DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY, AND THE DISSEMINATION OF MORAL LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

WOL VIII.

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# THE JOURNAL.

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#### REPUBLICAN ARISTOCRACY.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Wf all the noble things on earth, The guesses thing is pride of bir h, Among our "fierce Democracy!" A bridge across a hundred years. Wabon, a prop to save from success-No. even a coap o of ro sen Peers-A thing for sough er, sneers, and jeers,

Is Americ in Aristocracy ! Depend upon i , my snobbish friend, Your fam. y skee a you can Fascerid Winou good reason to apprehend You my nad i. waxed a. .ne pur ner end

By some pleasan vocation; Or worse than han your possed the May end in a look of stonger wine

That plagued some working relation! Paciase you dod.ish in wor aly anairs, Don . De ar .a. it . and .d. od airs, the it have ein private of amigoth. Don't be proud and then ap your nose A, cooler people in planter clo usi; the learner of the sixe of your mind a repose And may all proud hood, wholever it goods,

### AN ACT

Heady ed. to mind. wil.

To consolidate and amount the Road Laws of the فاسته متشائيه فتا والأداريات وماريات كالايجاب سالك

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonweatth of Leans steamed in treneral Assembly met, and it is hiraby chacted by the authority of the same, Last the countries or Linga, L'oclet, of Acad and this shall necessor to suggest to the general toud as we of the commonwearen, except so har as they are aftered and supplied by the provisions of this act.

Section 1. That the qualified electors of . M.d continuos s.. B. I nece Miter, sapervisors in cuca township, wife than also be overseers of the poor for their respective townships.

Secretar 3. I nat the supervisors hisaid counties shall levy a road tax of taxes, not exceeding to amount, to any one year, ten mins on the dobat, to the rest adjusted assessment and valuation of persons and property hade taxable for collady purposes, to caca township, and shan cause the sang to be worked out upon the rollds, lower the first day or Aug of in each Year, is practicable; & id als such taxes remaining unpaid at that date, adain oc-Concrete to memey, and paid to Lac lownship treasurer, on or before the first day or samulary in each 'year lotlowing.

Section 4. That the court of common pieus of the said several counties may, upon appareation of any treditor of a township, and upon hothe to the supervisors thereof, direct the supervisors to levy an additional tax, or to increase the regular assessment, and to cause the same to be coltownship, which additional tax or in- thirty-six. crease of tax shan not, in any case, exceed, in any one year, ten mills on adollar of such adjusted assessment or valuation; the taxes authorized by this section, and the arrearages of the reg-War assessments not worked out, as provided by the third section of this act, and made payable in money, extept the taxes on unseated lands shall be collected by the conscables of the tespective townships, upon warrants and duplicates issued by the super-

faithful discharge of their daties, and for the payment to the township treasurer, within thirty days after the receipt of said warrant, of the whole amount thereof, except such sum; as may be abated by the said supervisors, or returned to the county commission-

Section 5. That the constables of said townships are required to make out and return to the county commissioners transcripts from their duplicates, as aforesaid, of all assessments upon seated property which are not collectable, in pursuance of the powers vested in them by the preceding section, and the same shall be collected by the county tria urer, as provided county taxes.

Section 6. That it shall be the duty of the supervisors, on or before file their duplicates for so much of the due and unpaid, in the office of the county commissioners for collection; when the said distincte shall have been filed as aforesaid, the county commissioners are hereby authorized and required to day their orders on the county magner, in havor of the supervisors of the proper township, in such sums as may be desired by them. to the amount of such daplicate, deducting therefrom such amount as will. in the judgment of the country commissioners, be sufficient to pay the commission of the county treasurer. and cover such expherations on labatements as will be likely to be made, and shall deliver the sain statice towaship treasurer; the said diologite, when so filed, shall be collected by the county treasurer, as is provided by law for the collection of other raxes on unseated laids, and the tax so collected shall be paid out on the said orders drawn by the county commis-

Section 7. That the additional or increased tax, when collected, shall be applied by the township treasurer, first, to the payment of the claim or eight hundred and fifty-five. claims of the person or persons upon whose application it was ordered, and next to the payments of judgmentagainst the township, in the order of their property, and the residue up in orders draw i by the supervisors, in the order of their presentment to the treasurer: Provided, That before the tax is collected and paid to the treas-

number of persons so appointed, a was awakened. majority of whom shall concur in their report; these provisions shall include you to sing so well!" viewers to inspect bridges, under the lected in money, to pay debts of said law of one thousand eight hundred and just learned as I could."

> pointed under the preceding section, which I do not know?" except viewers under the thirty-hinth section of the act of one thou and eight hundred and thirty-six, shall, before proceeding to view, give five days' netice, by three or more advertisements put up in the most public places in the vicinity of the road or bridge proposed to be viewed, of the time and place of meeting of such viewers.

Section 10. That it shall be the tions; and the said constables shall duty of said viewers, whenever they the crowd clapped their hands. But have all the power and authority for report a road, bridge or alteration in the collection of the :ame, which are a road, to endeavor to procure from rested in collectors of county rates the persons whose lands may be afand levies by existing laws; and shall fected by such report, releases of regive her a musical education,

shall be in writing, with or without seal; and if said viewers shall in any case fail to procure such releases, they shall assess the damages and make report thereof, and return the same, together with all releases obtained, to the proper court.

Section 11. If the court shall be -atisfied that the public interest will be sufficiently subserved by the opening of the road, to authorize the payment by the county of the damages assessed, and that the report and proceedings are in conformity to law, they shall confirm such report and assessment of damages unconditionally; otherwise said court may annex, as a condition of the confirmation, that the by existing laws for the collection of da nages assessed shall be paid by the petitioners, or other persons interested, and in such case no order shall issue to open the road, until the damages the first day of June of each year, to are paid into court, or the receipt of the persons to whom they are payable tax a sessed upon unseated lands, in are on file; in all cases which the parsuance of the foregoing sections of county shall be required to pay the this act, as shall at that time remain | dimages assessed, payment shall not the road is opened for public use, and Boulevards was anothersized as the prosperity in which they then gloried? made passable for teams; it then shall be the duty of the supervisors of the fixed at 4,000 francs; the second sea- the prosperity and power of that Adtownship where such a road has been laid out, and assessments made, to The courts of France and England sadly obscured? His it been because make officiavit that such road is open to the public, and file said affilivit, with the commissioners of the county, when it shall be the duty of the commissioners to pay such assessment to the person to whom it has been award- words " Victoria to Rachel" embla- be either defined or described; it will for the allowance of slavery south ...

> Section 12. That so much of the general roal laws of this commonwealth, and of all other laws as are altered and supplied by this act, so far as they relate to the said counties, are hereby repealed; this act shall go into operation from and after the fir-t election of supervisors shall be had, in pursuance of the provisions thereof.

HENRY K. STRONG, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. M. HIESTER, ,

Approved-The fourteenth day of April. Anno Domini one thousand

Speaker of the Senate.

JAMES POLLOCK.

# MADAMS RACKE

The story of her life is full of incident, as the following brief outline will sufficiently illustrate:

On a cold evening in January, about the year 1830, Charon, the founder of user, written notice of the preferred an academy for music in Paris, was caims, stating the amount and characs charmed by the silver voice of a child ter thereof, shall be given to said singing out the most delightful Cadentreasurer; and the said court shall ces upon the wintry air, It was hitle have power to enforce the provi ions Ruchel "singing for her supper." of the fourth section of this act, and of Choron pressed through the crowd this section, by attachment against the who were gathering around her, and supervisors and treasurer, as the case in otter amazement gazed upon a delicate little girl of ten or twelve sum-Section S. That the number of mers, thinly clad, and standing in the real and bridge viewers appointed by snow, the very image of desolation.the court of quarter sessions of said With her benumbed fingers she held c unties shall be three, one of whom out a wooden bowl for a sou, and in shall be a surveyor; it deemed it Choron dropped a liver coin. His necessary, every view, re-view and re- heart was touched, and the deepest re-view shall be made by the whole feeling of interest for the little warbler

"My child," he asked, " who taught

"Nobody, sir! said the little girl thirty-ninth section of the general road while her teeth chattered; "I have

"But where did you learn those Section 9. That all viewers ap- beautiful airs which you sing, and

> "Indeed, sir, I have learnt a little of their everywhere. When I go about the streets I listen under the windows to those ladies and gentlemen who sing. I try to catch the nirs and the words, and afterward; arrange them the best way I can."

> "You are cold and hungry; come with me, and I will give you food and clothing." haid the good Choron; and they lost their little Ruchel -she never igain sang on the Boulevards. Choron obtained permission of her parents,

ding into the bloom of a graceful and maintain a great distinctive element and retraced his steps into the open fascinating woman. She looked to of nationality, by which we may be the stage as the means of obtaining known throughout the world; and it bread, and succeeded in making an does not come in this House to charge engagement at the Gymanse, one of the upon us sectionalism, when we base minor theatres of Paris. She made our efforts upon the same great cardino impression, and the audiences re- nal principles upon which were base! fused to applaud. She was disappoint the efforts of the men who secured to ted but not discomfited. From an old us the blessings of Liberty. clothes merchant of her own race she | The gentlemen who are representing and was charmed with the tragedy of country, join with others in characterthe daughter Helene; -her eyes filled the Pretorian band of the Administrawith the tears of deep emotion, but tion, which rode into power upon a she said to her mother, "I know my high tide of popularity some two or

destiny-I will perform tragedy." in the characters of Radine with im-"Tracic Muse." Her salary was first Ah! waere me they? Way have son it was raised to 15,000 hares .- ministration become so suldenly and soon delighted to pay her homige; your element of nationality has reduced and within ten years from the hour the power of the Administration? If when Choron took her half frozen so, I can only ask an increase of that from the streets of Paris, she wore a rame element, and in a short time the gorge us diamond necklace with the power of this Administration cannot zoned upon it!

## "NATIONALITY."

Mr. Galloway, a Republican member of the House from Onio, made a good nit last Taursday, in reply to some of the usual cast about " Nationality" and " Sectionalism."

We have heard the term national again and again. Now, sir, I am a native of this country, and I claim to be a descendant of the men who showed their nationality y life and labors tional, because we represent a larger for the cause of Freedom, and I always had an impression that the great elepreaml le of that instrument, as I undorstand, they declared that their object was to form a more perfect Union is concerned, Freedom, we claim to be to promote the general welfare, and to secure to themselves and their posterity the blessings of Liberty. And it does not appear, among the partitie objects set forth in that preamble, that they bad any idea of a certain element of nationality which has recently arise; of heir effort, the preservation and perperuation of Freedom.

We hald that to be the great eletime : and so, without inteding to pre- see us." judice those who aliffer from us, we this House, that same elemen, of Freedom; and wherever we go, in any gited as to what is the great element of our nationality, we say, as the fath- for dinner." ers of the Constitution did, that it is to secure to ourselves and to posterity the blessing of Liberty.

Mr. Alexander K. Marshall. Nigger posterity?

Mr. Galloway. Well, sir, I have none of that sort; but I should very much dislike to vouch for others on this flor. [Long-continued roars of larghter. I say that, wherever we go we can hold up this element of nationality to the world. If, for example, a gentleman should go from this highly-lavored land, crowned with the blessings of Liberty, to other laids, and should travel through England or Austria, or Russia, and should be asked what his element of nationality is he would reply Freedom, and it would be understood; but if, on the other hand, he should answer that be liable upon their bends for the damages occasioned thereby, which under his tuition true wonderfus saccet | very is the fundamental principle of and sationality, they would reply that

The little girl was then just hud- that we are the men who hold and

borrowed an cdd volume of Racine, the peculiar Administration of this Andromache. She recited the part of izing us as sectional. Does it become three years ago, and has now dwindled Through the influence of a retired into a feeble insignificance-does it actor she obtained an engagement at become those gentlemen to taunt us the Theatre Figuraise, and appeared with not organizing this House !-Where is the glory that characterized mense applause. The Parisians were that Administration some two years be made by the commissioners until in ecstacies. The singing-girl of the ago? Where are the prestige and the

> Mr. Clerk, I think it is respectful in in this House, to ask that we who represent the most powerful constituency and the prep inderating vite of this country, shall choose the Speaker of ascertaining what is nationality, excop by the expression of the nation,-These gentlemen may be national exnon natione, as lucus was said to be lucus a non lucendo. But we are naportion of the free people of this nation than is represented by both classes as the great, distinctive, prevailing, penetrating element of all that constitutes our giory and our grandeur national.

#### For the Journal. DON'T AGITATE. A True Story with a Moral to it.

"Husband," said a young houseen in this country. They had before keeper one bright day in April-"If a them, as the great, prominent object cold dinner will suit you to-day. I will try to do some of my spring cleaning. The house is so dirty I am ashamed of it; and I must put it in ment of 12 committy at the present order before your mother comes to

" Well, really, I can't see that the hold, as the great purpose of our efforts house is so very dirty; answered at this time in attempting to organize her amiable lord, as he passed out of the door, on his way to his office: "bet if it will be any satisfaction to part of this land, when we are intervo- you to clean it, you are welcome to do so. Pie and milk will do nicely unavaiting indignation. It availed

> Having an erraud at home an hour lator, the gentleman regutered the tidy, little sitting-room he had so recently left-and what a scene of coufusion and discomfort met his astonished eves! An old, check apron was pinned around the elegant mantel clock, and all the portable furniture had been taken away. The foot steps were li tered with straw, and the carpet lay in a hear in the porch. A cloud of dust as dense as that which arose from the footsteps of the "fortythieves," filled the apartment; and there were heaps of it mingled with straw and bits of newspapers, upon the floor. Holding his breath that he might not be sufficated, the worthy gent eman made a desperate rush toward his bed-room, where he found iled from the other room, heaped up

powers rapidly developed. Death that has been the foundation element in picturesque confusion. He stumtook away her benefactor, and she re- of the nationality of all the despotisms bled against tables, climbed over turned awhile to her miserable pa- that have crushed hu nauity in all parts chairs, and by means of incredible of the world. I say, then, Mr. Clerk, perseverance and patience, reached his desk, found what he was seeking. air. Whon fairly out of the dust, he looked back, and with a rueful countenance, addressed the little lady who had been the instigator of all this disorder, after this wise:

"Wife, our house was neat and comfortable before you undertook to clean it and put it in order; but now I am sure is will take more than a month to get it fit to live in again. It is well enough to sweep occasionally. but I do hope that hereafter you will not take up the carpet.

#### GOV. CHASE ON BLAVERY EXTENSION.

The Hou. S. P. Chase, one of the ablest men of this nation, was installed into the office of Governor of Onio, on the 14th of this month, at which time he sent a message to the Legislature, -. that has seldom been excelled forability and compact argument. We hope in a little more than a year, her will deliver one from the capital at. Washington. The following extract. will be real with interest by all .-ED. JOURNAL.

Consession invites aggression. Having succeeded in establishing slavery in Missouri, the slave power soon insisted upon the implied term of the compromise as a positive stipulation not be a calculable quantity. And now, 36 degrees, 30 minutes; not only in ; the territory acquired from France, those of us who constitute a plurality but in all other territory, whenever and however acquired, in which slavery might exist at the time of acquisition. This interpretation was tacitly; admitted; and under the compromise. this House. I have no other way of thus interpreted, Arkansus, Texas and Fiorida, came into the Union as slave states, and the small remainder of the terrritory south of 35 degrees 30 minutes, was allotted to slave-holding Indian tribes.

All the territory south of the Missouri line, waetner acquired before or after the date of the Compromise, was ment of a ionality in our country was, of our opponents on this floor. So far thus memporated into slave states, or Freedom, I supposed that, that was then, as members are concerned, we otherwise appropriated to slavery una cardinal object of the noble men claim the epithet of national; and so far der the slave-noiding interpretation of the compact. Nothing was left to freedom or settlement by non-slaveholding freemon, except the territory north of the Missouri has. The freedom of this territory, it was thought, was firmly secured. Guaranteed by no constituina, protected of origina policy, guarded by a charpact, in the durin heat of water so maca and been yierded that it seemed impossible for slavery itself to ask more, the people of the tree states never dreamed tust it could be invaded or endangered. Buctuis a micipation proved musory. When the time arrived for the organization of government for this territory with a view to open it for settlement and cultivation, the country was antounded by the demand of the slave power for the aprogation of the Missouri prominition.

> At first the demand was heard with incredutous amazement, and then wite nothing to appear to pligated faita; nothing to appeal to ancient policy or constitutional guaranties. The great dominant power of slavery demanded. tue sacrifice of freedom, and tue obletion must be made. The Missourn Prohibition was repealed; the Compromise of 1820, performed to the lotter, and far beyond the letter, by the tree States, was broken up and destroyed by the Slave States, to avoid the furniment of its only supulation in tavor of freedom.

The pretenses under which thes pass wrong was perpetiated, give add. tional keenness to the sense of in-

it, was boldly asserted that the prohibition was unconstitutional. The power to probibit territorial slavers and been exercised by the first Conall the utniture which had been ex- grees under the Constitution is the act providing for continuing in the

ระที่ออร์ จะรับบรุษยยยยย กรุก คราบรักษ์ ที่เดื