboro Agitator*, would it be any more wrong for the Associate Judges of your county to grant the petition for Tavern Licenses, than it is for you to publish their petitions?

"I belong to no party in politics or religion. I fellowship all who are ardent in their efforts to relieve human misery, and make mankind better and happier.—H. W. Beecher."

That is a glorious position to occupy, and every man should strive to reach it.

We cannot understand the humility which makes a woman think so little of herself that she shapes or material of her bonnet or dress adds to or diminishes from her respectability.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 2, 1855.
The organization of the House took place here this morning. On the first ballot for Speaker, Henry K. Strong, the Whig and Native American candidate, was elected, receiving 76 votes—centering, 21.
The Senate will meet at 3 o'clock. Mr. Hendricks is the Whig caucus candidate for Speaker, and Mr. Hamlin the Democratic candidate.

SECOND DISPATCH.
The Senate met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and made three unsuccessful ballots for Speaker, with the following result:
B. D. Hamlin, (Dem.).....14
John Hendricks, (Whig).....13
Scattering.....4
Adjourned till to-morrow.

We have an account of nineteen more ballots for Speaker of the Senate, with the same result as the above, which shows that no party has a majority in that body. We are glad of it; for we have had quite enough of mere party legislation. We hope some better man than B. D. Hamlin will be selected to preside over our Senate. A man who will misrepresent his constituents as Mr. H. did on the Anti-Nebraska resolutions of last Session, deserves retirement instead of promotion. We want men to preside over our legislative bodies, and not mere party tools.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following, showing that B. D. Hamlin was dropped by the Democrats, and Heister elected. All right. If we must have a proslavery man to preside in the Senate, let it be one who does not come from the free North.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5, 1855.
Wm. D. Heister, (Dem.) of Berks, was elected Speaker of the Senate, on the twenty-seventh ballot—having fifteen votes. Skinner (Whig) had eleven votes; Frazer (Whig) two. Darsie (Whig) voted for Heister. Price (Whig) did not vote.

"Fear none of those things which thou shalt suffer."

"They are all rotten; every one," said little Emily, mourning over her basket of apples. But when she carefully examined them, she found a number that were sound and fair and sweet, though sadly begrimed with the decay of others; so badly that they looked nearly all alike. So do we often, when we see evil around us, one and another doing things against which our moral sense rises in indignation—when sometimes those near and dear to us disappoint our expectations and dash to earth our high faith in them—when perhaps, our own integrity fails to meet the demands upon it—and we bow our heads in deep humiliation over some hitherto unsuspected selfishness, conclude, as did little Emily, that all are bad. Thus in our hearts we commit another wrong; we do injustice to the good and pure who though subject to failings and errors, live in the earnest effort to be faithful to the highest good known to them, and may thus be counted by One who measures justly, with Zachariah and Elizabeth, who "walked in all the commandments of the Lord blameless."

In all the trials of life, in all our intercourse with one another, it is a great comfort to feel, that there will come a time when our vision shall be clear, when the thick, clumsy veil of mortality will be put off, when we shall see each other eye to eye, and heart to heart—when many a suspected integrity shall be revealed unstained, and some of whom we would gladly think better than we do, shall stand revealed to us in the snowy purity of the chosen. Who of us shall not rejoice then in seeing and being seen clearly. How many harsh judgments and sweeping condemnations will then be cast aside.

An exchange has the following good hit at a class of men to be found in almost every town:

HOME POLICY.—If you wish to keep your town from thriving, turn the cold shoulder to every young mechanic or beginner in business, look upon every new comer with a jealous scowl. Discourage all you can; if that won't do, decry his work, and rather go abroad for wares of his kind than give him your money. Last, though not least, refuse to patronize your Village paper. Then "go to seed."

MORE EMANCIPATION.—Five little negroes belonging to the editor of the *North Carolina Standard*, were burned to death in the kitchen on his plantation in Richmond county, on the evening of the 7th inst. It seems the little "chattels" were left in charge of a nurse, who went off and left them, when the building was consumed, together with the children. The editor appears to feel his loss very sensibly. It probably amounts to \$500!

THE KANSAS INDIANS AND THEIR MILITARY PROTECTORS.

Our readers may remember that, during the spring of the present year Colonel Manypenny, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, went to the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, with a view to open them for settlement by extinguishing a number of the Indian titles which interfered with this object. Nearly fifteen millions of acres were in this way opened for the occupation of white emigrants. Most of the cessions thus made vest the title unconditionally in the United States government; but in the case of the lowas, the confederate band of the Kaskaskias and Peorias, Weas and Frankeshaws, and the Delawares, a different arrangement was made, and one which, in view of the forced removal of these tribes from their former hunting-grounds since 1830, our government is under the strictest and most solemn responsibility to observe.

This agreement is, that the land ceded by the tribes just mentioned, with the exception of a strip called the "Delaware outlet," shall be offered at public sale and sold to the highest bidder, after which the portions remaining unsold shall be subject to entry at a dollar and a quarter an acre, the Indians having the proceeds of the sales, after deducting necessary expenses. The Delaware reservation in Kansas, to which this stipulation applies, comprises 538,500 acres of one of the richest agricultural regions in the world, bounded on the east by the Missouri river, and watered by the streams of the Stranger and Sautelle. Our government knows the value of these lands, which would now sell for more, perhaps, than all the rest of the territory, and we understand it would willingly give for them, in their present uncultivated state, one hundred dollars an acre. So, also, do the Indian proprietors, and hence their anxiety to dispose of them at auction.

But, unfortunately, the wishes of the Indian owners and the treaties of the government are likely to be frustrated by the unscrupulous avarice of speculating adventurers, who are paid from the national treasury to guard the rights so solemnly guaranteed to the red man. Commissioner Manypenny, in his last annual report, (which for some reason or other has not had the publicity which is usually given to public documents of this kind,) says that—

"An association of persons has undertaken to appropriate to their own use a portion of the land ceded by the Delawares, fronting on the Missouri river, and south of Fort Leavenworth; have laid out a city thereon, and actually had a public sale of the lots of the same, on the 9th and 10th of October last. These unlawful proceedings have not only taken place under the eyes of the military officers stationed at the fort, but two of them are said to be members of the association, and have been active agents in this discreditable business. Encouraged by these proceedings, and prompted by those engaged in them, other persons have gone on other portions of the tract ceded by the Delawares in trust to the United States, and pretend to have made and are now making, such 'claims' as they assert will vest in them the lawful right to enter the land at the minimum price under the law of July 22, 1854."

In order to obtain the sanction of Congress to these lawless invasions, we understand that petitions are circulating in different parts of the country for an alteration of the treaty with the Delawares, making the lands so encroached upon subject to entry at the minimum price under the late preemption law. The administration has been apprised of these facts for at least two months; it knows that on this forbidden reservation of the Delawares four cities are already started, in which, as was stated some days since by a Washington correspondent of this paper, five hundred votes were illegally polled in the late election of a delegate from Kansas. Why is not something done to restrain the military speculators of Fort Leavenworth? Our army officers, with all their enormous mileage and transportation fees, are now clamorous for an increase of salaries, and the administration is extremely urgent to gratify them. Will it not show an equal zeal to restrain their violations of the faith pledged by the nation to an ignorant and defenceless people?—*Eve. Post.*

Americans in the Holy Land.

About two years ago eight American Christians conceived and carried out the novel idea of planting an American colony in the Holy Land. They first located near Jerusalem, but subsequently removed to a place near Joppa in the plains of Sharon. Here they devoted themselves to the arts of agriculture and to the cultivation of friendly relations with the Arabs; procured agricultural implements, and now in their letters home give the most glowing and attractive descriptions of the fertility of the soil. They are able to raise three crops in the year—two in summer, by means of irrigation, and one in winter, when they have the aid of the winter rains. The crops grow luxuriantly, and yield more abundantly than in the United States; and nearly every kind of vegetables, fruits or grain raised in this country can be procured in Palestine.

From the Wellsboro Agitator.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Annual Session of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Pa., was held at Troy, Bradford Co., on the 19th and 20th ult., and was very largely attended. About three hundred delegates and P. W. C. T.s from various parts of the State, being present. Two hundred and forty-nine Lodges were reported with a large membership, and the Order appears to be in a flourishing condition. Resolutions were unanimously passed in favor of asking a Prohibitory Liqueur Law for those counties which voted in favor of Prohibition, and strongly expressing the opinion that on a vote of the whole State, being taken, at a time when there were no political issues, the people would, by a decided vote, sanction the measure. As to a prohibitory law for prohibitory counties, can any one doubt its propriety? Bradford county, for instance, gave a majority of twenty-six hundred in favor of prohibition—and shall the wishes of her citizens be disregarded because Berks, Schuylkill, and a few other counties, choose still to be cursed with the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

The officers for the ensuing year, are:

Joel Jewell, Bradford Co., G. W. C. T.
Charles Perkins, Luzerne Co., G. W. C. T.
Warrant Skeels, G. W. V. T.
Mary C. Emery, Tioga, G. W. S.
J. S. Hoard, Tioga, G. W. T.
O. A. Warren, Susquehanna, G. W. C.
Reuben McLellan, Erie, G. W. M.
Josephine Willard, Lycoming, G. W. D. M.

Lucy Snyder, Lycoming, G. W. I. G.
C. W. Stevens, Bradford, G. W. O. G.

The next annual session will be held at the city of Erie, on the third Tuesday of December, 1855. The Quarterly Sessions are at Harrisburg the third Tuesday of March, at Smithport the second Tuesday in June, and at Scranton the third Tuesday in September.

Financially the Grand Lodge is in a flourishing condition—there being at the end of this year about three hundred and fifty dollars in the Treasury, and no outstanding liabilities. Much of its prosperity is due to the efficient Secretary, who, we are happy to say, is re-elected. The Grand Lodge also in view of the increased labor, and the efficient manner in which she had performed her duties, presented her, by a unanimous vote, the sum of one hundred dollars, in addition to the salary voted her at the commencement of the year. The Order has extended into twenty-four counties in this State, and if it increases as it apparently promises, it will, at the end of another year, have extended into every corner of the State. Two years ago the Order was not known; there are now Grand Lodges in New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Ohio, and Canada, and Charters issued for Grand Lodges in Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, each of those States having within their borders a large number of Lodges. No Order of the kind has ever increased with such unparalleled rapidity; and there can be no doubt but it is destined to exert a favorable and wide-spread influence in favor of Temperance and sound morality. PENNSYLVANIA.

Dec. 30, 1854.

From the Portland Inquirer.

The Author of "Ida May" at Last Ascertained.

IDA MAY—THE AUTHOR.—It gives us pleasure to be first to announce, upon reliable authority, who of all the women of this country is henceforth to be recognized, honored, and celebrated the world over as the authoress of *Ida May*. In making the announcement, we violate no vow of secrecy, and we are unwilling longer that our readers' curiosity should be unsatisfied, especially that they should be unnecessarily delayed in sharing with us the gratification of knowing that the widow of the lamented Torrey are they indebted for this beautiful and powerful production. To us there is more than a poetic fitness and justice in this fact—it is a most fitting and striking retributive providence. The heroic Torrey died in prison, the victim of slavery—a noble martyr in the cause of human freedom. Most nobly does his widow avenge him by this work of genius and love. Mrs. Torrey's maiden name was Mary-Ida, daughter of Dr. Ide, of Medway, Mass. She felicitously names her literary offspring *Ida May*, after herself, with a slight variation. To woman's genius do we owe the two most successful and splendid productions of the day. Let the women of Maine be proud of the fact, and by the reading and circulation of such anti-slavery works, and the wholesale agitation thence resulting, do their part in establishing freedom in this and every land.

JOHN MITCHELL.—The most hopeful sign of the times which we have lately noticed, is the retirement of John Mitchell to private life, and the effect that followed his longings for that Alabama plantation. The boys were wont to say that the *Citizen* was *Becherich*, which turns out to be nearer the truth than was at first supposed.

In the organization of the Illinois Legislature, yesterday, the Douglas Nebraska candidate for Speaker was beaten out of sight by a decided opponent of the Missouri Compromise Repeal. Another of Mr. Richardson's popular sovereignty victories.—*Tribune, Jan. 3.*