

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL

JOHN S. MANN, EDITOR.

COUDERSPORT, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1855

Mr. L. F. Cartee, who has been five years in Oregon, returned on a visit to his friends in this village, on Saturday last.

Judge Kane has yielded to the force of public opinion, and liberated Harriette Williamson. This should encourage every man to persevere in the path of duty. Justice and Liberty triumph in the end.

We note, with much pleasure, the announcement that the western division of the Sanbury and Erie Railroad, from Erie to the McKean coal fields, has been placed under contract. The completion of this road will exert a happy influence on the prosperity of our country.

Mr. Mather continues to supply our citizens with fresh meat of the best quality, served up in the best style. As he has taken some pains to fit up a regular slaughter house, we cannot but think it would be to the interests of our people to patronize him liberally.

We have been presented with several very fine specimens of fruit, the productions of Potter county orchards. Some gentleman left at the house, last coup week, a few of the largest and best apples we ever tasted. Being absent at the time, we did not know to whom we were indebted for the favor, but we suspect it was J. C. Thompson.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch is the most efficient Temperance paper in the Iron City. It has kept up a steady and zealous advocacy of the good cause, and has given all its influence in support of the present law for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. Of what other paper in Pittsburgh can this be said? We thought, at one time, the Gazette was about to take a more favorable position, as regards the reformatory movements of the day, than the Dispatch; but we have been disappointed.

Now that the election is over in this State, the Pierce Democrats are throwing off the mask in which they tried to hide themselves. The Kansas-Nebraska bill is now to be made a party question, and to be defended under the hypocritical pretense that it establishes "squatter sovereignty." Even in this county, where nearly every man of the party protested that he was opposed to the Douglas fraud, we see that an effort is making to bring the faithful into the support of that measure. This is what we told them would be done. We are the honest ones to read an article in this paper from the N. Y. Evening Post, before they allow themselves to be transferred to the Atchison banner.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

We call attention to the prospectus of this truly American journal, on our first page. We publish this prospectus because we think it is to the interest of the people of this county, to take and read the Tribune. As a more financial transaction, we are confident no farmer can make a better outlay of money than to subscribe for the progressive paper. Every improvement in agriculture and in agricultural implements, is carefully noted in the Tribune. The best methods of saving labor, improving stock, and raising fruit trees, are thoroughly discussed. It is the untiring and over- cheerful friend of the laboring man, in every sphere in which he may be found; and yet it is an enthusiastic advocate of education, science, and the fine arts. Its position on the Temperance and Slavery questions, is known by all, and no word of ours could throw light on that point. We are now urging our people to take the Tribune because of its reformatory character; for we assume that every live temperance man is already a subscriber, or intends forthwith to become such. Our present object is to show every farmer—every laboring man—that he will increase his happiness, and improve his pecuniary condition by subscribing for and attentively perusing the New York Tribune.

COUDERSPORT HOTEL.

We have frequently expressed our opinion of this establishment. We never had but one objection to it, and since that is removed, we feel bound to commend it as it deserves, to our readers and the public generally. Mr. Mills has bowed gracefully to the will of the majority, on the question of the sale of intoxicating drinks, and has thus showed himself worthy the patronage of all classes. In all other respects he has been a model landlord from the time he first took possession of the Coudersport Hotel. He has expended a large sum of money to fit up his house in first rate style; and we believe we are safe in saying that no public house in Northern Pennsylvania is so well arranged, in all its departments, as his. Such is the uniform testimony of all who have enjoyed the Major's good cheer.

The following extract from a letter of a distinguished Western New Yorker, to a friend at home, will show our people in what estimation Coudersport and its chief public house are held by intelligent visitors:

"As I have a moment's leisure, allow me to say a word in regard to the village where I am stopping a few days. Coudersport, the county seat of Potter county, Pa., has really a high standing among the green hills of this State—being near the sources of the Allegheny, Genesee, and Susquehanna rivers—a quiet and pleasant village nestled upon a lap of level land at the foot of the surrounding highlands. Its splendid Court House, Academy, and Churches, give a prominence and beauty to the village when viewed from the hills.

"The Coudersport Hotel deserves an honorable mention, both externally and internally. The host and 'mine host' is the redoubtable Maj. S. M. Mills, a whole-hearted and pure-blooded native Pennsylvanian. His spirits are so buoyant, his humor so inexhaustible, his frankness so proverbial, his kindness so genial, and his wide-awake-attentiveness so remarkable, that the high hills surrounding his village cannot circumscribe his honest fame. To hear him recount his accidents by flood and field, while among the aristocracy of Niagara Falls, and at the city of Washington, were worth one year of peaceful life.

"While he provides you with mental comforts, he spreads before you with the most liberal profusion, literally a 'feast of fat things,' such as fresh fish, venison, wild fowl, and other native luxuries too numerous to mention. If you are a sportsman, a scholar, or neither, you will be made right comfortable here. You can walk, ride, hunt, fish, ruralize, socialize, s-liloquize, or mountaineer among the beautiful and gigantic scenery of Potter county. And withal, the Major will furnish you a home of rare comfort in good living and good humor."

Walker Smith of Ulysses knows how to cultivate a superior quality of apple, a sample of which may be seen at our office. He has our thanks for his present and his example. We hope every farmer in the county will make sure of an abundant supply of grafted fruit. It is as sure a crop here as in any section of the State.

For the Journal, HARRISON VALLEY, Oct. 29, '55.

Mr. Editor: It is some time since I found anything worth communicating; but I have at this time to inform you of a serious and fatal accident which resulted in the death of Mr. David Dudley who has been residing with Mr. Manning of this place for a few months past. While removing a horse belonging to Dr. Mastin, from the stall, the horse kicked, striking him on the shoulder and over the left eye, fracturing the skull to some considerable extent, and leaving him senseless. With the aid of Dr. White, Dr. Mastin performed a surgical operation, removed the fractured portions of skull, and dressed the wound. His senses returned, and his symptoms appeared favorable for a speedy recovery; but the third day he expired very suddenly and unexpectedly.

Respectfully yours, AMOS NOTKUROF.

HUNKER DEMOCRACY EXEMPLIFIED.

A friend in Clinton County sends us the following precious specimen of pro-slavery decency, and asks to be informed if there is any thing in it.

"THE LYCOMING DISTRICT ALL RIGHT."—We received reliable information from Williamsport last evening, which settles the election of Jons B. Beck and Henry L. DIFPENBACH, for the Representative District of Lycoming, Clinton and Potter counties. In Potter county, a large number of fraudulent voters were brought over the line from New York, and their votes freely taken by the Abolition officers of the election. More votes were polled in some townships than they have taxable inhabitants; but notwithstanding all this, Messrs. Beck and DIFPENBACH have been elected. They have probably received their certificates of election, as the frauds were so gross, that no election officers, with the least claim to respectability, would hesitate to give them certificates. The Abolitionists set up a doleful howl about Missourians interfering at the polls in Kansas; but they did not hesitate to import voters from New York, to overcome the Democrats of Potter county, in the State of Pennsylvania. Oh! the base hypocrites! We have also gratifying information from the Centre Senatorial District.—Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

We take this method of informing our Clinton friend, and all others interested in the matter, that so far as the above relates to this county, it does not contain one word of truth; and we challenge the Pennsylvanian to produce a particle of evidence to sustain its monstrous slanders. Unless some proof is offered, we shall infer that the above outrageous falsehood was manufactured out of whole cloth; and we shall not be surprised should such prove to be the fact; for falsehood and detraction are the chief ingredients in every paper in a free State, that is degraded enough to sustain Pierce Democracy.

Yes, "the Lycoming district is all right," and it is growing more so every day. It is in favor of putting a stop to drunkard-making; and hence its voters have repudiated John B. Beck, the pet of the liquor league.

The District is in favor of Jeffersonian Democracy as exemplified in the glorious ordinance of 1787; and hence her voters spurned the candidates of Pierce Democracy.

Yes, the District is all right, in spite of the nice little arrangement of Wm. F. Packer and Timothy Ives, by which it was thought the Free Soil men of Potter would be overwhelmed by Lycoming Old Hunkerism. Thanks to the excitement produced by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to a steady increase of independence among the voters, the majority for slavery extension in Lycoming county, has been reduced so low that the majority in Potter for freedom and justice, overbalances it, and saves the District; and the trick of Gen. Packer to smother the voice of this county, has returned to plague the inventor.

But we ask intelligent Old Line Democrats to pause, and consider the recklessness with which the leading Pierce paper in the State slanders and defames an entire county. The above paragraph is characteristic of Hunkerism. The pro-slavery sheet published in this county, has been filled with falsehoods of the same stamp. You can't expect anything else of papers which attempt to defend and sustain the slave power of this Nation; for a meaner, more reckless power, does not exist on the face of the globe.

Just look at the above. "More votes were polled in some townships than they have taxable inhabitants." Now, every man in this county knows there is no excuse for such an assertion. They know that in every township in this county there were Free Soil voters who did not come to the election. Then those fraudulent voters from the State of New York. We defy the most unscrupulous Beck man in the county, to name a single instance of the kind.

Why will honest men remain in a party that is under such corrupt influences? If any man can give a shadow of excuse for the above outrage, and the hundred similar ones of the echo in this county, we shall still think they may be honest in their support of Pierce Democracy; otherwise we do not see how to avoid the conviction that they are governed by the same spirit that dictated the above execrable article in the Pennsylvanian.

HOSMER ON SEYMOUR.

We come now to that point in which we are personally interested. His honor has noticed us much after the manner that the Frenchman was noticed by the king, who told him to "stand out of the way." Well, it is something to be noticed by a Governor, yes, even by Governor Seymour, so long as he does not speak approvingly. His tirade reassures us.

We were beginning to feel depressed and to lose confidence in our own fidelity to the cause of prohibition in this emergency—thinking that perhaps we had been too tame and spiritless in advocating this humane movement. Such a counterblast restores self-respect and leads us to hope that our efforts have not been in vain. What a mercy that the Governor did not commend us! It would have been the ruin of our peace, the sure confirmation of uncomfortable suspicions that we had not been true to the periled interests of bleeding humanity. May no word of approbation come from that quarter. Let the man who could, but did not arrest the blow which struck down the husband and the father, the stay of dependent woman and the guardian of hisping babes—never speak well of us, nor breathe suspicion upon our efforts by endorsing them.—Northern Christian Advocate.

Bravely—gloriously said! The pure metal rings in every blow, the heavy claymore crashing through and through where it falls. The ex-Governor fares badly in the lands of the bold Methodist. The words flash like blades of steel as they are hurled upon the architect. The heart meets them with a throb.

We love the men who thus speak the truth. Kid gloves are not worn by such fiemen. Thank God that a widely circulated and influential press has such a Luther at the helm.—Cayuga Chief.

And we love such men, too. The Northern Christian Advocate is the boldest and most indefatigable reform religious paper, with which we have the pleasure of an exchange. We have been thrilled with pleasure many times by its powerful appeals for the right and true; and no man can read it thoroughly without being the better for it. Yes, thank God for the Northern Christian Advocate, and may its readers be speedily multiplied a hundred fold!

And the Cayuga Chief, too—it has endeared itself to the true friends of Temperance throughout the Nation, as the ablest, bravest champion of our glorious cause.

A SUGGESTION WORTH THINKING OF.

We understand that Gov. Crittenden, of Kentucky, has been invited and has accepted the invitation of the Boston committee to deliver a lecture upon slavery in that city. Like Senator Butler, of South Carolina, and Toombs, of Georgia, and Mr. Hillard, of Alabama, Mr. Crittenden has accepted the invitation in the same spirit in which it was given.—Louisville Journal.

Now, why will not the people of the South have their revenge upon the Boston people for these impertinent invitations, and invite Sumner, Banks, Seward, Chase and others of their way of thinking, to go to Richmond or Charleston, New Orleans, St. Louis or Louisville, to give them a talk about slavery? It would be a capital way of resenting the insult of these Boston abolitionists, and we have no doubt would prove a good speculation, especially if it was understood that every hearer should bring his own tar and feathers.—N. Y. Eccl. Post.

The reader will not understand the above allusion to insults, until he peruses the following letter from Wise of Virginia, which is a beautiful commentary on the boasted refinement and social amenities of Southern gentlemen:

ONLY, NEAR ONANCOCK, ACCOMACK CO., VA., Oct. 5, '55.

GENTLEMEN: On my return home, after an absence of some days, I found yours of the 19th ult., respectfully inviting me to deliver one of the lectures of the course on slavery, at Tremont Temple, in the city of Boston, on Thursday evening Jan. 10, 1856; or, if that time will not suit my engagements, you request that I will mention at once what Thursday evening between the middle of December and the middle of March next, will best accommodate me."

Now, gentlemen, I desire to pay you due respect, yet you compel me to be very plain with you, and to say that your request, in every sense, is insulting and offensive to me. What subject of Slavery have you "initiated" lectures upon? I cannot conceal it from myself that you have undertaken in Boston, to discuss and to decide whether my property in Virginia ought to remain mine or not, and whether it shall be allowed the protection of laws, Federal and State, wherever it may be carried or may escape in the United States; or whether it shall be destroyed by a higher law than constitution and statutes!

Who are you to issue such a jurisdiction over a subject so delicate and already fixed in its relations by a solemn compact between the States and by States which are sovereign. I will not obey your summons, nor recognize your jurisdiction.

You have no authority and no justification for thus calling me to account at the bar of your tribunal, and for thus arraigning an institution, established by laws which do not reach you, and which you cannot reach, by calling on me to defend it.

You send me a card to indicate the character of the lectures (of the last year.) It reads: "Admit the bearer and lady to the Independent Lectures on Slavery, Lecture Committee—S. G. Howe, T. Gilbert, Geo. H. Williams, Henry T. Parker, W. Washburn, B. B. Mussey, W. B. Spooner, J. W. Stone." It is indorsed: "Lectures at the Tremont Temple, Boston 1854-5. Nov. 23, Hon. Charles Sumner; Rev. John Pierpont, poem. Dec. 7, Hon. Salmon P. Chase of Ohio. Dec. 14, Hon. Anson Burlingame. Dec. 21, Wendell Phillips, Esq. Dec. 28, Cassius M. Clay, Esq., of Kentucky. Jan. 4, Hon. Horace Greeley. Jan. 11, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Jan. 18, Hon. John P. Hale. Jan. 25, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Esq. Feb. 8, Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr. Feb. 15, Hon. Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio. Feb. 22, Hon. Samuel Houston of Texas. March 1, Hon. David Willmot of Pennsylvania. March 8, Hon. Charles W. Upham." All honorables and squires except those who are reverends! The card does verily indicate their characters by simply naming them. And your letter, gentlemen, is franked by "C. Sumner, U. S. S." With these characteristics I am at no loss to understand you and your purposes.

You say, "during the next season a large number of gentlemen from the South will be invited," &c., &c. I regret it, if any others can be found in the slaveholding States to accept your invitation. You plead the example of Gen. Houston. It is the last I would follow. I have no doubt you accorded very respectful attention to him last winter, and were very grateful for his services in your cause.

You offer "one hundred and fifty dollars to the lecturer, he bearing his own expenses." Let me tell you that Tremont Temple cannot hold wealth enough to purchase one word of discussion from me, there whether mine, there, shall be mine or not, but I am ready to volunteer, without money or without price, to suppress any insurrection and repel any invasion which threatens or endangers the State rights of Virginia, or my individual rights under the laws and constitution of my country, or the sacred Union, which binds Slave States and Free together in one bond of National confederacy, and in separate bonds of independent sovereignties.

In short, gentlemen, I will not deliver one of the lectures of the course on Slavery at the Tremont Temple in Boston on Thursday evening, January 10, 1856; and there will be no Thursday evening between the middle of December and the middle of March next, or between that and Donnadieu, which will best accommodate me for that purpose.

I give you an immediate answer, and at my earliest convenience indicate to you that "the particular phase of the subject that I will present" is, deliberately, to fight, if we must.

Your obedient servant, HENRY A. WISE.

To the Committee.

THE PARCE OF SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

It is very clear that what Mr. Cass calls "squatter sovereignty" does not work well in Kansas. Betwixt the legislation of Congress on the one side, and the administration of the laws by an Executive, on the other, the Territory has been delivered over to complete anarchy. There is no Governor of the Territory in fact; that is to say, none whom the people respect or intend to obey. There is a creature, called Shannon, not elected by the people, but sent out by Mr. Pierce, who has declared his intention to enforce a set of absurd and tyrannical ordinances passed by a clique of Missourians, held on the Missouri border. The people, of course, despise and detest him for this declaration, and will pay no regard to his authority. There is no Legislature of the Territory; the body of men calling themselves by that name are not acknowledged as such by the residents. The Territory has no laws; the edicts of the Missourians assembled at Shawnee town are not recognized as such by the actual settlers, and are treated with utter disregard. There are no elections in the Territory; at the first attempt to choose a delegate to Congress, the Missourians swarmed over the border and appointed a creature of their own; and when a Legislature was to be chosen for Kansas, they crossed the frontier a second time, usurped the polls and appointed the members from among their confederates. There have since been some attempts to hold local elections, in which the Missourians have played the same game, and crossing over in numbers, have fixed the site of court-houses with a perfect disregard of the interests and wishes of the settlers. The moel-

legislature appointed a day for the second election of a delegate to Congress; the friends of slavery, and their neighbors from Missouri, voted and held the election by themselves, all the residents who desired to make Kansas a free State, refusing to vote. The residents have since called the people together and held an election of their own, choosing a delegate from their own class. This is the nearest approach to a popular election that has been held in Kansas since the passage of the Nebraska bill, and this election the people have been forced to hold without the previous legal formalities by which, if Congress and the Executive had done their duty, it would have been peacefully initiated.

In the mean time, there exists in Kansas a state of things such as we might expect to find where there is no executive, no legislature and no laws. The colonists of the country have been forced to arm themselves to protect their personal rights. After the intrud made by the Missourians who appointed the spurious legislature under the muzzles of their rifles and field-pieces, the residents of Kansas began to inquire what steps they should take to prevent the repetition of these and perhaps still worse outrages. They knew that nothing was to be expected from the federal executive. Mr. Pierce had not the courage to interfere for their protection, even if he had the inclination. They immediately did what they had neglected at first; they procured a supply of arms from the Atlantic States; and a large number of settlers who went out without weapons have now rifles in their cabins, and are certain soon to become sharpshooters. The recent accounts from the Territory show that the settlers are now armed and determined to resist. In another part of this sheet we give the account of an offer to mob the office of the Herald of Freedom, from which the rioter desisted in consternation when they found that they would have to face the rifles of the people of Kansas. The law now protects nobody in that Territory; men protect themselves from wrong and violence by the strong arm. Under the new system of legislation, the Territories, and the new policy adopted in the enforcement of the law, Kansas reverts to a state of nature, to the state which existed before the institution of organized governments.

But what a satire is the whole history of these proceedings on the professions of those who made and still make such pompous pretences of providing for the free expression of the popular will in Kansas. How much better would it have been for the welfare and peace of the Territory, and for the good name of the country, if Congress, while the settlements of Kansas were sparse and weak, and exposed to outrage, had enacted a code consisting of simple and general regulations, laying the foundation of the new community on the broad and glorious basis of personal freedom—regulations which should endure till the colony had passed the period of weakness and danger, and had become mature enough to frame in safety and order its own system of legislation and government. There has not been a word uttered from the beginning by these professed friends of popular sovereignty, which has not been a refuted and turned into misereby by events which are daily taking place.

The people of Kansas, we perceive, are becoming impatient to form themselves into a State. We do not wonder at it in the least. Kansas is a spirited young man, with a rogue and coward for a guardian—for such the federal government has proved itself to be in its dealings with the Territory—and we wonder not the ward is in haste to get out of his minority. It is only by being admitted into the Union as a State that Kansas can get rid of the miserable Shannon, who has announced himself as a confederate of the Missouri clique at the Shawnee Mission, and declared his determination to enforce their laws establishing slavery in the Territory. It is only by becoming a State that they can get rid of Mr. Pierce's territorial judges. There is no other way in which they can effectually protect themselves against the interference of the Missourians in their election. With a Governor of their own as the commander of the State militia, they will take care that the polls are sufficiently protected from violence and disorder. It is not likely however, that Kansas will be readily admitted into the Union. The residents of the Territory will present a constitution providing for the freedom of all who inhabit it. The agents of Atchison and other slaveholders, who appointed the mock legislature of Kansas, will not stand idle and see their plans broken up. They have already made arrangements for confronting the delegate chosen by the people with a delegate of their own, at the next session of Congress, and we may be sure that they will, by some means or other, frame and present their constitution establishing slavery in Kansas. The conflict which has so long raged in the Territory, will then be transferred to Washington, and how long the new State will be kept waiting at the doors of the Senate, is a point on which we will not offer a conjecture.