

# THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

JOHN S. MANN, EDITOR.

COUDERSPORT, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 29 1855

Congress assembles on Monday next, so we shall soon know how many Northern members are weak in the neck.

The cant of Democracy upon the lips of men who are living down its principles, is, to an earnest mind, well nigh insufferable.

The Independent Watchman of New York is one of the papers that does one good to read. It is outspoken on all the great questions of the day, ably edited, and entitled to the enthusiastic support of the friends of Tompkins county.

Governor Pollock has pardoned Dr. Stephen T. Beale of Philadelphia. Dr. Beale was convicted in October last of the offense with which he was charged, and was sentenced to an imprisonment of four years and six months from the 28th of November.

The sessions of Eulalia Division S. of T. in progress in interest. We hope all the members who can conveniently attend, will do so during the winter evenings. We think they will be benefited by the meetings, and the cause of Temperance promoted. Push on the column.

Coles Burroughs, the Republican candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, is elected in spite of the liquor influence, foreign influence, and pro-slavery influence, all combined. The Senate is in harmony with the Governor. Thus the free States are a unit in opposition to the Pierce, pro-slavery Democracy.

We are happy to increase the list of those who have commenced the cultivation of superior fruit. Judge Lewis has sent us a couple of apples raised from a young graft, one of which weighs fourteen ounces. It gives us great pleasure to chronicle such evidences of progress, and we hope to witness a general emulation in these praiseworthy efforts at improvement.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the Coudersport Library Association, on Wednesday evening next, (Dec. 5) at the school house, for the purpose of initiating a course of weekly literary meetings during the winter. All persons friendly to such a purpose, are earnestly invited to attend. This meeting is called to ascertain the public sentiment of the village on this question. No rules or by-laws have been adopted, and any person interested in the project, can become a member of the Library Association, on that evening, and take part in adopting the rules by which the literary meetings shall be governed.

We ask attention to the advertisement of Coudersport Academy. It will be seen that the terms are more favorable than for a couple of years past, and we hope to see a still further reduction in another year; but this will depend on the number of students in attendance. We think the school will open with a large list of scholars. Such are the indications at present. There ought to be a hundred students during the winter; and there will be, if the people are as much interested in the cause of education as they think they are. Commence, if possible, on Monday next, the first day of the term, so as to receive all the benefit which a full term can give. To every student who does his duty, we can promise a good time, and plenty of company.

For the Journal, Mifflin, Nov. 27, 1855.

Editor Journal: Mr. Christman had his house burned last Saturday, and almost everything in it. The neighbors are the most of them at work putting up another. I presume his loss will be nearly made up to him by donations.

Yours, &c.

## THE INFLUENCE OF SLAVERY.

It is bad and nothing else. It blights every soul it touches. It corrupts every man that is brought up under its influence, unless, as Jefferson says, he is a "prodigy." We have given abundant evidence to prove these declarations of Jefferson, but as there is an effort made to persuade the people of this county that it is rather a harmless thing, we shall produce still further proof on this point. Nearly every prominent Southern man has, at one time in his life, admitted the evil influence of slavery. The Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge, who is just now trying to get Senators Sumner and Seward to notice him, some years ago defined slavery in the following explicit terms:

"What, then, is slavery? For the question relates to the action of certain principles on it, and to its probable and proper results; what is slavery as it exists among us? We reply, it is that condition enforced by the laws of one half of the States of this Confederacy, in which one portion of the community, called masters, is allowed such power over another portion called slaves; as

1. To deprive them of the entire earnings of their own labor, except only so much as is necessary to continue labor itself, by continuing healthful existence, thus committing CLEAR ROBBERY.

2. To reduce them to the necessity of UNIVERSAL CONCUBINAGE, by denying to them the civil rights of marriage; thus breaking up the dearest relations of life, and encouraging UNIVERSAL PROSTITUTION.

3. To deprive them of the means and opportunities of moral and intellectual culture, in many States making it a high penal offense to teach them to read; thus perpetuating whatever of evil there is that proceeds from ignorance.

4. To set up between parents and their children an authority higher than the impulse of nature and the laws of God; which breaks up the authority of the father over his own offspring, and, at pleasure, separates the mother at a returnless distance from her child; thus abrogating the clearest laws of nature; thus outraging all decency and justice, and degrading and oppressing thousands upon thousands of beings, created like themselves, in the image of the most high God! This is slavery as it is daily exhibited in every slave State."

Is there any person in this county who doubts that the above is a true picture? How can a free people permit such a curse to extend itself over the virgin soil of new Territories? How can honest men support a party that allies itself with such a polluted institution?

But here is still further proof of the corrupting influence of slavery, taken from a Missouri paper. Some time ago a terrible railroad catastrophe occurred by the breaking of the bridge over Gasconade river. A large number were killed, others were horribly mangled, and a scene of woe and suffering seldom witnessed, was presented. Is there any village in the free States where the victims of such a calamity would have been robbed and mutilated? But see what barbarism is induced by slavery. Says the Missouri Republican:

"It is horrible to think that abandoned creatures could be found to seize upon such a time to rob men of their valuables and money; and yet there is too much reason to believe that this was the case. One man was discovered attempting to steal the watch of Mr. Schuetz, who lay apparently irresponsible in one of the cars for several hours. He had succeeded in getting the watch, when he was observed, and such threats made as convinced him that it was best for him to give it up. It was intended to detain him, but in the excitement of the moment, he made his escape. Others lost money in the same way. As soon as the accident happened, men seemed to flock in from the surrounding country, although no houses were to be seen, and it is a most forbidding part of the country for settlement. Where they come from, and in such a storm of lightning and thunder and rain, is a mystery; but there they were, ready to rob the dead, and to pick up whatever valuables could be found, in the general confusion which followed for hours afterwards."

"HERMANN.—We are sorry to hear reports very derogatory to the good name of the people of Hermann; growing out of their conduct after the railroad disaster. It is alleged that the doors of most of the citizens were closed against the wounded and those in attendance upon them, although they were exposed to a heavy rain all the while. Exorbitant prices were demanded for everything that was purchased, and there was very little liberality in furnishing things on these terms. We hope to hear that the censure is not deserved by all the citi-

zens of Hermann—as to one, we know it is not the case, for he is acknowledged to have rendered great service, for several hours, in the rescue of people from the wreck."

## IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

The seceders from the National Council of the American party, have agreed to meet Pennsylvania in council at Cincinnati on the 21st instant. This unites the whole North, is the death-blow to the Republican party, as it will in great measure effect what it purposes, and will have an important bearing on the Presidential election.—Jersey Shore Vedette.

The above assertion in relation to a "death-blow to the Republican party," is about as sensible and as near the truth as the article of the same paper of Sept. 25, in relation to this Assembly District, which, speaking of the Republicans of this county, said:

"It is true, we can elect our candidates without their assistance, but we are anxious to have the co-operation of all who are opposed, as we are, to the iniquities of our National Executive and last Congress."

This was not the kind of language which the circumstances of the case would have suggested to wise men desirous of cultivating the friendship of those whose assistance was needed to insure success; but our friends in this county were willing to overlook much for the sake of the cause. But we regret to see the same spirit manifested since the election, and in many parts of the State. It is time the Vedette and those who agree with it should stop their idle boasts of what they will achieve independent of the Republican party.

It is evident to men of sense, that the Republican party has, to-day, more strength than any other in the free States; and any attempt to give it a "death-blow," or to drive it into the support of the Cincinnati movement, will be disastrous.

There will be no difficulty in forming a harmonious and victorious party, if our American friends will act wisely and not ask Anti-Newark opponents of Know-Nothingism to endorse that movement; but to insist on that, is to court defeat. The only fair and honorable way, is to adopt a platform which contains nothing offensive to any whose support is asked. This is so obvious that no sophistry can make it appear otherwise than fair and honorable.

PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS.—We have frequently directed attention to the necessity of making more generally known the legal acts of our Legislature. They are now published in pamphlet form, and not one citizen out of ten thousand sees a copy, and we have to see lawyers or intruders upon office holders to know what rules are to govern us. All laws should be published in the newspapers, and we again open the subject, in the hope that our brethren in the interior will take it up and press it upon the attention of the next Legislature.—Philadelphia Sun.

We shall do our best to secure this needed reform. Every law of general interest, should be published in each county in the State, as soon as passed. Those of a local nature should be published in the counties where they are to be enforced.

We observe with pleasure that the borough Constable has kindly and considerately visited the different places in town where that harmless beverage known as "ginger wine," was sold, and informed the proprietors thereof that hereafter gingerwine should be classed with "mixed liquors"—hence those engaged in its sale, without a license, were under the disagreeable necessity of "shutting down," or else suffer the penalty of the late liquor law in case of disobedience. The unseemly pranks of gingerwine—or something else—in making so many tipsy, of late, rendered this course necessary. Should any individual see fit to continue its sale, let his name be duly returned to court.—Conneautville Courier.

We suspect the constable of Coudersport might do this community a service by imitating the example of his Conneautville associate.

The Senate of New York will stand, according to present returns, as follows: Republicans 17, Know Nothings 11, Herds 1. The Assembly according to present figures, will be constituted thus: Republicans 42, Democrats 43, Know Nothings 28. The Senate will assist in the election of the next United States Senator, and it is some comfort to know that thus far no progress has been made toward the election of a doughface to succeed Hamilton Fish.—Cayuga Chief.

Those Pierce Democrats who can

extract comfort from the election, in the Empire State, must have a happy temperament, and be easily satisfied. The Republicans have carried the Senate, and have fifty thousand more votes than the Pierce Democrats; which we think is doing pretty well for a party not six weeks old, and is an unmistakable prestige of victory next year.

## THE LATE ELECTIONS.

In the elections since last spring, the Democracy have carried by majorities the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Louisiana, and the Territories of Minnesota and Oregon; and by pluralities the States of Maine and Pennsylvania.

The Know Nothing party, by a majority, the States of California, Kentucky and Maryland; and New York and Massachusetts by decreased pluralities.

The Republicans have carried Ohio by a plurality, and Vermont by a majority.

According to the above showing, it appears pretty plain, that the administration of President Pierce is triumphantly sustained, and that the policy pursued and the measures enacted meet the approbation of a large majority of the citizens of the United States.—Tioga Eagle.

It is astonishing that a man of sense should publish such statements as the above. The Democracy have not carried either Wisconsin or Maine; and are in a decided minority in every free State. The Republican ticket in Maine received several thousand more votes than the Pierce Democracy, but they had not a majority of the whole vote polled, and the coalition between the Pierce Democracy and pro-slavery Whigs, will very likely control the State for a year to come; but no sane man could expect such a conglomeration of discordant elements to hold together for any length of time. The Republican party has beat the pro-slavery Democracy in every free State except Pennsylvania; and yet the Eagle has the assurance to inform its readers that President Pierce is triumphantly sustained. No wonder the party in Tioga county, which accepts the Eagle as its organ, should have lost its 1000 majority, and gone into a hopeless minority. No party can prosper on such false and reckless statements as the above, which is the food generally furnished by the pro-slavery press.

## MORALISING.

Aunt R. used to say that every good thing paid a tax to the world—every endowment, every virtue, every natural gift, in proportion to its degree and value. And she showed how beauty involved its possessor in many difficulties; how talent was always required to shine; how amiability was put in constant requisition, just because it could be; how marriage paid its tax of care, and single blessedness its tax of loneliness.

Probably she was right, that every good thing is taxed to its full value in the world. That reflection may help to stay our covetousness which has a natural tendency toward some of these gifts. But just think of the tax on undesirable qualities. Suppose, for instance, you have an unfortunate tendency to extravagance of language, every person that comes into your presence unconsciously adopts it in a measure, and you continually hear expressions similar to your own, until you think you are not extravagant at all, while the very persons who have aided and abetted you in it go away wondering "how you can talk so." So of any little indecorum of behavior—too much freedom of manner. When one is thus afflicted, all one's friends unconsciously combine to increase the evil they probably deplore and condemn. If you are possessed of a great deficiency in the organ of order, and consequently have to do all your work at a great disadvantage, every person who comes upon your premises, no matter how careful, and systematic himself, becomes infected with your falling; and thinking it is no matter about being orderly with you, strews things about with a capacity for disarrangement that might really be supposed a natural gift. Here is not only one's own great fault to combat with all one's days, but the reflection of it in all one's family. If you are known to be penurious, no one wants to ask you for anything; so you find few opportunities to overcome your besetting

sin. If you are prodigal, who will not help to make you more so, thus laying it upon you to restrain yourself and all around you? Verily, evil spreadeth; where is the good to overbalance it?

## NO GENTLEMAN.

Agh! Phew! He was very well dressed, nevertheless. Glossy hat, curly hair under it, white collar, new overcoat, neat little boots. And he stopped straight, and quiet, and gracefully; and altogether, as far as could be judged, from my view in reverse—for I did not see his face—good-looking and gentlemanly.

Still, it was easy to see that no woman would kiss him if she could help it; that he was not a thorough gentleman. If he had been, that filthy cloud would not have driven steaming round his left ear, defiling the fresh morning breeze on which it rode straight into my face. I should have been saved some choking and sputtering, much disgust, and the trouble of writing these remarks.

A gentleman? Very likely—in your intentions. But that is not enough. To intend to do the right thing is all very well, and not so universal as it should be; but that alone does not mark the gentleman. He intends to do it, and does it, and does it in the right way, too. A gentleman, I might define, always does the right thing in the right way.

But you did the wrong thing in the wrong way. I shall not tell you how silly and sickly it is to smoke. But I shall take the liberty of informing you that you should do it—if at all—in some smoking-room, or bar-room, or other private or public beer-garden, and not out in God's sunlight, nor in the public's face and eyes. Who wants to sniff up the second-hand breath, mixed with cigar-smoke, that has made the tour of your lungs and nostrils, and that has a variety of useful materials from the inside of your body with it? Is it doing the right thing to impose the use of your excretions upon a stranger in that manner? Kiss him? Perhaps he has a wife. Poor thing! His own wife, it is supposed, must sometimes kiss him, or be kissed by him. Such a kiss! A sack of stale cigar-smoke, rather. Horrible!

Thomas Smellbad Esquire, is so unfortunate as to have a "bad breath." It is almost "death at ten paces." One might as well stand and talk face to face with a pestilence. Perhaps he might excusably use cigars. So he might as safely. But he might not blow it into people's faces in the public street, even then. And as for you, young man, with your good health, good digestion, good teeth, you are inexcusable. If you impregnate your person and your clothes with the stink—no milder word will serve—of stale tobacco-smoke, you are a fool. But as long as you go about puffing the same into the eyes and nose of others, you are no gentleman.—Life Illustrated.

## LIQUOR-DEALERS AND THE TRIBUNE.

EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: Sir: I notice in your paper this morning an article setting forth the obligation of the Liquor-dealers' "grand league" of Philadelphia, stating also that newspapers are prohibited selling the Tribune in the principal hotels of that city. In one instance at least, I know this statement to be true. Within the last two or three years I have had frequent occasion to visit Philadelphia, and have usually stopped at the Girard house. In one of the halls at the foot of the main stairway, stands every morning, one of the waiters with copies of the leading daily papers of their city, and The N. Y. Herald. On inquiring for The Tribune, I was told they did not keep it. Meeting the same reply every morning for a week, and finally hearing several others inquiring for it, I asked the waiter if the demand for Tribunes was not sufficient to warrant his keeping a few copies: "Oh, yes," he replied, "I have a great many calls for it, but the proprietors will not allow it to be sold in the house." No man who has the slightest self-respect, should patronize a hotel where proprietors thus attempt to interfere with the "liberty of speech and of the Press"—and who while opposing the "Maine Law" are guilty of attempting a prohibition far more odious than it is even in the eyes of its most bitter opponents. It is hardly necessary to add that I have since patronized a house where other papers beside The Richmond Enquirer, Washington Union, &c., are allowed to be sold.

Respectfully yours,  
A READER OF THE TRIBUNE.  
New-York, Nov. 3, 1855.

## NOTICE.

By request of the Directors in Ullyses, I will hold a Public Examination of Teachers, at Lewisville, on Monday, Dec. 3, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

I shall be happy to meet Directors and Teachers from any of the neighboring towns.

J. B. PRATT, Co. Supt.

Ingratitude is a vice inseparable to a lustful man.

## A PICTURE OF OUR COUNTRY.

America, as she now stands, is a striking fact. The Western clearing, the immense farms of the Mississippi Valley, the Lake trade, the foreign immigration, toiling Africa chained to the car of commerce, gorgeous and reckless New York, and sudden San Francisco, excite imagination, by all that they imply and foreshadow. They represent many ideas, and embody many a wonderful and moving story; for business has its danger and daring, its suffering and endurance, and the changes of fortune, in this new world of boundless resources and free activity, are more marvelous than the tales of the Arabian Nights.

This bold enterprise that stretches to the Pacific, this skilled and thoughtful race grasping a vast empire, like a homestead, to cultivate, and plant, and adorn; this brave army of worshippers, marching on irresistibly to the conquest of nature, form a grand spectacle. Though their weapons—the axe, the plough, and the steam engine—were not the lustre of poetry that glams from the point of the sword; though the heroes of the farm, the work shop, and the counting-house, like village Hampdens, die unused, yet great qualities are often exhibited in these humble fields of man's effort, and their labors found nations, as those of the coral insect lift the basis of an island above the sea, to the light and air of heaven.

But the picture has its dark side. The eager desire for wealth, the incessant and Sabbathless pursuit of it has become the universal passion and occupation. We have that love of money which is the root of all evil; and under the deadly shade of the tree from that root, the love of knowledge and art, of truth, and virtue, and beauty, withers and dies. "In prosperity no altars smoke." The curse of Midas is upon us. Our feelings, our ideas, our aspirations, are all turned into gold, and we are starving amid our barren abundance. We worship the material, not the spiritual; the visible and transient, not the invisible and eternal. We are practical, not intellectual; and our pleasures are of the sense, not of the reason, imagination, and taste. We are smitten with "the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life." We are true disciples of the ethics of interest and utility, and our only morality is cash payment. Truly has it been said, that "he who maketh haste to get rich shall not be innocent." If intemperate drinking be the degrading vice of one portion of our people, intemperate money-making is the besetting sin of another and much larger portion, and it is difficult to say which is the more pernicious. One is a vice of the sense, destroying the mind; the other a delusion of the mind, and a selfish passion, blasting the moral sentiments, and palsying the higher powers of the intellect. The poor drunkard cannot resist the "baneful cup," which hennubs his soul, "unminding reason's tincture," and transforming him

"Into the inglorious likeness of a beast," and the infatuated worshiper of Mammon deliberately uses his mental faculties for his own destruction, prefers the ignoble and low, to the pure and high, and shuts out the light of heaven from his life. Successful industry, rapid gains, rank, prosperity, without counteracting causes to modify their influence, have stimulated this passion for wealth to excess, and have produced already, in this new country luxury, venality, corruption, contempt for intellectual pursuits and pleasures, and sneering indifference to ennobling and elevated sentiment. Hence the vulgar ostentation of our cities; hence the general want of literary taste and culture; hence the deplorable frauds of business; hence much of the baseness of our politics.

## CINCINNATI KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 23, 1855. In the Know-Nothing Convention yesterday, the afternoon and evening sessions were entirely devoted to the discussion of the majority report, which was finally adopted in a vote by States of 93 to 11. The report characterizes the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as an infraction of pledged faith and demands its restoration; declaring that if efforts to that end fail in Congress, admission into the Union should be refused to any new State tolerating Slavery, and formed out of territory from which that institution was excluded by the Compromise; protests against coalescing with any party that demands the abandonment of the American principles or a disorganization of the American party; and recommends a meeting of the delegates at Philadelphia on the 19th of February next.

The minority report was sustained chiefly by the Ohio and Michigan delegations, but was rejected. It insisted on the exclusion of Slavery from the National Territory, and declared that prescription on account of birthplace was unwarranted. It recommended the party to act openly, regarded the Slavery question as the paramount issue, recommended river and harbor improvements and a generous foreign policy.

The Convention, after adopting a vote of thanks to its officers, adjourned sine die at midnight.