THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

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COUDERSPORT, PA.:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1855.

☞Take good care of your Road and School affairs; for on these your public good depends, and without them this mighty nation would soon be in ruins.

☞The *National Vedette* of Jersey Shore is a better paper than its name would indicate. It does not recognize the rule of slavery as the law of its existence, and compared with two other papers in that neighborhood, is an excellent journal.

☞We have had, since Thursday last, five days of rainy, dull, unpromising weather for haymaking; but it will make the buckwheat and potatoes grow, and will secure a heavy crop of oats. We fear it will put the corn back, but hope for the best.

☞The potato crop promises to be of the old-fashioned, superabundant, *staff-of-life quantity*. We have not seen so many potato blossoms for years. This indicates a healthy, vigorous, and prosperous yield for the farmer, for which we are duly thankful.

☞There is another excellent article from Zilpha. Let every smoker read it, and abandon his foolish habit. Write again, good Zilpha, for we all need thy gentle corrections; and it will be no fault of thine if we do not profit by them, should thy pen be as wisely used as these first efforts promise.

☞The Wellsboro *Agitator* and Mercer *Freeman* heartily second the proposition to hold a Republican State Convention at Pittsburg on the 29th of August. We hope the other papers favorable to a union of freemen without regard to former political predilections, will respond to this movement.

☞The short speech of Hon. S. P. Chase, accepting the nomination of the Republicans of Ohio, is so like the language of the great men who called this Nation into being, that we feel fresh hope of the Nation. Read it, men of Potter, and say whether you will sustain such sentiments or those of the Slavery Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 4th of July.

☞The *Warren Ledger* reviews the action of its party at the Harrisburg convention, in a fearless and able manner. If it continue its present course through the campaign, it will be entitled to the respect of all lovers of freedom. How it is possible for a paper with such affinities and principles, to support the nominee of a convention whose resolutions it repudiates, we cannot understand.

☞One week from Saturday evening next, being Aug. 4th, the session of Eulalia Division S. of T., will be enlivened by a short address from JOHN MANN, on the history of the Temperance cause as it has come under his personal observation. We trust this announcement will secure the attendance of *every* member within convenient distance, and of every person entitled to visit the sessions of the Division.

☞The Sunbury and Erie Railroad makes progress but slowly. There is, however, some hope of its final completion. If it should be located up the Driftwood, it will add very much to the wealth and prosperity of this county, and will secure a large business from our forests and mines. But if it should go up the Bennett's Branch, it will get but little business from this county, and do us no good.

☞Dr. Wm. V. Keating, the representative of the owners of the largest body of lands in this county, has been spending a few days with us, to the mutual benefit of himself and the settlers on the lands. John Keating Esq., has been the untiring friend of this county for fifty years, and labored unremittingly for its prosperity, when such labor was performed at great sacrifice. We rejoice that his mind is still fresh and vigorous, so that by this visit of his grandson he will be made aware of the success with which his arduous labors have been crowned.

CAN THE FREEMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA BE UNITED IN ONE PARTY?

There is a large majority in every free State opposed to the slaveholders' scheme of subjugating Kansas, and in favor of political action to prevent the further extension of slavery. It is conceded that this is the most important question now before the people. Then why do not *all* who so believe and feel, *unite* in one party, and accomplish their object? Simply because this mode of action would interfere with the plans of party leaders. In this county nine-tenths of the voters would so act, if it were not for the old line Democratic leaders. In Allegany county it is the Know Nothing leaders that stand in the way, which is most surprising, as they profess to be as much opposed to slavery-extension as any body.

As a sample of the reasoning of this class on the subject of union, take the following from the Pittsburg *Weekly Times* of July 14:

The *Gazette* would have the American party be very accommodating. That party has carried almost every State in the North, and numbers several hundred thousand voters—voters, too, who have united for the double purpose of checking the inroads upon our institutions, of Slavery, Political Catholicism, and Foreignism. They are not united only upon one principle, but upon all; and are equally determined to accomplish all. The *Gazette* asks the party to drop two of its principles, and unite with *it* to form a Republican Party solely upon the anti-Slavery principle! Ask an anti-Slavery party with between 150,000 and 200,000 voters in Pennsylvania to drop its distinctive character, and unite with a party which has not shown any evidence of existence in this Commonwealth! The coolness of this proposition is remarkable—quite equal to that of the juryman who complained of the stupidity and unreasonableness of the eleven jurors who would not come over to his side.

It was just such reasoning as this that kept the Whig party of the State in a hopeless minority, and if persisted in, will perform the same work for the Know Nothings.

The *Times* makes no attempt to state the question fairly. The *Gazette* and the other advocates of the union of all persons opposed to the schemes of the slavery propagandists, do not ask any class of voters to endorse sentiments or principles to which they are opposed. They simply ask the anti-Nebraska Democrat to leave his pro-slavery party, and the Whig to leave his obsolete party, and the Know Nothing to unite with them in securing freedom to Kansas. The Know Nothings are not asked to endorse a single principle they have ever opposed. On the contrary the *Times* and those who act in concert with it, ask anti-slavery men to become Native Americans in order to vote for freedom. This is not the way the Know Nothings of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and of all the New England States, are acting; and it is not the way to build up a party of freedom strong enough to save this Nation from the iron rule of slavery. Keep up your Councils if you wish, reason, influence public opinion—but surely there is no such pressing danger from the influence of foreigners as should divide the free States so that the South may again conquer.

On the 6th of July, 1854, the honest yeomanry of Tioga county met in council to listen to that fearless Democrat, the Hon. David Wilmot. The President of the meeting, Hon. R. G. White, was also a distinguished Democrat. At the close of the address appropriate resolutions were adopted, and among them this one:

Resolved, That the union of freemen, without regard to former political attachments, is the *only* safety for Freedom.

Now we believe the above resolution is true in spirit and letter. We also believe that this "union of freemen" cannot be secured by asking the people to come to the Know Nothing party, but that it *can* be done by uniting together on the single question of slavery, as in Ohio and other free States. Hence, we respectfully ask the *Times* to overlook the too sensitive spirit of the *Gazette*, and unite in the call for a Republican State Convention.

☞"It is true in all things that we cannot 'serve two masters.' We may innocently make our courtesy to Fashion as she passes. We may make casual inquiries of her about those matters of which our Master gives us no minute suggestions, and then go on with our lawful service. But if we bow down to her, if we follow her, trembling lest we violate her laws, cringing lest we forfeit her smiles, we can put no heartiness into our services to God, to his eternal interests wherever they are, whether in our own hearts or in the heart of the universe."

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

There are several papers published in the slave States that it does one good to read. The *Wheeling Times* is one of this character. The St. Louis *Democrat* is another. There are several others that we have occasionally had the pleasure of reading with admiration for their manly independence. There is no old line Democratic paper in Pennsylvania with half the fearlessness of the St. Louis *Democrat*. It has never advised Northern freemen to mind their own business, nor suppressed the truth in relation to the outrages of the slaveholders in Kansas. It has never deceived the people with false assurances that there was no danger of slavery going to Kansas. On the contrary the *Democrat*, though published in a slave State, has kept its readers advised of all that was doing to *force* the black flag of slavery into all our Western Territories, and it has defended the friends of freedom from the slanderous charges of the Douglas crowd.

Compare this honorable conduct with the course of the pro-slavery press in the free States, not excepting this county, and who can help despising the miserable doughfaces who have not a single word to say in favor of freedom or against the outrages of the Slave Power?

As a sample of the fearless tone of the St. Louis *Democrat*, take the following notice of a pamphlet just published in defense of slavery, by Peter G. Camden:

St. Louis is practically a free city as Missouri is practically a free State, but both State and city number among their citizens rich and influential slaveholders whose influence an aspiring politician cannot yet afford either to lose or to defy. Mr. Peter G. Camden, therefore, handles Abolitionists without gloves—which, by the way, we may observe is rather an easy operation when the leaders of that party are absent. But in order that no offense may be taken by the majority of the citizens of St. Louis—five-sixths, at least, of whom it is said are in favor of free soil—Mr. Camden, while abusing Abolitionists as a class, takes care, by a reserve clause, to acknowledge that all Abolitionists are not equally in earnest. He says—examine the sentence and see how artfully all the qualities we despise are described as characterising the friend of the African:

"I believe that abolition is the concentrated spirit of impertinence, selfishness, envy, ambition, hypocrisy, and knavery; that its advocates are *mostly* infidels, fanatics, scoffers at religion, and advocates of women's rights and all other new-fangled notions, broken-down *politicians, and designing demagogues*, and hypocrites who out-Pharisee the Pharisees of old. Some of them, no doubt, are honest and sincere; but honesty and sincerity cannot sanctify error, or remedy mischief that has been inflicted."

This ultra definition is very foolish in itself, but as a bait for ultra pro-slavery voters, it is first rate! Judging by it, Washington was an impertinent fellow, and Jefferson an ambitious knave. An Abolitionist is a person who wishes to see slavery abolished. Now Washington, Jefferson, and nearly all the Revolutionary fathers, have recorded their desire to see negro slavery eradicated. Mr. Peter G. Camden, we happen to know, is an abolitionist himself.

There are fire-eating, anti-abolition fanatics in the Western part of this State. These rioters the author defends in this wise:

"Accordingly, societies have been formed in the anti-slavery portions of our country, to send out people to Kansas and Nebraska, with the avowed purpose of *accomplishing their objects by numbers and force*; thus recklessly disturbing the peace and jeopardizing the safety of a slave State bordered by those Territories. And in view of these facts, anti-slavery people—practical nullifiers as they are—expect the people of Missouri in particular, and slave States in general, to sit quietly and permit such things to be done; aye, affect to think Missourians unnecessarily sensitive, and opprobriously denounce them as mobocrats and lawless savages because they *oppose force to force* in a case involving not simply their peace, but their safety, their social existence, indeed."

Is Mr. Peter G. Camden prepared to prove his grave charge against the emigrants to Kansas from New England? We challenge him to do so. The emigrants, we affirm, went to Kansas with the avowed purpose of making Kansas a free State peaceably and by constitutional means. But we deny that they intended to employ *force*.

☞If any of our readers overlooked the excellent address of the State Temperance Committee, published on the first page of last week's *Journal*, we hope they will turn to that paper, and give this unanswerable document a candid perusal. The present law is not the kind of legislation temperance men asked for, but it is a great step in the right direction. One proof of this is to be found in the bitter warfare waged against it by the liquor sellers. If it were a mere "jug law," as they hysterically call it, would drunkard-makers oppose it? Not they. As it has virtue enough in it to secure the hatred of *all* the enemies of Temperance, it is surely the part of wisdom for the friends of the cause to give the law their enthusiastic support. So, here is one Temperance paper which the Pittsburg *Journal* will find doing battle for the act of 1855 to restrain the sale of intoxicating drinks.

☞"A man who in ordinary life is very inquisitive after every thing which is spoken ill of him, passes his time but indifferently."

THE EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT.

We hope every friend of Education in our village will read the communication of P. in our last in relation to a union of the District School with the Academy. We are pleased to see the subject attracting the attention of our tax-payers, and welcome the communication of O. It breathes the right spirit, and we hope is an indication of the public sentiment of the village. We are decidedly in favor of the proposed union, and shall do what we can to bring it about. But there are serious obstacles to the measure, that we may well look at on the start.

On conversing with Mr. Bloomingdale, we came to the conclusion that the School, conducted on the plan proposed, would require, for teachers, a Principal and two Assistants; that the tuition of students from abroad will not pay the Principal—so that the District would have to raise from taxation the salaries of the two Assistants and a part of the Principal. The following is the best estimate of the amount required from Coudersport District per year that we can make:

1st Assistant, $30 per month,	$360
2d " 12 "	144
Part pay of Principal,	200
	$700

This will require an assessment of two per cent.—*double* the amount of the present year's tax. This we know will be a heavy burden; but then it will secure to every individual in Coudersport, "above the age of five and under twenty-one years," the invaluable blessings of an Academic education; and we shall heartily and cheerfully advocate the proposed change.

Tax-payers of Coudersport, your Academy is poorly sustained; your District School never *can* amount to much as at present conducted. Will you curtail some of your other expenses, and double your school tax, for the purpose of establishing a first class Academy—the best in Northern Pennsylvania?

In order to obtain a full expression of the sentiments of our people on this question, we second the motion for a public meeting; and we hope the Trustees will issue a call soon.

SPOKEN LIKE A FREEMAN.

The *Warren Ledger* of July 17, is an admirable paper. Its editorials are written with great ability, and with the spirit of a freeman. It discusses with courageous frankness the *living* questions of the day, and points out the shortcomings of its party friends, with a fearlessness that must command the respect of all honest men. In an article a column and a half long, it gives a faithful history of the conduct of the President in relation to Gov. Reeder and the Missouri mob. If our up town old fogy dont take immediate measures to purge the party of this traitorous agitator, there is no telling what knavery will be practiced next. Take the following extract from the *Ledger* as a sample of its metal:

But have our expectations been realized? Have our hopes met with happy results? Has it been proved that we have a President who recognizes "no north, no south, no east, no west," but who is planted on the immutable principles of justice and equality, and who is bound to dispensate both to all sections of the country? Let his obstinate silence thus far, on this question, answer. Not a syllable of disapprobation has fallen from his lips upon those southern vandals who defied our country's laws, and sought by force of bowie knives and revolvers, to control the ballot box for unrighteous and revolting purposes; not a *single movement* has he made toward throwing the shield of the Federal Government over Gov. Reeder and the lawful settlers of Kansas. And this tame quietude and stoical indifference he has maintained while appeals, nay, *demands*, both urgent and earnest, have been pouring in upon him from every quarter, to proclaim his sanction of Gov. Reeder's course, and put a check to the bold current of lawlessness and riot that is sweeping over the soil of Kansas. He has seen a fair country invaded by hordes of armed ruffians; he has seen the sanctity of the ballot box desecrated; he has seen unoffending citizens despoiled of their dearest rights, driven from their homes, and treated like felons; he has seen his own appointed officer threatened, bullied, buffeted, and his life endangered, because he would not become the pliant tool of cut-throats and rioters; all this he has seen enacted within the reach of his executive power, and not a finger has he raised, not an arm has he stretched forth to prevent it all.

There, honest Democrats of Potter county, we commend such sentiments to your candid attention. We have used language somewhat similar heretofore, but the pro-slavery concern in this village has the audacity to tell you it is *none of your business* what the President does, or what becomes of Kansas; and some of you are tame enough to submit to the insult.

☞"A vain person is the most insufferable creature living, in a well bred assembly."

A HEALTHY PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

A great change has taken place in the old Bay State since the Court House was surrounded with chains for the benefit of Slavery. The election of Henry Wilson, the passage of the Personal Liberty bill, and the rebuke of Commissioner Loring, was the action of a healthy public sentiment acting through the Legislature of Massachusetts.

But even Harvard College is waking up, and is reflecting this sentiment. Mr. Eliot, the only member of Congress from that State that voted for the infamous Fugitive Slave bill, was lately proposed as a candidate for the honor of one of the highest degrees of the College. He was rejected by the overseers for the reasons given in the following extract from the Boston correspondence of the N. Y. *Evening Post*. We commend the sentiments of this extract to all persons who think they are freemen, and not the mere slave of party, or the tools of party leaders:

Some of our papers are making a great fuss about the rejection of Mr. Eliot, by the Board of Overseers at Harvard College, when it was proposed to make him a doctor of laws. He was rejected because he voted for the fugitive slave law; and the man who would do that is unfit to hold any office in Massachusetts, or to receive any mark of favor here, no matter how barren that favor may be. The majority of the overseers would have stultified themselves if they had voted for Mr. Eliot. If he chose to carry his conservative notions so far as to vote in a way that perfectly outraged the sense and sentiment of his constituents, he cannot reasonably complain if other men are wedded to their views, and act in accordance with them. Is there to be an immunity in behalf of all who do anything for slavery, while the friends of freedom are to be maltreated on all occasions? "Oh!" says hunkerism, "think how hard it is upon Mr. Eliot to reject him!—so respectable a man!" That is just it. A man thinks he is at liberty to do anything because he is respectable; but as we do not allow men to violate laws on account of their respectability, so we cannot allow them, on the same score, to make bad laws with impunity.

WHITE GIRL KIDNAPPED.—The Philadelphia Ledger states that on Friday last two men attempted to kidnap a young white girl from Chester county, Pa., and carry her off into Maryland. The girl had been engaged as a nurse for a sick child, and was driving home the cow, at an early hour in the morning, when two genteelly dressed men standing near a carriage, addressed her, inquiring her name, where she lived &c., and on her making answer, one of them placed a plaster over her mouth, and the two dragged her to the carriage and drove away. After getting some twelve miles from her home, they put her out of the carriage, in a secluded wood, and left her. Two negroes happening to come along, assisted her in removing the plaster from her mouth and directed her how to reach her home. The supposition is that the kidnappers mistook the girl, whose face was sunburnt, for a mulatto, and intended to carry her into slavery.—*Lockport Journal.*

And why suppose these villains mistook this girl's color? Are there not thousands of white girls in Slavery? Is it any worse to kidnap a white, than a mulatto girl?

The whole history of American Slavery is full of outrage and inhumanity. Kidnapping free citizens of Pennsylvania has always been a common occurrence, and it will continue so until the people shake off their pro-slavery leaders, and say to the black powers of Slavery, Hands off—touch not another free-born American citizen, at your peril. This language, spoken as if there were *men* behind it, will instantly put a stop to this kidnapping business. Is there anything else that will?

☞ Notice is hereby given, that the Annual Election of Trustees of Coudersport Academy will be held at the Court House in Coudersport on Friday, the 3d day of August next.

By order.

THE WORLD AND THE PULPIT.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher discourses more truth than fiction in the following:—

We have no doubt that a vigorous proprietor, having been sharking it all the week, screwing and griping among his tenants, would be better pleased to doze through an able gospel sermon on divine mysteries, than to be kept awake by a practical sermon that might treat of a Christian proprietor. A broker who has gambled in a magnificent scale all the week, does not go to church to have his practical swindling analyzed and measured by the New Testament spirit. Catechism is what he wants—doctrine is to his taste. A merchant whose last bale of smuggled goods was safely stored on Saturday night and his brother merchant who the same day, swore a false invoice through the Custon House—they go to Church to hear a sermon on faith, on angels, on resurrection. They have nothing invested in those subjects; they expect the minister to be bold and orthodox. But if he wants respectable merchants to pay ample pew rents, let him not vulgarize the pulpit by introducing commercial subjects.

PHYSICIANS rarely take medicine, lawyers seldom go to law, and ministers steer clear of other parson's churches. Editors, however, read all the papers they can get hold of.

"JOHN JOLIFFE.—As many of our readers at a distance may expect through the columns of the *Sentinel* to hear something about this blackhearted, thin-skinned, and fearless Abolitionist, we take the present occasion to give them the particulars connected with the case, as far as we have been able to learn them. He arrived at Williston on Thursday last, and endeavored to procure a carriage or other vehicle for the purpose of conveying himself to the plantation of Elijah Willis, where we understand several rusty-colored individuals contemplated giving him a suit he did not bring with him from Ohio; but some few persons who were aware of this fact, and who were most interested, perhaps the executors, advised him to remain where he was. He was waited upon, we understand, by some five or six gentlemen, who inquired of him if he was an Abolitionist; to which he responded that he was, but that he did not come here for the purpose of advocating or extending his principles, but merely to execute a trust reposed in him by one who was dead, and he would execute that trust if he died in the attempt. We here assert what we heard on last sale-day. He left Williston on the day following, Friday, for this place, and, we are sorry to say, was permitted to leave here on Saturday last unmolested, again, for Williston, where he remained until Monday morning last. Why he was permitted to remain at Williston so long, we know not, neither do we know what the sentiments of a majority of our citizens are; but our own were expressed before he landed among us, and we are sorry, very sorry, to say that the people of Williston suffered this vile Abolitionist to depart untouched. We are of opinion that an Abolitionist like Joliffe should not be allowed a stopping-place in the State; it matters not whether they come on business or pleasure, our cry is 'tar and feathers.' Those who are opposed to using any foul means with this fellow, Joliffe, in our opinion, will see what he thinks of them in a few weeks. Enough has already been said concerning him, as the communications in this issue will show, and we here beg leave to have done with the subject until we are permitted to peruse the Ohio papers.—*Barnwell (S. C.) Sentinel.*

AN ABOLITION PRESS IN A SLAVE STATE.—We have seen frequent notices of the *Zeitung*, a German paper published at San Antonio. The editor of this paper, it seems, considers slavery a curse, and incompatible with republicanism. He also thinks that the Germans of Texas are opposed to slavery. His opinion of slavery, abstractly considered, is a matter of very little consequence. If he does not like Southern institutions, he can very easily get away from them. We have had slaves in the Southern States almost since Virginia was colonized. We have also had an occasional abolition hypocrite among us. We have seen enough of both to satisfy us that the morals of the slave are superior to those of the abolitionist, and that he makes a much better member of society. For these reasons we prefer having him among us to having his pretended friends. The Southern people consider themselves capable of attending to their own consciences in such matters, and think it ample time for quacks to give their advice when called on. When they require teachers, they will not call upon the driveling hireling, who is paid by their enemies to slander the country which gives him bread.

The Germans as a class, we do not believe, approve the doctrine put forth in this incendiary sheet. We have noticed their formal repudiation of such cant in the proceedings of several meetings held by them. But it is dangerous to permit the continuance of such men as the editor of that paper among us; we think it would be nothing more than right to turn him over to the African Colonization Society and have him sent to Liberia, where he can rant "nigger" to negroes all his life. They could doubtless appreciate his clap-trap better than intellioent Southern men.—*Houston (Texas) Gazette.*

GOING—GONE.—The party of gentlemen that left here on Monday, for the purpose of pursuing the slaves who escaped on board a Northern vessel, returned yesterday, after an ineffectual search in the "Roads."—Slave property is becoming as insecure on the seaboard of Virginia, as on the borders of Maryland or Kentucky. Our commerce with the North is increasing daily. Northern vessels are multiplying in our harbors, and in the wood trade upon the river, hundreds of negroes are employed in loading these vessels. Some rigorous system of inspection, then, must be adopted. Every craft leaving our waters for a Northern port must be thoroughly searched, and the law must be enforced to the letter, or the increasing insecurity of slave property in Virginia must materially depreciate its value—*Norfolk Beacon.*

To enjoy to-day, stop worrying about to-morroy. Next week will be just as capable of taking care of itself as this one. And why shouldn't it? It will have seven days more experience.