

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

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

COUDERSPORT, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 1, 1856.

Greeley's Whig Almanac for 1855, just received and for sale at the Journal Bookstore.

We publish with pleasure the proceedings of the educational meetings at Oswayo and Ellisburg. Keep the ball in motion, friends, it has a good start already.

DEDICATION.—The new M. E. Church, in this Borough, will be dedicated on Wednesday, Feb. 21. Ministers from abroad are expected to be in attendance.

There is an extract from the Lecture of Rev. H. W. Beecher on the first page in relation to the American party, which we commend to all freemen, whether of that party or any other.

Our late appearance this week is owing to the pi-ling of a page of type as we were going to press; a pretty bad "fix" for a printer to get into, as those who have had a like quantity of pi to dispose of can testify.

A friend at Morrisville, N. Y., sent us a letter by last mail, praising and explaining somebody's shingle machine, and asks us to publish it if we think it worthy. We would say in reply, that our terms for advertising are cash in advance, and that we will be happy to advertise this shingle machine on receipt of the money.

Henry Wilson, one of the firmest and ablest anti-slavery men in Massachusetts, was elected Senator on the part of the House on the 24th of January by over one hundred majority. The Senate was to elect on the 31st, and if they have concurred with the House, then look out for thunder in Washington ere long.

The good work of increasing the Journal list has commenced in Bingham, and we hope it will go on till the list there shall equal that of Harrison. We must have some good friends out there who would take pleasure in sustaining a free press in their own county. Sharon, Oswayo, Harrison, and Ulysses have done nobly of late. Several other towns have done well; and we have kind words from all. This encouragement has given us a new lease of editorial life, and we shall do our best to make the Journal smile our thanks to old friends and new,—to make it a cheerful and welcome visitor to all who may cultivate its acquaintance.

The following from the Tribune of Saturday shows what men will suffer for conscience' sake:

SHERMAN M. BOOTH, of Milwaukee, has gone to prison under sentence for aiding the escape of an alleged fugitive slave, but does not seem much disheartened by his position. He says:

"Well! We are in jail for the second time, with the charge of aiding a human being to escape from bondage! And now, that we can say it without having our motives impugned, we pledge ourselves to aid openly every fugitive to escape that we have an opportunity to aid! And this Fugitive Act, which has developed the iniquity of Federal Judges and officers, we pledge ourselves to oppose while we live, till it is repealed."

No man, not a slave himself, but will honor the humanity and bravery of this man convicted of obeying the higher law.

"Forasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

C. W. Ellis, who was Commissioners' counsel at the time the new Court House was built, in defiance of the wishes of the people of the county, has been selected by the present board as their legal advice. Gentlemen Commissioners, you will soon find Mr. Ellis too heavy a load for any three men to carry, for no amount of self-boasting on his part, nor puffing by his master, Mr. Dent, will make the people forget the outrage committed on their rights by his advice.

Owe thanks to such a man? Yes, in the same way that the people of the State of New-York owe thanks to ex-Governor Seymour—over the left.

No party that submits to the domination of the slave power, and aids in Slavery extension, is entitled to the name of Democracy.—D. Wilmot.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—Honorable Lewis Stevens, T. T., alias "The Wild Boy," arrived in town on Thursday last. He will be the guest of Sheriff Head for a few days.—Elk Co. Advocate.

We had the pleasure of attending an educational meeting in Sharon, at the new School House near Lewis Wood's, on Tuesday evening last. There was a fine audience, and the instructive Lecture of Rev. J. B. Pradt was listened to with marked attention.

The house in which the meeting was held was opened but a short time since, and is the best School House in the county that we have seen. This fact, with others that we have noticed, is pretty conclusive evidence that the people of Sharon are wide awake in the cause of education, as they are in every other good work.

We hope the present movement will go on increasing in interest from year to year. As a means of keeping up these educational meetings, with spirit and profit, we suggest that they be made a sort of debating club. For instance, let the meetings be held every two weeks during the winter. Let them be organized in the usual way, and let there be a committee who shall prepare questions for discussion. Let the questions relate to the school law, its merits and defects; to our schools in this county, and the best way to improve them, and let every person be invited and urged to take part in these discussions. We think much good might be accomplished in this way. If those who do not feel like speaking would write communications and hand them to the committee to be read, it would be still better.

SHALL THE NORTH BE FOREVER SUBJECTED TO THE RULE OF SLAVERY?

There has not been since our time, so favorable an opportunity for the North to assert her principles and make them the predominant ones as the present. The question is, will the opportunity be improved? Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in his late lecture, refers to this opportunity, to the aggressions of the South, to the agitation which it has created, and to the impossibility of quieting this agitation, until the issue between liberty and slavery is settled.

Read and act. Said Mr. B.—

Until 1800, the North had distinctive national influence, and gave shape, in due measure, to national policy, as she had before to national institutions. Then she began to recede before the rising of another power. For the last fifty years, upon the national platform have stood arrayed two champions in mortal antagonism—New England and the near North, representing personal freedom, civil liberty, universal education, and a religious spirit which always sympathizes with men more than with Governments.

The New England theory of Government has always been in its element—first, independent men; then democratic townships; next, republican States, and in the end, a Federated Union of Republican States. All her economies, her schools, her policy, her industry, her wealth, her intelligence, have been at agreement with her theory and policy of Government. Yet, New England, strong at home, compact, educated, right-minded; has gradually lost influence, and the whole North with her.

The Southern League of States, have been held together by the cohesive power of Common Wrong.—Their industry, their policy, their whole interior, vital economy, have been at variance with the apparent principles of their own State Governments, and with the National Institutions under which they exist. They have stood upon a narrow basis, always shaking under them, without general education, without general wealth, without diversified industry. And yet, since the year 1800, they have steadily prevailed against Representative New England and the North. The South, the truest representation of Absolutism under republican forms, is mightier in our National Councils and Policy to-day than New England, the mother and representative of true republicanism and the whole free North.

And now it has come to pass that, in the good providence of God, another opportunity has been presented to the whole North to reassert her place and her influence, and to fill the institutions of our country with their original and proper blood. I do not desire that she should arise and put on her beautiful garments, because she is my mother and your mother; not because her hills were the first which my childhood saw, that has never since beheld any half so dear; nor from any sordid ambition, that she should be great in this world's greatness; nor from any profane wish to abstract from the rightful place and influence of any State, or any section of our whole country. But I think that God sent New England to these shores as His own messenger of mercy to days and ages, that have yet far to come ere they are born! She has not

yet told this Continent all that is in her heart. She has sat down like Bunyan's Pilgrim, and slept in the bower by the way, and where she slept she has left her roll—God grant that she hath not lost it there while she slumbered!

By all the love that I bear to the cause of God, and the glory of his Church, by the yearnings which I have for the welfare of the human kind, by all the prophetic expectations which I have of the destiny of this land, God's Almoner of Liberty to the World, I desire to see old Representative New England, and the affiliated North, rouse up and do their first works.

Is it my excited ear that hears an airy phantasm whispering? or do I hear a solemn voice crying out, "Arise! Shine! thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is arisen upon thee!"

I am quite aware that the subject of slavery has been regarded, by many, as sectional; and the agitation of it in the North needless, and injurious to our peace and the country's welfare. Whatever may have been the evils, the agitation has only come through men, not from them. It is of God. It is the underheaving of Providence. Mariners might as well blame you for the swing and toss of their craft when their troop in or march out of your harbor, as us, for leaving to that tide which God swells under us. Tides in the ocean and in human affairs are from celestial bodies and celestial beings. The conflict which is going on springs from causes as deep as the foundations of our institutions. It will go on to a crisis; its settlement will be an era in the world's history, either of advance or of decline.

Correspondence of the McKean Citizen. CERES, Jan. 15, 1855.

FRIEND ALLEN: I observed in the last issue of the 'Citizen,' a notice of a Temperance party, recently held in this place, at a Liquor selling tavern; and that said party originated with the Temperance men of Ceres.

I confess that a Party, purporting to be a Temperance Party, was held at a Liquor Tavern; but that it originated with the Temperance men of Ceres, I beg leave to give my most cordial and hearty dissent, and look upon the assumption as an accusation of no insignificant import. Temperance men of Ceres, covers too much ground. In vindication of the right, I feel compelled to state that there are some good Temperance advocates in this place, both male and female, who are not willing to shoulder the responsibility of effecting so preposterous and unnatural an amalgamation of corn and rye Whiskey, with clear cold water, or of prostituting righteous principles to base purposes. True Temperance men do not recognize the least consistency or propriety in compromising Temperance principles; as immutable principles of right, unlike mere measures of policy, do not admit of it. I have no adequate idea of the moral duty or responsibility of Temperance men, if they may be waived or entirely sacrificed to measures of private or public policy. Yours, &c., T. C. LEDYARD.

We are glad that our notice of the temperance party at a liquor selling tavern in Ceres, has induced considerable discussion, and that the true friends of temperance in that neighborhood, refuse to countenance any such inconsistency. When temperance men cease to patronize liquor selling public houses, the triumph of the good cause will be close at hand, but intemperance will always flourish to some extent, until men discover that patronizing such houses is encouraging the sale of intoxicating drinks. There are quite a number of temperance men in this county, who have yet to learn this lesson.

EDUCATIONAL MEETING IN OSWAYO. OSWAYO, Jan. 24, 1855.

Mr. Pradt, our county Superintendent, visited the schools in this vicinity to-day, and circulated an appointment for an Educational Meeting at the Public Hall in the evening. Notwithstanding the limited time for the circulation of the notice, the Hall was filled at an early hour.

The meeting was called to order by Wm. McDougall, Esq., Col. Dolby was elected chairman, and the undersigned appointed secretary; after which the audience listened to a very able and well-delivered address, from Mr. Pradt, upon the improvements which need to be made in our Common Schools.

Remarks were also made by several other gentlemen present, and a good deal of interest manifested in the subject.

It was then resolved to hold a similar meeting at this place on Wednesday evening, the 31st inst., and to elect Delegates to represent this town in the County Convention, to be held next Court week; also, that the pro-

ceedings of this meeting be published in the County Papers. THOS. G. SMITH, Sec'y.

SCHOOL MEETING IN ELLISBURG. The citizens of Ellisburg and vicinity met at the schoolhouse in Ellisburg Thursday evening, Jan. 25, 1855, for the purpose of forming an educational society.

M. T. C. Webster was called to the Chair, J. C. Wilkinson Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Rev. J. B. Pradt, County Superintendent; also some very able remarks were made by C. W. Ellis, Esq., of Coudersport.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the same place Thursday evening, Feb. 8, 1855, for the purpose of electing delegates to send to the county society to be held at Coudersport in February.

M. T. C. WEBSTER, Pres't. J. C. WILKINSON, Sec'y.

For the Journal. THE LECTURE.

The Literary Association, established some three months since in this Borough, is increasing in interest every week, and the few of our citizens who hitherto looked upon it as a means of literary recreation for young people only, begin to manifest in it a degree of interest quite gratifying to its earlier friends. No intelligent person will deny that a well-sustained Lyceum in any community will be productive of beneficial results. The lecture, the debate, the communication, each has its peculiar interest, and tend to elicit from the audience, old and young, reflective speculation and research, which to a right and proper cultivation of the mind is indispensably necessary.

We listened to the lecture on Tuesday evening last, with unusual pleasure. Mr. Bloomingdale has an easy and impressive style, incident, it may be, to his long practice as a teacher, and we think necessary to the teacher who would insure success. His subject was based upon a question discussed before the Association early in the winter: "Is man a progressive being?" of which he took the affirmative. His lecture was characterized by a degree of fairness which speculators in history seldom indulge in. Men sometimes cull historical events, when reasoning by analogy, to prove by inferences therefrom a certain position to be correct. In this way we have known men to state from history that Washington, Jefferson, and others held slaves. These men, they argue, would have done nothing morally, socially, or politically wrong. Ergo, Slavery is morally, socially, and politically right. Such reasoners may learn that there are other modes of reasoning than by syllogism—that there is a method not put down in logical treatises, known by the name of the ballot-box; that one argument by that method is worth a hundred by analogy.

Mr. B.'s lecture reflects credit to himself and the Lyceum, and we hope that the interest manifested in this institution of late will keep increasing till it becomes what it should be, not only an advantage, but an honor to the community.

FROM KANSAS.—We have been favored with the perusal of a Kansas letter from Mr. Edwin Bond, of Wauertown. Mr. Bond is the man who so bravely faced the Missourians at the time the latter threatened to drive the Yankees from their location at Lawrence city. The letter is dated at Lawrence, Dec. 15th. He says: "Our new city goes on bravely, buildings being erected at a rapid rate. Such is the demand for a location here, that members of our Association can easily sell out their interest for \$500 as buyers are plenty. Mr. A. Lawrence, of Boston, has given notice that he will erect a college building here in the Spring, and a school building, to prepare young men to enter this college; is now going up. Proposals are now being received for the erection of a three-story brick building, 80 feet by 50, to be occupied as a hotel. Three newspapers are about to start, the publishers being in the street erecting their offices. There are seven ministers, two doctors, and five lawyers in the city. We have now in operation a large saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a sash and blind and planing mill. The two storekeepers have as much as they can attend to, one of them employing fourteen teams to keep him supplied with goods. There is a good prospect that Lawrence will be made the capital of the Territory, as emigrants are pressing into its vicinity from all quarters, and every claim within twenty miles is taken up."—Boston Traveler.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Messrs. Editors:—Knowing that you take a deep interest in all that concerns the cause of Temperance, I forward you some information in regard to the present condition and prospects of Ulysses Division of the Sons of Temperance. This Division was organized about four years ago, amidst the most determined opposition and hostility, but prospered for a time; beyond the expectations of its most sanguine friends. Unfortunately, a few unworthy members found their way into the Order. These introduced contention. But through all the time of difficulty there were some true men who stood by the organization, hoping almost against hope, till now there is a prospect of their anticipations of a better time are about to be realized. There remain about twenty members in good standing, who are very much encouraged by having got rid of all causes of difference, and also by the hope of being benefitted by the influence of the reliable Temperance women of the vicinity, ten of them having been received as visitors last Saturday evening. I assure you that we feel a new life and energy in the cause from the prospect of receiving such efficient helpers in the good work. The officers for the present quarter are: O. S., C. C. Lyman; I. S., Harry Baker; A. C., A. P. Bolls; C., A. L. Harvey; T., Dan Baker; F. S., E. D. Lewis; A. R. S., John V. Brown; R. S., C. Lewis; W. A., G. B. Hackett; W. P., O. A. Lewis.

Believing that the Order is well calculated to promote the best interests of society, let us stand by it with firmness, and labor with diligence to suppress the evils of intemperance.

O. A. LEWIS. Ulysses, Jan. 26, 1855.

BRO. MANN:—I was much pleased to learn that the long wished for period had come when woman's influence is to be felt in the truly noble Order of the Sons of Temperance. It has been needed, and is especially needed just now, to revive the sinking energies of many Divisions, and to call into existence new ones where these have failed to accomplish their mission. With the vantage ground they now possess, may we not with safety predict for the Sons a day of more splendid victories than any which has, as yet, been theirs? A single consideration is sufficient to induce this opinion. It is this: Those who are yet Sons, are not only sound temperance men, but men of perseverance in a good cause. They have witnessed the rise and the fall of Divisions, and the almost unparalleled growth of a rival organization; and yet, amid all these circumstances, these men have held on to their integrity, kept themselves pure from intemperance, paid their weekly dues, retained their characters, and, by this discipline, self-inflicted, are to-day prepared to meet the foe with a holier daring than ever before. With the acquisition of their strength which the influence of mother and wife, daughter and sister, will furnish, I cannot think of any triumph in the cause which they have espoused to which they are not equal. As an Order, they have both deserved and received the respect of friends and foes to the great Temperance reformation. Whether they shall continue to receive it, depends on woman, whose influence is now thrown into the scale, and who will certainly use it for weal or woe. And at this point I can but congratulate her on her eligibility to our Divisions, at this time. The materials composing our Divisions now are not such as they were two years ago. Since that period there has been a great sifting; it has been a time which has tried men—weighed men—and a great many of them have been "found wanting." These have been disposed of as the "law directs," and you will not find them in the Divisions you may visit, to counteract the good influence you may carry there. Yes, ladies, our Divisions are opened to you in the very best time for you, if not for us. You understand it so, I trust, and appreciate the "good time" which has come, and will walk right in, to throw your influence with those who have toiled manfully, and even gloriously, because they have toiled to profit.

Yours, in L. P., and F., R. L. STREWELL.

Uster, Jan. 18, 1855.

Messrs. Editors:—I for one am decidedly in favor of an effort to make your paper what its name purports, for what a "People's Journal;" and in order that it may be such, I am in favor of making it not only a medium for the editors to communicate their thoughts to the readers, but also that the readers in turn should use the same medium to respond to the editors.

I noticed in the "Patriot," not long since, an article giving a supposed scene from a Jury room, and also one in the "Journal" making some strictures on the same. These paragraphs have led me to reflect somewhat on the general manner of doing business in our Courts, and having been for some time an attendant at Court, and an observer of what is done there, I propose to give the public the benefit of my experience through your paper.

Firstly, then, it is a well known fact that our county is deeply in debt, and as Courts are expensive, it follows of course that the interest of the people requires that the business should be dispatched in the least possible time consistent with the administration of justice. But is this done? Very far from it. Probably every person at all conversant with the matter, will unite in saying that there is great need of reform in this respect. It shall be my endeavor in this and following papers to make such suggestions as have seemed to me for some time to be needed, in the hope that if I shall not be able to prescribe the proper remedy for all that goes amiss in and about our Courts, at least the attention of others better qualified may be called to existing evils, and they in their wisdom may supply whatever I may fail to recommend.

The first cause of delay to be noticed, and amended, if possible, is the uniform absence of his Honor, the President Judge, during the greater part or the whole of the first day of the term. If it is impossible for Judge White to be present at the opening of Court, it would be better not to summon Jurymen and others to appear till Tuesday morning. This would obviate the necessity of those who live at a distance making use of Sunday to get to town in season to answer to their names on Monday, and also save the county the expense of one day's pay to both Juries at each session of the Court, which would amount to \$240 per year—a sum worth saving in the present state of our finances. It is to be presumed that every Jurymen would rather be at home than waiting on the Court at \$1 per day, especially as it costs him very nearly that sum to pay for his board. The attendance of many others might just as well be dispensed with under the above circumstances.

The subject will be resumed. P. PRAY, JR.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MR. BENTON does not figure to much advantage. Not only does he revive the old sophistry of the men (of whom we are sorry to say he was one), who cursed Missouri with slavery, on the ground—amply refuted during the Missouri debates, and contradicted by the whole practice of the government—that Congress has no right to impose conditions on the admission of States; he even resorts to the still more wretched sophistry of placing the bona-fide settlers who have gone from New England to establish themselves in Kansas on the same level with the interlopers from Missouri, who crossed into the territory, not to settle there, but merely to vote. Mr. Benton borrowed this idea from another Missouri member, who had been fully answered by Mr. Washburn of Maine, and whose reply we give elsewhere. This new lurch to the side of the slaveholders calls to mind Mr. Benton's antecedents, and especially his sudden somersault on the question of the treaty for the annexation of Texas, and justifies the application to his case of that pertinent inquiry, "Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles? If these are the sort of speeches to be made by Mr. Benton, the termination of his Congressional career is very little to be regretted."—Bos. Telegraph, Dec. 20.

A German Know-Nothing. In a town a few miles distant from Boston the Know-Nothing had a popular demonstration a few evenings since, in honor of the success of the party at the state election. A band of music was engaged, and arrangements made for a procession and entertainment. The houses of the faithful on the route of the procession were illuminated. The natives were somewhat surprised to find that the residence of a German family, the only one in the village, was beautifully illuminated on the occasion.—Bos. Transcript, Nov. 23.