

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

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

COUDERSPORT, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1855.

The mass-meeting on the fourth will be a favorable time to make arrangements for circulating three hundred campaign Journals.

We are requested to inform the public that the Rev. J. M. Peables of Elmira, will preach at the old Court House in this village, on Sunday, the 16th of July next; also in the evening of the same day.

If any of the Justices of the Peace or other's desiring to purchase a few law books, will call on Mrs. Jane C. Butterworth, they can probably procure such as they may need at moderate prices.

We ask attention to the advertisement of Kay and Brothers. They are decidedly the best law book publishers in this State, and we shall take pleasure in forwarding any orders which our friends may desire to send.

The news from Europe continues favorable to the allies. A heavy cannonade has again commenced on the Russian defenses of Sevastopol, two of which were taken by the French soldiers, in an assault just before the last steamer left.

We hope no reader of the Journal will overlook the chaste and beautiful thoughts of Zilpah, as they appear in this number of our paper. They can be read with profit by all, and we hope the gifted writer will employ her pen hereafter, as often as her other duties will permit.

There are now three political parties in the country: the Slavery-Extension party; the Anti-Nebraska party, and the Doughfaces. The first is strong at the South, the second at the North; the third, despised by every man with half a soul in him, exists to be ground to powder between two mill-stones.

The last steamer from Europe brought the intelligence that Horace Greeley had been arrested for a claim against the New York Crystal Palace. After remaining in jail two days, he was discharged by the Judge who issued the writ. Mr. Greeley's account of his experience in a Paris prison, is the best thing lately published.

Some of our old foggy neighbors are trying to create the impression that the Fourth of July is not a proper time to hold a mass-meeting in aid of Freedom in Kansas. And yet it is a common thing for the old hunker State Convention, to meet on the 4th of July, for party political purposes. It is to meet at Harrisburg on that day, the present year. So we hope to hear of no more of this hypocritical cant.

A very zealous effort was last year made to manufacture a mob against us, for our band in causing the Court House bell to be tolled on the morning of the Fourth, in token of sorrow at the death of Liberty in Kansas.

Will any sensible man now look at the fruit of the Nebraska bill, and say that there was no cause for the tolling of bells at that time. See what has occurred since. Civil war, strife, and the wildest agitation ever known—property destroyed by mobs—peaceable families exiled from their homes—husbands confined in jail for defending their rights, and wives sent on quests to wander unprotected among strangers, for the crime of being connected with men who love liberty. And all this is the legitimate fruit of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Believing such would be its fruit, we made a suitable demonstration, which we should repeat on the morning of the next Fourth, if the time for mourning had not passed. It is now time for action to recover what has been lost. Who says submission is better than resistance to tyrants?

Are you an independent man—do you think and act for yourself—or are you the shadow of some would-be great man, following in his wake, and thinking and acting according to his directions? If so, you had better discharge your 'leader' and go it on your own hook.

DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME.

We love as well as any one to spend an hour with a friend. We love a walk in the woods. We love to see others enjoy themselves in this or in any other way that is really conducive to happiness. But when men neglect their business for the sake of play or amusement, we do not believe it does add to their enjoyment.

It is our duty to say to all of this class within our reach, that the country is not yet discovered where lounging men can prosper, and it never will be, for the reason that industry is a law of our organization, and whoever violates it will suffer the consequences. Just think of it. An hour spent in idleness every day, is six hours a week, enough to plant and take care of a good-sized vegetable garden. Enough to keep your fences all up for the protection of crops already in the ground.

But the case is frequently much stronger than we have named. Many of these men have large boys, who would cheerfully and profitably work, if their parent would work with them, but who will soon find means to imitate the lounging habit; and the hours wasted are multiplied by the number of boys who look on and learn the lesson too willingly. Who is there who thinks this vice does not call for repentance?

THE NEW-YORK HERALD.

Let some of our readers should think we were prejudiced against this paper, and therefore not able to appreciate it, we give the following from the Albany Atlas, one of the leading democratic papers in the State of New York. We have never spoken of the Herald in as strong terms as this, but we have no doubt the Atlas is entirely within the mark:

The New-York Herald devotes its second childhood to the Order of Native Americans. In this alliance extremes meet. The ignorance of a party yet in its infancy is encouraged by the countenance of the imbecility of sheer old age.

They are fitted for each other and for their mutual misfortunes. Everything the Herald touches with favoring hands now-a-days seems consecrated to ill-luck. From a showman's speculation to a political campaign, all goes wrong. Saunders and the crop-eared Chevaliers, Page & Bacon and the lame ducks of Wall-st., the Virginia election and the Philadelphia Convention—all go Satan-ward with headlong gravitation under its advice!

Still it keeps its foolish face of hope—still rattles its noisy slang. Hear it now: "It cannot be too often repeated, the Know-Nothing party is stronger now than it was before the Convention for the dangers at Lancaster and the show marked with luxury may peer boldly onward—it has now little to fear."

It counsels the disrupted fragments of the Order thus: "Build up a powerful party upon State action, and there will be no trouble of uniting it upon a cohesive platform of eighty millions of public plunder per annum, exclusive of pickings and stealings. We must take things as they come!"

Its morality and its decency are alike. It has no longer a reputation to stake on the result of its counsels and course. In its sunken condition it lives but from day to day, and from hand to mouth.

The meeting at Philadelphia was not a Convention. It was a Council, organized and consistent with the origin of the party. The split was not the secession of a few members, but of the Orders organized in thirteen States.

THE HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

This world-renowned champion of the Rights of Man will address the people of Potter county on the Fourth of July next, on the great question which is now taking precedence of all others. Mr. Giddings is the oldest and ablest member of the Congressmen elect to the next House. He has held the slave power at bay, in many a hard-fought contest, in which he always came off with flying colors.

Mr. Giddings has engaged to speak at Alfred on the 3d, and at Wellsboro on the 6th, so there will be no fears of disappointment. The arrangements are all made. He will be met at Wellsboro on the evening of July 3d, by William Perry, who will convey him to his house in Ellensburg on that evening, and will arrive at Coudersport next morning, life and health permitting, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Now then, let us see how many of the people of this county desire to do anything for the protection of freedom in Kansas. Will there ever be a more favorable time to act than this? The address of Mr. Giddings will be a treat not often offered to the people of an inland county like this; and we think it will not take a very strong desire to serve Freedom to induce our entire community to attend on that occasion.

A TRUTH—WHO WILL PROFIT BY IT!

The Corning Journal, in a notice of a car shop in that village, closes with the assertion of the following important truth:

Talk as we will of the value of the importance of local trade and traffic, the manufacturing establishments are of more importance than either. Upon their increase in numbers, variety and extent, the growth and consequence of this village is largely contingent.

We hope every business man in Coudersport will ponder on the above, until he realizes its importance. Our village will not increase in importance as a business place, without additional manufacturing establishments. A bank will be of little use without them. A good grist mill is indispensable. A tannery is much needed. A sash and blind factory would be worth more to the place than a Bank, and an axe and scythe establishment would be more profitable than the best store in the county.

Here we have two or three first class business men, doing nothing; and two or three others sitting about stores, waiting for customers that do not come. Gentlemen, neither you nor the place will ever thrive, unless the wants of the village above named are supplied; and whoever goes intelligently and industriously at work to supply, will make money at it.

The fruits of Temperance were manifested by the proceedings of our Court last week in an unmistakable manner. The Jury were not called until Tuesday morning, and were discharged on Wednesday evening, being only two days in attendance, and yet all the causes were tried that were prepared. There is not as much business for our Courts as there was ten years ago, when we had less than half our present population, and did not do a quarter of the business that is now done. No reason can be given for this reduction in litigation, except the prevalence of temperance and the increase of industry.

We are pleased to see that J. M. Packer, for some time printer of this paper, and as industrious a printer as was ever in the place, has connected himself with the Corning Journal, a paper which bears unmistakable evidence of prosperity; and judging from the number before us, we should say it deserved to be widely read, for the many position taken upon all the leading questions of the day. We are glad to make its acquaintance.

The Pittsburg Evening Times is the title of a new daily just started in the iron city by our old friend, Edward M'Pherson. The Times is a fine looking, good sized paper, and takes strong ground for freedom and the rights of man. We hope it will be well sustained by the independent freemen of Western Pennsylvania.

He who buys too many superfluities may be obliged to sell his necessities.

REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The signs of the times indicate the early formation of a northern party which shall be thoroughly anti-slavery. In several States already the Whigs and Free Soilers have coalesced; while in other States, they have been united upon nominations, but have preserved their respective organizations.

The recent secession of nearly the entire northern delegation in the National Know Nothing Council, was the result of a conviction that the slavery question exceeds in magnitude all others. The Know Somethings held a general convention last week in Cleveland, and their platform places the question of freedom in the foreground. The prospect at present is that the anti-slavery men of all parties will rally in all the Northern States, either forming a new and triumphant party, or while preserving separate organizations in matters of State policy, to gather for the time being to resist and utterly defeat the aggressions of the slave power by a union of the opponents of the Nebraska rascality, is imperative. The battle of freedom must be fought, and in the contest all questions of policy, State or National, should sink into insignificance.

That is the question well stated. Those who say Freedom ought to be National, and slavery sectional—that is, confined to its present limits—will abandon pro-slavery parties, and unite for the overthrow of slavery. But those who are willing that "the Black Power shall continue to over-ride the North," will submit to the ever-increasing demands of slavery, and remain the supporters of a party which has aided slavery in every instance where it gained new victories over freedom. Every time has at last come when every man can see the true issues, when deception is no longer possible, and when those who support slavery will do it with their eyes open. Hereafter no man fit to be a freeman, will allow himself to be used by doughface politicians for the support of slavery.

THE WAY TO SAVE KANSAS FROM THE RULE OF SLAVERY.

The mass of Northern men are opposed to the further extension of slavery. Nobody doubts that. The question is, will they unite to prevent this extension, or will they submit to the despotism of the South, and be used by pro-slavery leaders?

The following letter from Hon. S. P. Chase in reply to an invitation to address a mass-meeting in Portage on the Fourth of July, ought to stir the blood of every freeman:

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 15, 1852. My Dear Sir, You are inviting me, in behalf of the Republican County Committee, to address a Mass-meeting of the citizens of Portage County at Ravenna on the 4th is just received.

"If God spares my life and health I will be with you. It will do me good to breathe the free air of the Reserve and to hold communion with her freemen. You offer a strong additional inducement when you assure me that the intrepid Wade, with whom I fought with 'loosest of lips,' will also be present. I want to feel again the strengthening grasp of his friendly hand, and to hear his earnest words in defense of Freedom and in defiance of her enemies."

"And this reminds me of the great issue of the day—Freedom or Slavery—A Government of the People or a Government of Oligarchy! This is the issue which the abolition of Freedom in Kansas and Nebraska has forced on the American people. All other issues must stand out of the way of this. All minor differences of opinion must be disregarded for the sake of agreement and harmony on the common platform of NO SLAVERY OUTSIDE OF SLAVE STATES! Upon that platform all must be welcome, of whatever birth and of whatever creed, who are willing to unite in good faith in defense of Freedom and Free Institutions."

"Uniting in this I discard all jealousies—merging all differences in a common resolve to rescue our country from the domination of the Slave Power and to place the legitimate influence of the National Government on the side of Liberty, the party of Freedom will be as invincible in strength and numbers as it is impregnable in the soundness of its constitutional principles and in the justness of its sacred cause. Faithfully your friend, S. P. CHASE."

LYMAN HALL, Esq.

The New York Tribune comments on the above as follows:

"This breathes the true spirit, and we are confident its noble counsels will be adopted by the people of that important portion of Ohio to whom it was addressed, and indeed by the people of the whole State. But its inspiration may well have a still wider influence. It is not only wise and timely for Ohio, but for New York, Pennsylvania, New England, and all the North and West. 'Union for the cause of Freedom' should everywhere be our watchword. In hoc signo vinces—in that sign, and in that only, we shall conquer, and 'by means'—to borrow the language of Mr. Toombs—"which will not invite further aggression."

State Temperance Convention.

A Mass Convention of the friends of Temperance will be held at Reading, Berks county, on Wednesday, the 8th of August, to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. The enemies of the late law are organizing for its repeal, and a full representation should be in attendance from all parts of the State.

The Address of the Central Committee will be delivered for general circulation at the convention, and members are requested to bring funds. The cause is good, and the place should secure a full attendance. Free for all, whether appointed or not. Let us hold a jubilee in the Gibraltar of Pennsylvania, "old Berks."

P. COOMBE, Ch'n. Philadelphia, June 21, 1855.

For the Journal.

Thoughts in and out of Church.

The hushed and holy stillness of a Sabbath evening is around me. The low, soft murmur of the river near, the calm rustling of the leaves in the adjacent forest, the quiet tread of each passer by, all combine to inspire my heart with love and gratitude to that great and good Being who, in wisdom and beneficence said unto man, "Six days shalt thou labor, and the seventh shall be unto thee a day of rest."

In the book of inspiration is written the command to reverence the sanctuary of the Lord—not "thou mayest," but "thou shalt reverence my sanctuary." Is it not as much the duty of every one thus to do, as to obey the commands of the decalogue? To-day as I entered the house dedicated to the worship of the Most High, came thoughts strange and unbidden. I am here to worship God, and instill by example into the hearts and minds of my children, a love of thus doing. Am I made better by my frequent attendance upon the ordinances of his house? Does my heart feel more kindly for the sorrowing, more forgiving to an enemy? Does the unmerited insult of those who sit not in heavenly, but in "high places," fill with a feather's weight upon my mind as beneath the notice of the wise and good? Am I more resigned to bear with meekness persecution? Do I bow more humbly when affliction covers me like a pall? Do I go forth for the coming week strengthened in my Master's name for fresh victory over wrong? Do I seek to find new ways and means to do good? Or do I abuse all these privileges of improvement—of my own spiritual benefit, and Sabbath after Sabbath pass by, and be to me as if they had not been? Of what avail is it to be here, if I strive not earnestly to reap instruction, and thereby honor the cause of Him I hope to serve? These were queries which forced themselves upon my mind, and demanded more time than is occupied by one sermon, to settle with my conscience. Happy for me, the discourse of the reverend stranger was one of much interest, and made me feel forcibly the power of unflinching integrity in the path of right. The speaker dwelt eloquently upon the character of Job, his steadfastness of faith and principle, his submission to the divine will, his resignation under trials which to bear thus seemed more than mortal—and incited his hearers to maintain like integrity of Christian character under all circumstances. Alas! how few of us come off conquerors even when we strive to imitate his patience. We put our hand to the plow, and look back, expecting to reap where we have not sown.

Encouraged and cheered I again bent my steps in the after part of the day, to another place of worship. As the deep, full tones of the choir in the soul-stirring chants of praise, fell upon my ear, and the cross with its significant characters, upon my eye, I hoped to hear its oft-told story. Notwithstanding I was disappointed, the sermon was one of interest. The speaker related with beautiful simplicity the history of Esther and Ahasuerus, her royal husband. His remarks were chiefly confined to the folly shown in the conduct of Haman, who, after being promoted by the king above all the princes, and revered by the servants of the royal household, was unhappy because one poor, humble Jew who sat at the king's gate, and who possessed no small share of human nature, refused to bow to him; and even when the queen put on her gorgeous apparel, and made a banquet for the king and Haman, though he "went forth joyful and with a glad heart," he no sooner saw the poor Jew, than his indignation rose high. Suppressing his anger for a moment while relating to his friends his honors, he at last exclaimed, "Yet all this availeth me nothing so long as I see Mordecai the Jew sitting at the king's gate." Is not the spirit possessed by Haman in the hearts of some even in our midst, who, like him, find occasionally a Mordecai who refuses to do them homage, knowing that deference and respect are due only to superior worth and merit, and not to "gold that perisheth?"

I was somewhat disappointed that the learned divine did not speak more fully of poor Queen Vashti, whom her royal husband divorced for no cause whatever, save that she did not see proper to obey his command, and as a warning also to the ladies of Media and Persia, who, when they heard of the example set by their queen, might go and do likewise. According to history, Ahasuerus loved Vashti, but himself and his domestic laws much better. Has not his mantle fallen upon some, also? The application of the pastor's discourse, as intended for each one, was to guard prayerfully against feelings of pride and unlawful ambition, that at the great day of assizes we shall be judged according to our moral and religious deserts, and not by our profession or position in life.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

No man in the country holds a more honorable position than Senator WANE of Ohio, and none has more commanded the respect of men of all parties. At a recent meeting in Ashtabula, as we learn from The Sentinel of that place, he expressed himself as follows:

"He declared his attachment to the Union on just principles; but said that the Union was no protection to the man of the North. He was for peace and union with freedom, but for neither without it. He had gone with the Whigs as long as he could. He now knew no party or organization but the Republican, and with that he would labor till victory was achieved."

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The light of another Sabbath day has gone, and with it its record of time improved, or mercies disregarded. A few more fast-recurring Sabbaths—faster with every rolling year—and we shall be numbered with those who have "gone before."

ZILPAH.

Act Well Your Part. There All the Honor Lies.

A sentence often repeated, and often fancied easy to practice, but harder, I imagine, than we are apt to think. It is so easy to perform these little everyday duties well—they are so simple—everybody can do that—I do not think it worthy my attention. I want some nobler sphere, some place that requires more talent, that will call forth all the powers of my soul.

Have any ere felt so—said so, it may be—and neglected to perform the everyday duties that sweeten life? To such let me say a word.

It is so easy. Less the excuse for neglecting them, then. If "anybody can do it," there surely can be no reason why you should not. If they are so simple, it cannot take much time to attend to them. Why ask for a wider sphere, when the duties of this are not performed? We fear 'tis not so much a desire to do good anywhere, as a restless ambition, seeking notoriety. But are these duties so easily performed as to leave no room for reflecting on the best manner of performing them? We think not. Of course people are not willing to acknowledge they cannot do well, so they put it beneath their notice, and wish for something higher, when, as we fear, they are too indolent or selfish, to make the exertion required.

JUNE. June 26.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATORS.

If the New Hampshire Senate concur with the House of Representatives in their choice of Senators, and we see no reason to suppose they will not, then we think under existing circumstances, the North and the nation have reason to rejoice in their decision. Mr. Hale has been tried and proved faithful. It is true when he was in the Senate he had but few political friends, but since that the times have caught up with him. The pass sage of the Nebraska bill, placed all lovers of freedom and of free institutions side by side with him, and now we would rejoice to see the fine, god-natured, hearty Hale, return to his seat in the Senate, another specimen of the "backbone party," a man who was happy in being so hated by Mr. Foote as to be deemed worthy the chivalrous offer of a rope and a pine tree in Mississippi.

Mr. Bell is also a man of unspotted reputation, and would abide faithfully represent the Granite State in the United States Senate. The return of such men will be, it is said, a most bitter pill for his excellency, the President. It looks as though he and his policy stood somewhat in need of endorsement in his own State. The telegraph informed us on the 13th, that the Senate might not go into an election for a day.—Pittsburg Journal.

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