

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

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

COUDERSPORT, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1855.

CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS!

In view of the important events daily occurring on our Western border, and the certainty that the slavery question must now be met and settled, and believing that it is the duty of the people of this county to do their part towards settling the question right in favor of Freedom...

The School Journal for June is received. It contains the able address of Mr. Pratt, delivered at the close of our Institute, together with much valuable information.

Next Saturday evening will be the sixth anniversary of the organization of Eulalia Division of the Sons of Temperance in Pennsylvania, and we trust all its members and visitors will be present on that evening.

The court has been progressing orderly and quietly this week, owing to the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. There is but little business in our courts, a most fortunate thing for the people, however it may be with the attorneys.

We ask attention to the proposition to furnish the Journal for twenty-five cents a copy during the campaign. Can our friends do better than to circulate these of four hundred extra copies from the middle of July till the election?

After rain, and bright, warm, glorious sunshine succeeding it. Vegetation is coming forward with a bound, and the prospect of an abundant harvest, with an abundant supply of fruit, was never so promising. It is a general time of thanksgiving.

Freedom is looking up. Hon. John P. Hale goes back to the Senate. The Northern Know-Nothings refused to be longer connected with slaveholders—the people of all parties are preparing to unite for the overthrow of the Slave Power, and the race of Doughfaces is about run out.

For the final result of the National Know-Nothing Council, see another column. The Northern members achieved a great triumph, for when it was found the South had converted the order into a great machine for the extension and perpetuation of Slavery, like honest men, they shook the dust from their feet, and left in a body. Head their noble protest, and thank God there is a North at last.

THE REVOLUTION.

These are stirring times. The people are at last aroused. The outrages in Kansas, the destruction of printing presses in Missouri, and the despotic rule of slavery in general, has at last sunk into insignificance every other question, and the people are uniting in a solid, invincible phalanx, for the maintenance of their rights, and the defence of Liberty.

This has not been so manifest in any one thing, as in the election of Senators by the Legislature of New Hampshire, which took place on the 13th inst.

In 1852, Franklin Pierce and John P. Hale, both residents of the State of New Hampshire, were candidates for President. The former on the slavery democratic ticket, the latter on the free democratic ticket. The slavery candidate was everywhere triumphant, receiving in New Hampshire 29,997 votes, to 6,695 for Mr. Hale, the free democrat, or more than four to one.

On the 13th of this month, the Hon. John P. Hale was again a candidate before the Representatives of the people of New Hampshire, for a seat in the Senate of the United States. He was opposed by all the power and patronage of President Pierce, but without avail. The President received a rebuke, such as was never before administered to a President of the United States.

Mr. Hale was elected to the Senate by the glorious vote of 218 to 83 for Wells, the nominee of the Pierce party—nearly three to one. Was ever revolution more complete? We have no words with which to express our pleasure at this result.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE"

There is a class in every community who always stand ready to appropriate the credit of doing what it has cost others much toil and labor to accomplish. These men are always proclaiming their own great services in improving the town or county in which they live, and are equally industrious in decrying the labor and services of others.

We have a few new-comers of the old hunker school in Coudersport, who have been at work at this contemptible business long enough. We have never made any distinction in our commendation of public-spirited men; and we shall not see others do it without exposing them.

It has been asserted over and over again by these new-comers, that but little was done to improve our village "until within two or three years." Let us see if this is not an unwarrantable and impudent insult to the old settlers: It is true, Mr. TULL built a very respectable dwelling house last year. We consider it quite an addition to the place; but no one will pretend that it is more tasteful, or more of an improvement to the village, than the large and handsome edifice erected by Hon. T. Ives, many years ago. Mr. Ives has also expended much labor in planting trees, improving his grounds, and otherwise adorning his home, which is second to none in Northern Pennsylvania in all that goes to make up a beautiful and desirable country residence. Which one of these self-praising new-comers has done as much for the village of Coudersport as Mr. I.?

It is also true that Mr. DEKX built a very handsome barn and a woodshed last summer; besides improving his grounds; and he has built a fence this spring that adds considerably to the upper end of town; but really, we cannot see that taking his improvements as a whole, have added more to the character or appearance of the place than those made by D. B. BROWN. For instance; Mr. B. has cleared and fenced his side-hill, painted and otherwise improved his house, erected in a neat and substantial manner the handsome and commodious church on West-street, and in addition to this, has completed and put in operation the first Foundry in the county; at which is now manufactured on short notice, and in the best style, any article of machinery in ordinary use, and where our farmers can supply themselves with plows, harrows, and other implements of industry. To preach the services of the clock man in improving the village as superior to those substantial and permanent works of Mr. B., is simply to place mere money above industry, skill, energy, and the wealth of labor and capital working intelligently and harmoniously together. Then there is ELI REES, next to him in neighborhood, but perhaps in advance in what he has done for Coudersport; for he, too, at great sacrifice of time and money, has erected a beautiful church, at a greater cost than any improvement any one of the new-comers has made. Then there are the improvements of Dr. AMOS FRENCH, another old settler, that will compare favorably with anything that has been done "within two or three years." Then we have the improvements of W. T. JONES, in the erection of stores, building sidewalks, draining swamps, planting trees, and other services, which no envious man will be able to hide from the discerning public. The same may be said of JOHN RECKHOW, at whose wagon shop our farmers and business men have for years been supplied with the indispensable implements of business on the road and farm.

There are others whose services would suffer no injury by a comparison with those of the man who thinks the village would go to destruction without his mighty works. But the various improvements of Hon. S. ROSS, to the manor born, are greater and of more value than the improvements of all the new-comers put together, and speak for themselves. These old settlers are all self-made men. They have never acquired money on the unpaid toil of others. They have labored and toiled for years to improve and adorn homes in this village of their adoption, and no honorable man would seek to disparage and belittle what they have done.

BUT SAY THESE UNBLUSHING BRAGGARTS,

we have "how a town clock of the best quality" in the new Court House steeple. Yes, so we have. It is an excellent clock, makes a fine appearance, is an ornament to the town, and if it would only strike, would be quite serviceable. The honor of erecting this town clock is divided between the Commissioners of the County and H. H. DENT. We are duly grateful to each for their share of this work, and have never in thought or deed detracted from the donors the credit of the improvement. But pray what has this town clock done for Coudersport or the County of Potter, to be compared with the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, a handsome edifice erected by the hard earnings of poor men, who have no funds in bank, accidentally acquired, on which to draw for matters of that kind? When Bishop PORTER, in the course of his admirable lecture last fall, desired to pay our citizens a compliment for what they had done, he did not refer to the "town clock of best quality" in the Court House steeple, but he spoke of the suppression of the liquor traffic as the great achievement of our people—one that was attracting the attention of the good and virtuous everywhere, and one that would induce the settlement among us of the best class of people who may be looking for new homes. It will hardly be denied that the great work alluded to by Bishop PORTER was performed by the men who built this beautiful Hall and their co-workers in other parts of the county.

In conclusion, we have a word of advice for the mistaken men who have been led by some evil spirit to make this grossly unjust attack on the old guard, who have labored long and faithfully to improve the county of their adoption. You will find the path of detraction a hard road to travel. Better abandon it at once, as there is neither honor or influence to be acquired in that direction.

A few of our people bow to wealth, but the mass of them will not disgrace themselves by any such disreputable toadyism, and they can neither be coaxed or driven from the path of duty. Whoever makes an honest effort to reform one evil, or add one improvement to our village, will receive a hearty God speed from this latter class, but an ostentatious display of every trifling act inevitably creates disgust and contempt.

A PREDICTION.

Mr. Caldwell, ex-member from the Louisville District of Kentucky, addressed a public meeting in Feb., 1854, on the Nebraska bill, then pending in Congress, and made use of the following language: "Gentlemen, it is useless for me to detain you longer. My assurances from Washington are, that this Nebraska Bill will pass the Senate and House of Representatives by decided majorities. All the Southern members will go for it, with one or two exceptions, and enough of Northern men to carry it triumphantly through. The North will grumble, and grovel, and protest, as she always has done in similar cases, but they will finally all submit, with the exception of a few misettable fanatics; and then all, or nearly all, of the Territory of the Government will be open to Southern Institutions, and the great Democratic doctrine of Popular Sovereignty be firmly and finally established."

A part of this prediction was fulfilled nearly a year since. The bill became a law by the votes of Northern doughfaces, against the earnest protest of their constituents. It remains to be seen whether the people will "finally all submit" to the outrage. That is what our pro-slavery organs mean when they advise the free people of the North to "mind your own business." These servile tools of slavery have so long looked upon the people as subjects, that they really think it is none of their business what Congress does, or how much slavery is extended, or what outrages the slaveholders commit. Whatever the lords of the lash may choose to do, their allies at the north will wink at, and think it is the business of the people to submit to them. There is doubtless a small number of hangers-on to would-be great men in every county, who will take this ignoble advice, but we rejoice in the daily increasing evidence that the mass of the people will not submit to the further rule of slavery, and that they will indignantly spurn the counsels of those who advise such submission to the faith-breakers.

SHALL KANSAS BE PRESERVED TO FREEDOM?

Until this question is settled, it is undoubtedly the business of every paper not devoted to the interests of slavery, to give the people a full history of affairs on that battle-field, so that they may discharge their duty properly and intelligently.

We ask our readers if they have done anything to save Kansas from the rule of slavery. The following from the Boston Advertiser, will show what has been done by anti-slavery men. Can anybody tell what old hunkers have done for this purpose?

The Boston Daily Advertiser of yesterday argues that Kansas will become a free state, on account of the small number of slaveholders in the country. This does not follow. The slaveholders have their emissaries already in the territory, and as soon as laws are passed by the territorial legislature, protecting the slaves of property, they will migrate thither with their gangs of black laborers.

In the mean time we quote from the Advertiser its statement of certain other circumstances on which it founds the expectation that Kansas will become a free state: "We received yesterday the closing returns of the result of the second election, which filled the vacancies where the Governor refused to give certificates on the result of the first. From these returns the following table shows the complexion of the House of Representatives: Slave State Reps. 12. Free State Reps. 2. Second election. 3. 9. 15. 11.

"When we add, that of those fifteen men who represent the invading party from Missouri, we have certificates of election, the seats of twelve will probably be contested, as gained by invasion only, we believe it will be felt that the legislature has no very decided weight of opinion in opposition to the free-state destiny of Kansas.

"So far are the settlers of Kansas from feeling discouraged in this matter, that they feel, and we believe the frontier men this side of the line feel, that the question is practically decided in favor of freedom, unless a miracle occur. From these returns the following table shows the complexion of the House of Representatives: Slave State Reps. 12. Free State Reps. 2. Second election. 3. 9. 15. 11.

"To the statements we made last week as to the character of the towns in Kansas, we might add further facts, which have since come to our knowledge, showing still that the centers of influence are, with a single exception, on the free state side. The town of Leavenworth under the protection of the fort, under the influence of the general government, and really a Missouri town, because separated only by a ferry from Platte county, gives a pro-slavery vote. No other town in the territory does so. Lawrence, Ossawatimie, Pawnee, Topeka and the new towns named Boston and Hampden, all settled under the auspices of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, Council City, the station of the New York Kansas League, and the German settlement on the Kansas river, are all 'free state' towns. There is not another town besides these in the territory. There are town lots, like 'Douglas,' but they are not towns. They are dead speculations. Here are the presses, the mills, schools, except those of the Indian missions, and every Sunday school in the territory, has been established with the cooperation of the New England Company. It would seem impossible to doubt that a territory which makes such a beginning should not be free.

"We hear sometimes intimations that northern settlers prove false to northern institutions and principles. The slander we desire to fix unequivocally as an invention of the enemies of those principles.

"General Pomeroy, whose authority no one will question, says he knows of no man among the thousand who have gone forward under the arrangements of the Emigrant Aid Company, who has ever voted a slave state ticket. It is true that at elections where the legal judges were driven from the polls at the point of the bowie knife, and illegal successors appointed, northern men have refused to vote. This may be a mistake in judgment, but it is not a failure in principle. The northern men in the territory, if we except those who were long since converted to southern institutions, are all free state men.

"If it is asked why, in such a state of things, all the seats of illegal members in the legislature were not contested before Gov. Reeder, the answer is very clear. A territory, whose settled portion is as large as the state of Maine, whose people have not been six months in their homes, is not in condition to act with our organization. The Ossawatimie precinct contains the strongest free state vote of any in Kansas. An army took possession of their polls and returned slave state representatives. They protested against the election, but by one of the misfortunes of prairie travel their protest arrived four hours too late at Gov. Reeder's head quarters. For this reason the illegal members have their certificates. For similar reasons other members of the majority of the legislature have theirs. But such a majority carries no moral force. It does not deceive the people of Kansas. It ought not to deceive us here."

We are glad to learn that the Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS is to be at Alfred, Allegany county, N. Y., on the 3d of July. Our friends there will have a rich treat, and the cause of Liberty in Allegany county will receive a new impetus from his soul-stirring words. The slave has no truer friends than those of Alfred and the county of Allegany. We frequently receive fresh courage from their noble labors in the good cause.

Mr. Giddings will come direct from Alfred to Coudersport, when he will speak in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence on the fourth day of July next, as before mentioned. Let us see if there is not as much of a desire to see and hear the old guard of liberty, as there was last fall to hear the Governor of the State. Let every man who loves liberty, act as a committee of arrangement to get out a crowd on that occasion. They will receive a rich reward for the effort.

OUR FARMERS ARE LOOKING UP.

Notwithstanding the cold and backward spring, the prospects of our farmers are very flattering. Wheat never looked better. The grass is very fair—oats look fine, and the corn has improved very fast for the last few days. There is a much larger breadth of land under cultivation, than ever before. The fruit promises to be abundant, and it only needs a continued effort in well doing, to place our farmers in the most prosperous condition. Keep your cornfields well tilled, put in plenty of turnips and ruta bagas, and a small field of buckwheat, and the county will be in a more prosperous condition on the first of January next, than it ever was.

In relation to the buckwheat crop, we think its importance is not realized. The following highly interesting article is one of practical importance, and we hope every farmer will give it a candid perusal, and profit by its suggestions.

Few crops can be turned to better account on a poor, light, gravelly soil, than buckwheat. It possesses a chemical action on the soil, by which the coarser particles are disintegrated, or rendered finer. The soil—

THE PARTY OF FREEDOM.

There is no longer a doubt that the people in favor of confining slavery to its present limits and of repealing the fugitive slave bill, must unite together, no matter what their former party associations have been, for the preservation of freedom in Kansas, and the rights of freemen everywhere.

The following from the Tribune of the 15th inst., shows that the work of uniting for the preservation of Liberty is going forward with a bright prospect of speedy success:

CLEVELAND, June 14, 1855. The excitement consequent upon the convocation of the Know-Nothing or Republican Convention is on the increase. The idea of secrecy appears to be discarded, and I learn from good authority that they intend to abolish all oaths and obligations.

Last evening the Convention considered the platform as reported by the Committee until 7 o'clock. So far as adopted, it avows strong Anti-Slavery principles. The platform will distinctly enunciate that there is a North; pledging the party to a union with the Anti-Nebraska party.

The adoption of the Pro-Slavery platform at Philadelphia was made known this morning to the Convention assembled by the following dispatch: "The North is beaten—thirteen States have withdrawn in disgust. Say to our friends at Cleveland, we are with you heart and soul."

The announcement was received with singular emotions, which gave way to renewed hopes and three times three were given and repeated for Liberty and Humanity. Delegates have arrived from Philadelphia who are authorized to unite with the Know-Somethings. The good work goes bravely on. Doughfaceism will not triumph. The watchword is "GOD AND LIBERTY."

The Committee on Resolutions of the Know-Nothing Convention, consisting of one from each State, have made the following report. Their resolutions were revised, slightly modified and passed to-day. The preamble asserts that the servility to the Slave Power, the characteristic of existing political parties, is perilous to manhood, to the best interests of the North, and to the liberties of the Republic:

The first resolution declares that the issue before the American public is whether freedom is to be limited to Free States or Slavery to Slave States. Second: That the issue has been forced upon the country by Slave Power aggressions.

Third: That those aggressions, and especially the Nebraska outrage and the assault upon the elective franchise of Kansas, have aroused the freemen of the Republic, and that they will maintain their rights and resist the additions of slave territory.

Fourth: That they will maintain the nationality of Freedom.

Fifth: That the friends of Freedom should make principles, not birthplace, the test of admission to citizenship.

Sixth: That we will repel every ecclesiastical interference in political affairs by potentate, pontiff or priest, as destructive of the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience and of liberty.

Seventh: Recommends action in several States for the promotion of Temperance.

Eighth: Agreeing to support free schools, free labor, and harbor improvements.

Ninth: To strive for the election of men of integrity, and with nerve to resist aggression of any kind.

Tenth: For these objects we are ready to unite with all men under any name or organization to aid in carrying into operation these principles.

The Convention is in session this evening, and will probably finish and adjourn to-morrow.

earth unmixt with animal or vegetable matter—is produced by the disintegration, or pulverizing of rocks. Silica, or sand, is the oxide, or rust of silicon; or, to make it more familiar, it is pulverized quartz. Clay is produced by the decomposition of felspar. Now all the quartz and felspar in the world, while existing in the form of rock, will not produce a blade of grass; it is only when decomposed or pulverized; and the finer the particles, the better the soil.

If a soil, then, is coarse, the object of the farmer should be to pulverize it, which can only be done by the chemical application, or the growing of some crop which has that chemical power. Buckwheat, by a process yet undiscovered, has that power, and the longer it is cultivated, on a given piece of ground, the finer will be the particles of the soil. It injures 1. id. for corn, but leaves it in fine order for potatoes, and is the best crop to kill out bushes, wild grass, and to mellow green sward. To fit the land for the next succeeding crop in rotation, plow in a crop of buckwheat in blossom.

As a food for man, except in small quantities, we could not recommend it, as cakes made from it, though light when hot, are heavy as liver when cold. A constant use of it, has a tendency, also, to produce cutaneous diseases; but, boiled with potatoes, apples, or pumpkins, it is first rate for hogs. When ground, it is excellent for milk cows. Fed raw, or, else, standing in the field, it is great for Shagbuns, (they being allowed to eat it themselves.) The blossoms afford material for the very best honey, and at a season of the year when other flowers are gone.

It should never be given, in any form, to horses, as it bloats them, rather than fattens; and what appears to be fat, put on a horse by buckwheat in a week, will disappear, by hard work, in a day.—Ohio Farmer.

Messrs. Editors: If you deem the following worthy a place in the Journal, you are at liberty to publish it:

I have an ewe sheep in my flock which has produced twelve lambs in a few days over three years, having brought three each year. If any of the subscribers of the Journal can tell anything to beat that, let us hear it. S. PALMER.

ROULET, June 10, 1855.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting was held on Tuesday evening, June 19th, 1855, at the Court House, Coudersport, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the 75th Anniversary of American Independence.

The meeting was organized by electing Hon. S. ROSS President, Hon. O. A. LEWIS Vice President, and H. YOUNG Secretary.

Judge Ross briefly stated the object of the meeting; Henry J. Olmsted, Esq., made a few remarks, and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That under the existing state of things, the most appropriate subject for consideration on the ensuing Anniversary of American Independence, is that of American Slavery, that giant evil which threatens to undermine the foundation of American Liberty, and destroy all that is valuable in the confederacy of the United States.

Resolved, That the only way to prevent the indefinite existence of slavery and the total subversion of the appropriate aims of true Republicanism, is to form and keep alive a healthy public sentiment in the North in relation to these subjects, and that the only way to do this is by means of free and open discussion on all suitable occasions.

Resolved, That we invite the people of Potter and adjoining counties to assemble in Mass at the Court House in Coudersport on the FOURTH DAY OF JULY next, to listen to an address from the Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, in advocacy of Independence, and to make such action as may there be advisable.

It was moved that a Committee of nine be appointed to make arrangements for the celebration. Carried.

The Chair then appointed the following: Coudersport—John S. Mann, A. G. Olmsted, Frank L. Jones. Ulysses—Duck Whipple. Oswego—George Estes. Geneva—William Perry. Bingham—John L. Rooks. Harrison—L. S. Robinson. Clara—W. B. Graves.

On motion, the following names were added to the Committee of Arrangements: Roulet—Samuel Palmer. Harrison—Harrison Rosa. Allegany—Delos Dwight. Homer—Leonard Jewell. Pike—Henry S. Martin. West Branch—Hiram W. Cowan. Hector—Cornelius Loucks. Sharon—Simon Drake. Wharton—George A. Barclay. Jackson—J. W. Jocelyn. Eulalia—Nelson Clark. Abbott—David Conway. Hebron—Wm. H. Hydrum. Pleasant Valley—Matthew M'Dowl. Summit—George Ayres.

Moved and seconded that the time of meeting be fixed at one o'clock P. M. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the county papers. Carried.

On motion, adjourned.

S. ROSS, President. HUGH YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF G. W. SECRETARY, Grand Lodge of I. O. of G. T. of Pa., Mansfield, Tioga Co., Pa. July 13, 1855.

I certify the following to be a correct extract from the proceedings of the Quarterly Session of the Grand Lodge I. O. of G. T. held at Smithport on the 12th June, 1855.

MARY C. RUCKMAN, G. W. S. Resolved, That the G. W. C. T. of this Grand Lodge be requested to revoke the commission of Wm. M. MURRELL as D. G. W. C. T., and that notice thereof be given in the Temperance papers of the State. Adopted.

TRUE GENEROSITY.—The Marietta (Ohio) Advocate says that many farmers in that section, have refused to sell their corn to speculators at \$1.40, and have chosen to divide it among their poorer neighbors at one dollar per bushel. Such benevolence deserves to be recorded—it is true Christianity.