

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

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

COUDERSPORT, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1855

We are indebted to Hon. B. D. Hamlin of the State Senate, for various public documents, and to Hon. W. Fearon, Jr., T. Wood, and Kirkpatrick, of the House, for like favors.

We trust our readers will bear in mind the Exhibition at the new Court House to-morrow evening. Let all friends of Education and of the Coudersport Academy be sure and attend.

The proceedings of the closing exercises of Mr. Smith's school in Oswayo were crowded out of last week's paper. They will be found in another column, and will be read with interest.

We have the pleasure of announcing that Cumming's bill repealing the license laws of this State, passed the Assembly on Friday last by a vote of 47 for to 30 against. We think it will pass the Senate, and will therefore publish it next week.

We have received the March number of the Pennsylvania School Journal, and have read its several articles with great interest. School Teachers will find it a very important aid, and school directors will have their interest in the good work greatly quickened by a perusal of the Journal. Terms one dollar per annum in advance. Address Thos. H. Burrows, Lancaster, Pa.

A "Live Superintendent," writing to the School Journal for March, makes many good suggestions. We select the following short sentence as a hint to those who may hereafter address school committees in this county, or make reports to the State Superintendent for publication: "What I see right in the method of instruction or in the government of schools, I commend publicly. What I see wrong, I talk of privately to the teacher."

How much time is wasted and health destroyed by the use of tobacco. Young men, have you thought over the subject of the discourse on Sunday evening by Mr. Buck? Will you profit by that discourse? What "little fully" have you repented of? Reflect a moment on your habit of smoking or chewing; and as you value your future usefulness or happiness, put away forever the filthy weed. —Eschew it, by all means.

There is talk of suspending the meetings of the Literary Association until next winter. It is probable the meeting on Tuesday evening next, will be the last of the winter course, therefore we ask all the friends of the association to attend so that we may close up with such spirit as will give the Society a good start next fall.

Question for discussion:—"Is slavery morally wrong?"

There is stirring news in this number of the Journal. On the outside is the news of the death of the Czar of Russia, and other interesting items of foreign intelligence; while on the inside we give the particulars of the overthrow of the pro-slavery, Pierce Democracy in New-Hampshire. No MORE SLAVE STATES, is the banner under which the entire North will rally. Let the Republicans of Pennsylvania organize without delay, and they may secure the election of Hon. JAMES POLLOCK as President in 1856.

There is an advertisement in another column which all Lumbermen should look at. It is headed "Important to Lumbermen," and we incline to think the announcement is a truthful one. Shingle-making is a very important item of business, and is becoming more so every year. There can be no doubt that machinery of the right kind will add greatly to the profits of those engaged in this branch of the lumbering business; but whether "Skinner's Patent Shingle Machine" is of this description or not, we cannot say. But we can say, that the agent at Ellensburg, Mr. O. CHAMBERLAIN, is a high-minded, honorable business man; and therefore we very gladly recommend his Machine to all persons desiring to engage in that kind of business.

New-Hampshire Repudiates the Faith-Breakers.

Every Free State except California has spoken its condemnation of the attempt to legislate Slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, and California will unite in the condemnation before the year is up. The news from New-Hampshire is most remarkable, though not unexpected. It is the residence of the President. It has always been under the control of his party, except one year, when they undertook to crush JOHN P. HALE for daring to be a man, instead of a tool, or a 'buffoon,' as they desired. The majority for Gen. Pierce in 1852 was 7,155. But the iniquity of the Douglas-Nebraska Act was too much for even the Granite State to bear. Last year the election in New-Hampshire took place before the passage of the bill, and before the people had time to realize the enormity of the fraud about to be practiced; but even then, the people vindicated their intelligence and their virtue, by electing a Legislature opposed to the extension of Slavery. The verdict against the Administration, however, was not then complete, for the old line candidate for Governor was elected by a small majority, and the Republicans in the Legislature were unable to elect a Senator. But this year the people have had time to take the "second, sober thought" of the matter, and they have overwhelmed the Administration with such a defeat as was never suffered in New-Hampshire before. The people have over-riden all official bribes, all management from the seat of power, and all the discipline of party leaders. No more Slave States was the watchword of the people, and gloriously have they maintained the flag of Freedom.

All HALLE New-Hampshire! Let Freemen rejoice, for the hour of triumph has come!

The members of Congress elected are all right—as follows:

- I. JAMES PIER, Anti-Nebraska Dem.
II. MASON W. TAPPAN, Free Soil
III. AARON H. CHASE, Free Soil Whig.

All but a few towns show the following result for Governor:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. METCALF, K. N. and F. S. 31,901; BAKER, old line Dem. 25,109; BELL, Whig 3,199; FOWLER, Free Soil 1,979.

Returns, nearly complete, from the House, show 216 Opposition members the Administration. In the same towns last year, there were 150 Opposition members to 143 Democrats. The towns to be heard from were represented last year by 4 Opposition 12 Democrats. The House this year will stand about 225 Opposition to 75 Democrats, or three to one.

That will do for New-Hampshire. What an agitation there must have been up there to produce this revolution! Shouldn't wonder if our pro-slavery conservatives did not have their hands full to put down agitation even in Potter-county.

There are several men in Coudersport whose public spirit and systematic enterprise entitle them to the kind regard of their fellow citizens; and among whom we reckon Major MILLS, whose Stages have done much for the village in various ways. His efforts have secured for us a daily mail, when those of every other person failed. He has put on the Wells-ville route a first-class, four-horse, Troy coach, which is always run when the roads will admit of it; and for bad roads he has good, comfortable carriages.

The Major is certainly entitled to the patronage of the traveling public in this county so far as staging is concerned. We should be glad to say as much for his public house, but while he continues to furnish intoxicating drinks, we think it is the imperative duty of all Temperance men to put up somewhere else, and that it is our duty to call the attention of those professed Temperance men, who patronize this house, to the inconsistency of their conduct. Major Mills has all the requisite qualities of a good landlord, except this one of Temperance; but lacking in that, he lacks every thing, in our humble opinion. We trust the time is not far distant when he will consult the wishes of the public, his own good, and the honor of this community, by banishing entirely from his premises all that can intoxicate.

"Vice off is hid in virtue's fair disguise, And in her borrowed form escapes inquiring eyes."

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

We notice with much pleasure the formation of these schools for teachers in many parts of the State. We hope to see one in every county, before the close of the year. We have conversed with several teachers and friends of education as to the feasibility of holding an institute in this county during the coming summer or fall, and the feeling is unanimous in favor of the movement. It would cost each teacher, say three dollars, and would benefit them ten times that amount.

For the information of such as have not informed themselves as to the character of these institutes, we will mention that the exercises are generally something like this:

The teachers of the county come together and form themselves into a school. They choose some experienced person, or persons, who arrange them into classes, and instruct them, just as they should the scholars committed to their care when they commence their several schools.—These exercises are continued from a week to a month, as may be agreed on by those interested. Probably a week would be long enough for the first one in this county. We think we can pledge the people of Coudersport to board all the teachers in the county one week for a dollar a piece. It will cost two more to pay for a first class Instructor, making the expense to the teachers three dollars each.

Now then, let this subject be discussed by those interested, and let us see if the teachers of Potter county cannot go ahead as fast as any of their neighbors. Rev. J. B. Pradt, our County Superintendent, will gladly give his services in aid of this movement, as a part of his official duties, and will be happy to cooperate with the teachers in making the necessary arrangements.

A White Slave From Virginia.

We received a visit yesterday from an interesting little girl—who, less than a month since, was a slave, being on Judge Neal's estate in Alexandria, Va. Our readers will remember that we lately published a letter, addressed by Hon. Charles Sumner to some friends in Boston, accompanying a daguerotype which that gentleman had forwarded to his friends in this city, and which he described as the portrait of a real "Ida May,"—a young female slave, so white as to defy the nearest resemblance to her features, complexion, hair, or general appearance, the slightest trace of negro blood. It was this child that visited our office, accompanied by Mr. Charles Sumner, for transmission to the friends of the cause in this city. Her name is Mary Alfred Davis; her father escaped from the estate of Judge Neal, a ex-slave, six years ago, and took refuge in the mountains of the State of Virginia. Two years since he purchased his freedom for \$800, his wife and three children being still in bondage. The good feeling of his Boston friends induced them to contribute to the purchase in Washington, and were provided with a passage in the first-class cars in their journey to this city, whence they took their way to the city of Alexandria, where they were met by the child who exhibited yesterday in many prominent individuals in this city, and the general sentiment, in which we fully concur, is that she should ever be one of the fairest and most intelligent white children that we have ever seen.—N. Y. Times.

What do the good people of this county think of an institution which reduces such "interesting little girls" as the one above described to the condition of a mere chattel—that may be bought and sold, and used as a licentious master may choose? Suppose this real Ida May had come North before these humane Bostonians had ransomed her from the American Algiers, and the Marshal had seized her by virtue of the fugitive slave act, how many are there in this county who would say, Let her be returned to the horrors of American Slavery? Not many, we think. Then why not vote to repeal an act which does such violence to your better nature, that you desire to have its victims escape from its star chamber courts and heartless officers?

"If our past actions reproach us, they cannot be atoned for by our own severe reflections so effectually as by a contrary behavior."

SPAKING OUT IN MEETING.

The St. Louis Intelligencer, in noticing the visit of Gen. Houston to New England on a lecturing trip, writes thus pointedly:—"What singular notions our U. S. Senators have now-a-days. Pettit has been elected the winner at Indianapolis to keep the Old Line in power there. Dixon has been staying at home, at Henderson, Ky., attending to a new wife. Aclison has been piping and wire-pulling in Kansas and Missouri; and Houston is gadding around with an Indian blanket over his shoulders, thinking himself Congress, at Henderson, Ky., and in the straight road to the Presidency, because his name is 'Sam.' In the meantime the abolitionists are taking Congress, at Henderson and Butler, (of S. C.) are getting drunk and blackguarding them."

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

We are indebted to some one for the speech of Senator Buckalew, on the joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution. We have little respect for Mr. Buckalew's general course in the Senate, and think the time will come when he will regret the aid and comfort given to the Slavery Propaganda, by his favoring the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; also the aid and assistance he has given to drunkard making, by opposing the Maine law. But as to this speech before us in favor of amending the Constitution so as to prevent any further increase of State debt, and to prevent county subscription to railroad or other stock; we like it very much, and have no doubt but it will have a happy influence wherever read. We shall publish a part of it, if the resolutions pass the Legislature, of which we hope there is no doubt. There are other amendments that ought to be proposed, one of which would have a tendency to reform an evil alluded to in this speech. We allude to single Senatorial and Representative districts. It seems it will require an amendment to the constitution to secure this much needed reform. Will Senator Buckalew, and other members who desire to elevate the character of our Legislature, give this matter of single districts their attention?

ENSLAVING THE SAVIOR.

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Anthony Burns was a member of Rev. Dr. Grimes's Church, and an undoubted Christian, at the time of his surrender to Slavery by Loring & Co. Can any one tell, taking the above passage for a standard, wherein it would have been any worse to have surrendered the Savior, instead of Burns? We will take it as a favor if any of the gentlemen hereabouts who profess to believe that the Fugitive Slave bill ought to be obeyed, will enlighten us on this point.

In the meantime, we publish the following speech of Rev. Dr. Kirk, made on the occasion of Burns's return to Boston, and a few comments of the Boston Telegraph. How do you like the idea of selling deacons of Churches in Christian America? What do you think of the Democracy or Christianity that upholds and defends such transactions? At the close of the reception meeting.

Rev. Dr. Kirk was introduced, who spoke briefly in his usually effective style, showing how deeply his feelings were enlisted in the event which had caused the meeting this evening. He said, we have to-night a combined view; the Southern side and the Northern side. We have the fact that we recognize under that black skin a man; and that they in the South recognize only a chattel; and that makes a vast difference between the South and the North.

The question may be asked, For what do you come here to-night? Is it to fan a feeling of opposition to the South, and to stir up fanaticism? No, but we come to assert that a black man is a man. (Cries of good, and cheers.) Some one in the audience said, that was said long ago. Yes, said Mr. Kirk, it was, and I wish it had been acted upon. The effect of Southern laws was then commented on. The time has come, he said, when the South should know what we think of them. He did not think blustering, spluttering, or bravado would do any good. He had prayed to God that he might have nothing but calm, clear vision, and a little of the fire that filled the heart of Otis in Faneuil Hall. (Applause.) The Northern view of slavery is that a man is a man for all that. He thought the negro a man, every inch of him. Under the skin, believed there will be many changes, and there will have to be, in the Senate of the United States, the passage of an oblation law. Yes, Burns is a man, and more of a man than I thought he was. Burns has talked to my heart to-night like a man. To be sure, he did use bad grammar; but whose fault was that? I think he has the true oratorical ring in him, like that of some of the Indian orators. If he had been in the North all his life, he would not have used so bad grammar. For one, he bowed to the Constitution of the United States; but the fact is, Anthony Burns is a man for all that; the fact is, it is wrong to incarcerate him except for crime. There is a wrong somewhere. It is entirely proper that the citizens of Boston, who witnessed the scenes of last summer, should come here to say that they recognized him who has been vilified, as a man. We have not come to make a lion of him. We have only met to congratulate him. We expect that he will

EDUCATIONAL MEETING IN SWEDEN.

Pursuant to notice the citizens of Sweden Township met on the evening of the 19th inst. for the purpose of free discussion upon the subject of education.—C. L. Carsaw, Esq., was chosen President, and H. L. Bud Secretary. The President then introduced the County Superintendent, and the audience had the pleasure of listening to an address, full of both physical and moral improvement.—Mr. Pradt spoke at large upon the importance of reading the Scriptures as a devotional exercise in our common schools. This, he thought, was a barrier against vice, and made the scholars useful in community, in proportion as the principles of the Holy Bible were acted upon. After responses from other speakers, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the lecturer be entitled to the thanks of the house—and the meeting dissolved.

C. L. CARSAW, Pres.

H. L. LIND, Sec'y.

Mr. Editor:—We had the pleasure, on Saturday, the 23d inst., of attending the closing exercises of the school taught by Mr. T. G. Smith, at the red school house near Oswayo. The house was crowded with scholars, and friends and patrons of the school, who listened with marked interest and attention to the exercises. The exercises of the afternoon consisted of the following

PROGRAMME.

- 1 Reading exercise by the school, (The Pilgrim Fathers.)
2 Music, (Singing with melodion accom.)
3 Reading of paper.
4 Music, "The Student's Song."
5 Declaration by boys of the school—see dialogue.
6 Music, "The Old House at Home."
7 2d Reading of paper.
8 Music, "The Orphan's Prayer."
9 Original Essay by the teacher.
10 Presentation of presents, and concluding remarks.

The paper was entitled the Oswayo Banner, and was composed of compositions written by members of the school, with occasionally an article from the teacher. Two numbers had been read previous to the closing exercises. We forward you, by permission, the editorial article of No. 33, which will be at your disposal.

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A METEORIC CLERGYMAN, AND HOW HE CAST OUT A DEVIL.

We are indebted to our friend J. M. ELIAS, of Marietta, Ohio, for the following graphic sketch. We are assured that the facts transcribed, substantially as narrated.

"A Methodist clergyman who has been laboring in this vicinity, was, not long since, preaching to his people on the miraculous power of the Apostles over the demonic spirits of their day. As he was pursuing his theme, the audience were suddenly startled by a voice from some one in the congregation, demanding in a half querulous, half authoritative tone, 'Why don't preachers do such things now a days!'

In an instant, every eye in the house was turned upon the individual who had the effrontery thus to invade the sacredness of their sanctuary. The speaker paused for a moment, and fixed his penetrating gaze full upon the face of the questioner. There was an interval of intense silence, broken at last by the speaker, in resuming his subject. He had not proceeded far with his remarks, before he was again interrupted by the same impatient inquiry. Again he paused for a time, and again resumed his subject. Not content with a silent rebuke, our redoubtable questioner demanded again, 'Why don't the preachers do such things now a days?' and curling his lips with a sneer of self-complacency, drew himself up pompously in his seat. Our reverend friend, (who by about a year ago he friends of liberty, urged on by fresh outrages, have made a new error; to be at least the mimics of the Slave Power, and succeeded better than ever before. The States of Connec-tion, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and others, had been in the hands of dough-faces, and the Maine law stood not a shadow of chance; but last year the government of those States were wrested from the hands of said dough-faces, and in every one the Maine law is ready passed. In New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania the friends of Freedom succeeded any party. This shows what we have long since believed, that the success of the cause of Temperance depended, in a great measure, upon the success of freedom.

This is a other evidence that consistency is the best policy. Never turn your back on one truth for the sake of another. Had all the temperance advocates, for the last 20 years, been true to Liberty as well as Temperance—to the slave as well as to the drunkard—to suffering humanity in every shape and form—we very believe that both Temperance and freedom would have triumphed long ago. One would have helped the other. The experience of the last years proves the correctness of this view. Henceforth, then, let no friend of humanity prove recreant to the principle in one form, with the delusive hope that it will triumph the sooner in another form.

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