

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

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

COUDERSPORT, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 30, 1855.

For President in 1856:

HON. SALMON P. CHASE,
OF OHIO.

For Vice President:

CASSIUS M. CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

We are indebted to various friends for new subscribers, and we return thanks for the renewed interest manifested in the Journal. We shall do our best to make the paper worthy of its support.

Julius Nief of Sweden has recently sown five acres of buckwheat, five of which was sown July 1st, and is already out of the way of frost. The whole of it is large and very promising. That is the way to be independent of flour merchants.

The proceedings of the Republican meeting at Lewisville on Monday evening last, will be found in another column, and they indicate the existence of a hopeful, confident feeling among our friends. Let this spirit animate all the opponents of slavery extension in this county, and the cause will be triumphant at the polls.

The sheep business has been very much neglected in this county of late, and we urge the immediate attention of our farmers to the subject. Sheep growing is as well adapted to this county, as anything that could be done. It takes but little capital, which may be more than doubled every year.

Our friend J. L. W., of Pleasant Valley, has our thanks for his information about wheat growing in that township; but he has only given an account of two acres. Please tell us how many acres of wheat were harvested in Pleasant Valley the past season and how much it is estimated these acres will yield.

There is a fine prospect for a heavy coal business in McKean county. A six foot vein has been discovered at La Fayette, which an experienced miner pronounces to be the best bituminous coal yet found in the United States. There are undoubtedly valuable coal beds in this county, and we hope some of our intelligent pioneers will discover them.

The nomination of Joseph Mann, at the meeting in Lewisville, took us by surprise. Should he be the choice of the district, of course we shall give him a cheerful support; but it is our present impression that Henry Southard, Esq., of Ridgway, would be more likely to give satisfaction to the entire district. However, we shall not disguise our pleasure at this endorsement of the Ulysses Republicans.

A few extra copies of the Journal will be sent out for a week or two, but we do not ask anything for them. We simply desire to circulate the facts in relation to the Kansas outrage, and the present condition of the country in relation to slavery. If each person to whom the paper is sent will give the facts contained in it his attention, we shall be amply compensated for the paper.

Our friend David Conway, of Abbott, planted half an acre of pink-eye potatoes, on the 5th of November last. Whole potatoes were dropped in every third furrow, as he plowed the ground, and nothing more done to them till early in May, when he harrowed the ground all over. When the potatoes were up high enough, he dressed them with his plow. On the 15th of July they were ready for the table, and now they are the largest potatoes we have seen.

The Republicans of Ulysses have recommended a mass meeting on Tuesday evening of Court, being September 18th. We are much pleased with this suggestion, and will second it with all our might. So we say, Come to the meeting on Tuesday evening of Court, all who mean to do anything for freedom in Kansas.

A committee of arrangements will invite speakers from abroad, and we believe those who come will not be disappointed.

THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

For more than a year past, intelligent men of all parties have been fully satisfied that old party issues were dead, and that a union of freemen must take place or slavery would be extended over every foot of American soil. This feeling manifested itself among the democrats of Tioga county before the passage of the Kansas bill, and soon afterwards, on the 6th of July, 1854, the honest masses of the democracy met together at Wellsboro, chose the Hon. R. G. White President of the meeting, listened to an able exposition of the slavery question by the Hon. D. Wilmot, and at its conclusion adopted the following among other resolutions:

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

Now every man when he reads the above knows it is true. "Divide and conquer" the enemy, is the sure road to triumph. The South know this, and heretofore have succeeded in doing it. They will succeed no longer. The spirit of the Tioga resolution has been adopted by the masses everywhere, and many leading and influential democrats have adopted it. The Hon. H. Hamlin, Senator from Maine, has united with the Republican movement.

Hon. Benjamin F. Butler (Gen. Jackson's United States Attorney General), one of the leaders of the Democrats of New York, is out in favor of the Republican Convention, he says: "I have renounced and will renounce in every demonstration of the popular sentiment in the Free States against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in favor of the restoration of that ordinance of freedom. The injustice and impolicy of that repeal should never be forgiven, nor should the people of the free States rest satisfied with anything short of its renewal. If it cannot be restored in form to the statute book, it must be re-established in fact by the perpetual exclusion of the Territory originally embraced in it from admission into the Union, except in a character and with the attribute of the free States."

We commend this position of the Hon. B. F. Butler to the attention of the honest portion of the democracy of Potter county. Your better judgments approve his manly sentiments, and we believe a large share of you will pursue the same wise and consistent course. The principles and measures of the Republican party must meet your approbation—those of Pierce democracy must be very unpalatable to you. We republish from the *National Era* a brief statement of the plans and principles of the Freedom party, and we challenge a discussion of them:

Its leading and distinguishing principle may be briefly stated to be this: That slavery is a great moral and political evil, based on principles utterly repugnant to the Declaration of Independence and the general spirit of the Constitution; that the Constitution tolerated its existence in the States, from a political necessity, but gave it no word of approbation; that it is merely a local State institution, which depends upon the local law for support, and where that is withdrawn, it falls to the ground as a nullity. Hence, it cannot exist in the Territories or in the District of Columbia; that slavery being against natural right, all clauses of the Constitution which are supposed or claimed to be favorable to it must be construed strictly; that the clause relative to fugitives from labor, if it refer to all-to slaves, institutes a compact between the States, but confers no power on Congress to legislate in the matter. Or it may be the opinion of others who have joined the Republican ranks, that Congress possesses a constructive power of legislation relative to fugitives from labor, which must be cautiously exercised, with a sacred reference to those individual guarantees of personal rights which secure to every person the writ of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY claims no right to touch the institution of slavery in the States. It is eminently the States Rights party. Every leading man of the ranks is fully committed to this platform. Mr. Chase, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Giddings, Mr. Hale, General Wilson, have a thousand times expressed these views; and the distinguished Senator from New York, whom we now feel authorized to claim as of the same party, has been equally explicit in placing himself on the States Rights ground. The effort to ignore the existence of this great party, or to misrepresent its principles, by confounding them with those of Mr. Garrison on the one hand, or Mr. Gerrit Smith on the other, will be short-lived. It will make itself felt. We wish the South to understand the position of this party. We regret to see false or exaggerated notions prevail, which are well calculated to excite and irritate the public mind. It is better that the people of the South should know the simple truth. The people of the north propose to take from them no constitutional rights—to interfere in none of their domestic institutions; but they mean to divorce the Federal Government from slavery, and to make it what the Constitution declares its object to be, the conservator of Justice and Liberty.

The Hunter Convention which met here on Saturday, put in nomination Henry Nelson for County Commissioner, and Wm. F. Burt of Ulysses for County Auditor. It is a significant sign of public opinion in Potter county, that even this convention dared not endorse President Pierce. What a poor, cowardly party this old line concern has come to be. The State Convention adopts one set of principles, and the different counties another set—which means that the rye must be had, if tall somersets will only secure it.

COUDERSPORT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

We are glad to note a greater degree of interest in this Association of late than was felt for a while. The number of books in the Library is not large, but the selection is of a high order, and includes the standard Historical and Biographical works.

Quite an addition has been made to the Library within a few weeks. The Secretary of State sent a bound copy of the Session Laws of this State for 1855. The Actuary of the Franklin Institute made a present of some books of interest. Other persons, donated valuable books; and the Directors have purchased several volumes.—We trust a much greater degree of interest will be taken in the Library by all friends of education and of literature. It has furnished much valuable reading to the young of this community. With a little effort on the part of its friends, it can be made much more attractive and useful.

The Trustees of the Academy had a meeting on Saturday evening last, when they elected Eli Rees to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Thomas B. Tyler. They appointed a committee on repairs, a committee of correspondence, and transacted some other business. Mr. Rees was notified of his election, promptly accepted and entered on the duties of his office. This will give great satisfaction to all friends of the Institution, and is a fortunate selection. We hope the new Board will be equally fortunate in all its acts; for great interests are confided to its care.

The nomination of Duick Whipple, by the Republicans of Ulysses, is a timely suggestion. The people should canvass that subject without further delay, and agree upon a candidate, whose election will give no aid or comfort to the author of Governor Reeder's removal. We trust other meetings will be promptly held, and if any of our friends prefer some other candidate for Commissioner; let them say so; for in that way we shall soon come to an agreement over some one. We hope this will be done before the meeting in Court week, so that we can then give the choice of the people an enthusiastic endorsement.

SENATOR SUMNER TO PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

L. SUPERIOR, OS BOARD THE NORTH STAR, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: With astonishment and indignation I have learned the story of your imprisonment; and now, from this distant retreat, where I am for the moment, I make haste to send you my sympathy.

From beginning to end—from side to side, and in every aspect—this transaction can be regarded only as a clear, indubitable, and utterly unmitigated outrage. The new-fangled doctrine, that a slavemaster can voluntarily import his alleged slave—of course with all the revolting incidents of slavery—into the Free States, is not more odious than it is preposterous. It is scouted by reason and disowned by universal jurisprudence. You were right in disregarding it. In stepping forward to remind persons claimed as slaves on this pretext, that all such claim is baseless, you did a good work. It was this knowledge which filled them with confidence to regain their God-given liberty. And for this it appears that you have been brought before a man who, "dressed in a little brief authority," has cast you into prison. This outrage is rendered more outrageous by the way in which it was done.

It was perpetrated through the perversion of the great writ of *habeas corpus*. This writ of freedom and deliverance, which in England has often been styled the palladium of the Constitution—which is recognized as a distinctive feature of Constitutional Government—which finds no place in a despotism, and which is the very master-key appointed to unlock prison doors and let the oppressed go free—has been made in your case, by a *hocus-pocus* without precedent, the instrument of imprisonment and oppression.

Strange and disgraceful as all this is, it must be considered as the natural fruit of slavery. Any person, whose ever he may be—whether simple citizen or magistrate—who undertakes to uphold this wrong, seems forthwith to lose his reason. He may be just,

but in the support of slavery he becomes unjust, inhuman, and indecent—often in obvious unconsciousness of his degradation. The blindness which makes him insensible to a wrong so transcendent, naturally makes him insensible to the lesser wrong by which it is maintained. What is the writ of *habeas corpus*, the trial by jury, the privilege of debate, or your liberty or mine, in the estimation of a person who has already screwed himself to the pitch of injustice necessary for the vindication of an institution which separates parent and child—which stamps woman as a concubine—which shuts the gates of knowledge, and which snatches from the weak all the hard-earned fruits of incessant toil?

But there must be an end to these things; and as Shakespeare found a jewel in the toad's head, so do I find a cheering omen even in the injustice which has made you its victim. There is an old saying handed down from distant antiquity, that, "Whoso the gods wish to destroy they first make mad," and I have often of late been impressed by its truth. The Slave Oligarchy is mad, and its overflowing madness runs through every agent and tool. In all that it does—especially in the Fugitive Slave bill and its cruel enforcement, the Nebraska bill and its felonious administration, and now in the imprisonment of an unoffending citizen—I rejoice to believe that there is unmistakable evidence of that madness which precedes a fall. Verily the day is at hand when returning justice will once more bear sway; then, among the triumphs of Freedom, will be a reckoning with unjust judges.

Meanwhile accept my congratulations on the portion of responsibility and dignity which is yours. It is a privilege to suffer for truth; and I envy not the meanness of that soul which would hesitate to prefer your place within the stone walls of a prison, to the cushioned bench of the magistrate by whose irrational and tyrannical edict you have been condemned.

Believe me, my dear sir,
With much regard,
Very faithfully yours,
CHARLES SUMNER,
Passmore Williamson, Moyamensing Prison, Philadelphia.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the friends of Republican Liberty was held at the Hall of D. Baker, in Ulysses township, on the evening of the 27th inst., for the purpose of appointing a delegate to attend the Republican State Convention, to be held at Pittsburg, and transact such other business as may be thought necessary," and was called to order by Hon. O. A. Lewis. John Chappel, Esq., was called to the Chair, and H. J. Olmsted and D. Baker were appointed Secretaries. The object of the meeting was then briefly stated by Judge Lewis, who then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we hail with delight the prospect of establishing a genuine Republican party in Pennsylvania, which will be pledged to use all constitutional means to make Freedom national and Slavery sectional.

After able and pertinent remarks from the mover of the resolution, N. H. Hallock, and others, it was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we extend an invitation to all opponents of Slavery extension to meet in Mass Convention at Coudersport on Tuesday evening of next September Court, to make preparation for the union of all the friends of Freedom in one effort to preserve our nation from the foul blot of permitting free territory to be cursed with the evils of involuntary servitude.

Resolved, That Hon. O. A. Lewis be our delegate to the Pittsburg Convention—with power to appoint a substitute.

Resolved, That we recommend Col. Duick Whipple, of Ulysses township, as a suitable candidate for the office of County Commissioner, well worthy of the support of all genuine Republicans.

Resolved, That we suggest the propriety of holding a meeting of delegates from the several counties in this Senatorial District, at Coudersport, on the 12th day of September next, to select a suitable person as a candidate for the office of State Senator, and that we recommend Barak Niles, Esq., as one of said delegates.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the integrity, ability, and patriotism of Hon. JOSEPH MANS, a citizen of our county, and that we recommend him as a man well qualified for the office of State Senator.

On motion, adjourned.

JOHN CHAPPEL, Pres't.
D. BAKER,
H. J. OLMSTED, } Secretaries.

The Union of Freemen for the Sake of Freedom.

The Whig Committee of Bradford county assembled in Convention and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1—That in comparison with the great issue before the country, the minor questions of party are unimportant, and therefore should not be allowed to prejudice those paramount interests of Freedom which are involved in that issue.

2—That the rights of the North can only be secured from the encroachments of Slavery, by uniting the Northern strength upon firm and decided grounds against the further extension of Southern institutions.

3—That we do therefore earnestly recommend to the several Committees of Vigilance, above named, that they use their utmost influence to secure delegates to the coming County Convention, who will sacrifice party names and minor considerations, to effect an union of Northern forces upon one common platform of freedom.

The Reporter has a long and able editorial on these noble resolutions from which we extract the following:

A period has now arrived, which demands most imperatively the united action of the Freemen of the North. National faith is disregarded, compromises violated and set aside, armed ruffians are organized to invade soil consecrated to Freedom; the ballot-box is assailed, the rights of actual settlers ruthlessly and brutally invaded.—Bow-knives, and revolvers, and rifles, overawe the residents of the Territory, because Atkinson and Springfellow are determined that slavery shall be extended into Kansas. How are these disgraceful proceedings regarded in the South? Does her vaunted chivalry and patriotism rebuke such unlawful conduct? Certainly not—but on the contrary, applauds and encourages the acts of the armed invaders of the soil the South by her own acts forever consecrated to freedom. No expression of reprobation has been heard from the South. But she demands the removal of Reeder, because he has been an obstacle in the way of consummating their nefarious scheme.

There is no reason why the independent and honest portion of Northern voters should not act and vote in union. There is not a question nor a shade of principle which should separate them. They are united in sentiment upon the only question which has life. They may be exorted about departed questions—they may be invoked to sustain dead parties—but obeying the demands of their principles, and the convictions of their judgments, the voters will deposit their ballots in a manner most likely to advance their principles. The slogan of parties has lost its power—the defiant earnestness of partisanship cannot be galvanized into existence though interested demagogues and office seekers may strive to their utmost. The issues which once arrayed community in and against have passed away, or are forever settled; nothing remains but the issues which distinguished the advocates of different views, unless it be a horde of greedy place-seekers who look upon the organizations as their only hope for office.

The action of the Whig Committee, is not only liberal, but it is timely and appropriate. It is the course left for Northern Freemen, unless we are willing quietly to submit to the outrages and aggressions of the minions of slavery—or what is worse, by disagreement and division here, to permit their schemes to be carried out. There is a moral, political and numerical power in the North, sufficient to bring the Government back to the original design of its founders, carefully observing all the guarantees and compromises of the Constitution, and sacredly respecting the rights of our Southern brethren—but emphatically and solemnly determining that Slavery shall not be the ruling and dominant power in the government—controlling its administrative, legislative, and judicial branches. Such power, if once exerted, would accomplish all that the patriot could desire. When it is once known that there is a North, the South will quietly submit to the advantages guaranteed to her by the Constitution—the security of her peculiar property, and not be seeking by constant encroachments on free territory to extend its area.

But to effect this, the North must be united. She must not fritter away her strength upon abstract questions which have no practical bearing upon the present. Shall we pursue the spectres of departed issues, rather than embrace those which have life, vitality and importance? Shall we permit ourselves like vassals, to be driven, at the beck of leaders, into contests at which the mind and heart revolt?—Are we not Freemen, loving our Country, and desiring her prosperity? If so, how shall we best accomplish the object of our desire? Certainly not by being tickled by old party names, by being divided, and thus shorn of our strength; while Slavery, compact and active, continues to wield her influence and monopolize the government, bending everything to its propagation and perpetuation.

A noble heart, like the sun, shows its brightest countenance in its lowest estate.

We give, in another column, the resolutions of the Whig Committee of Bradford county, in favor of union, and some comments of the *Bradford Reporter* thereon. These are noble words, and we trust they will be considered by every anti-Nebraska Democrat in this county.

By the way, what is to prevent the union of the *Reporter* and *Argus* into one paper? Such a union would exert a happy influence throughout the State, and if we rightly understand the position of the two papers, there is nothing to prevent the union but a little personal pride, which we have no doubt would be overcome for the public good, if the friends of union in Bradford county were to agitate the subject.

For the Journal.

Messrs Editors:—I see by the last *Journal* (and various other indications of public opinion) that people are inclined to laugh at the professed strictness of morality of those who have resigned the office of Trustee of our Academy. This is a great pity. I would be glad to think, and am sure you would, that there was really coming over our community, and some members of it in particular, a healthier, better moral principal than we have been accustomed to see.

Ever since I lived in Coudersport, or anywhere else, there has never appeared to be any difference made by the voting part of the community, between men of good and bad moral character. In Trustee elections, as in all others, men unworthy of any confidence have been elected; and I for one, should hail with joy the time when only truly respectable, honorable men were entrusted with the public's welfare—even though many offices should go vacant in consequence. Speed the time.

CORN PLANTER.

"Among men there are some who have their vices concealed by wealth, and others who have their virtues concealed by poverty."

MARRIED in Bradford, August 14th, by John H. BAKER, Mr. THOMAS A. WARREN to Miss ELIZABETH WARD, of the same place.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Books, Notes, and Accounts of D. W. SPENCER having been examined and found correct in every respect, I hereby certify that I have approved of the said D. W. SPENCER as Agent for the collection of said notes, and I hereby authorize him to make all necessary inquiries for the collection of the same, and to receive in my name for any amounts due on any of the accounts or notes of the said D. W. SPENCER, and all those indebted by book account or otherwise, are requested to settle the same with the said D. W. SPENCER.

F. M. HORTON.

A Word to my Friends.

D. W. SPENCER would respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has been to a very great expense in repairing and rebuilding his Mill in the village of Coudersport, Potter county, Pa., where he is prepared to do all kinds of Grinding, on the short cut machine. Persons wishing to have their Grinding done in the best order, will do well to give him a call, as he takes his preference to the Steam Mill in Lewisville. Come one, come all, and you will be well paid. (1855.) F. M. HORTON.

Cashingville Grist-Mill.

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JOURNAL BOOK-STORE.

BIBLES, English and German, various Editions, and Spices at the Journal Book Store. Parker's Bible, Hymn Books, Prayer Books. Webster's Dictionary, unabridged, octavo. High school and common school editions. Harper's Universal Gazetteer, Candler's Concordance. Testaments, Putnam's Magazine, bound. Bayard Taylor's Works, 5 vols. Poets and Poetry of America. Poets and Poetry of England. Edward's Nureveh and Babylon. Will's Poems. Goldsmith's, Gray's, Ossian's, Cook's, and Temp's Poems. Paradise Lost. Lady of the Lake. Prescott's Histories, Mexico and Peru. Thiers' French Revolution, Joseph's, Roll in. Winthrop's New-England. Macaulay's England. Dickens' England. The Spectator, 8 vols., 8vo. Children's Books—and Toys. School Books, every kind called for in this community. Latin, French, and German School Books. Leverett's Latin Lexicon, and Drawing Paper, Books, and Cards. Drawing Pencils—Crayons, Toy Paints, Colors for oil painting. Music. Brushes, Chalk, Pens, Quills, Paper of every variety called for. Wafers, Wax, &c. Materials for Paper Flowers. Harrison's Cop'ing-Ink—David's Blue Ink—Indelible Ink, several kinds. Hovey's Ink—Mony, Chronological and Hydrophobic Works. Powers and Wells' publications. Blank Books. Memos. and Diaries. Teacher and Parent. Theory and Practice of Teaching. Life of Horace Greely. Star Papers, H. W. Beecher. Works of Theodore Parker. Shakespeare, &c., &c. For sale cheap at the JOURNAL BOOK-STORE. Aug., 1855.