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TAR STRIPE IN THE WAIT.

Atchison is biey in d'un ni igus retraits at the South for another warjke inroad into Kausse. He foods the Mosourians not to be relied on ; they are too easily discouraged by a show sfrifles; and he therefore calls on Georgia to aid with money and mon a the next flourishing state of the under Atchison and Stringfellow. South, with a large and rapidly in- The men who wers mu tered for active.

rates that this early occupation would ... If there should be found in Georgia. Douglas and Shield 1. The first, is | er of these Associations fully manifesfix the character of the state. Theemigrants from the free states afterwards entered the territory in considerable numbers, and took up their abode among the e whom they found there. They brought with them their schools and other invitations, their expert and industrious mechanics; steam saw-mills and hotels were erected wherever they settled ; the children of the emigrants from Missouri were taken into their schools; the parents had the benefit of the public accommodations introduced by their Yankee neighbors, as they called them whom they found peaceable, just, friendly, and full of good offices. They liked the state of society which they saw growing up around them, and in the end the greater number became

converts to the policy of perpet lating it by making Kausasa free state. This is the second offense for which the his enterprise of forcing sizvery upon great body of the colonists of Kausas he people of Kansas. The letters he are answerable, and for which this war hi written a: o published in a Georgia is made upon them. After this seuper, the Atalanta Examiner, which duction of the settlers from the slave erhorts the wealthy sinveholders \$5 states, it was clear that the rifle was contribute their money, and the young the only remedy in the case, and men of the state to a semble, at m therefore it was that the rabble of bor themselves, and go up to the help of i devers hanging loose on society in Atchison and his a-sociates. Georgia | Western Missouri was brought over

reading population, of a more enter- this occasion compose a very peculiar prising character to an their neighbors class, a together the worst part of the and to Georgia Atchison naturally we tern population, and Missouri, unmakes his most caruest appen, though fortunately for her, has the largest it is not unlikely shan he may have number of them. They resemble the nule similar e-m nu-sicutions to the Indians in many respecta--in their starsholders in other states. The love of hunting and whiskey, their Charleston Mercury, from which we hatred of regular industry, and the have copied his letters for another half-civilized state in which they live. part of our paper, accompanies them. They should deer in the forests; which i will be seen, with the jutimation is their main occupation; but their shat the occasion is one which will not greatest delight is an Indian war-an permit South Carolina to remain in- opportunity of killing of and plundering a race of nion certainly not more

Atchison's principal letter, it will suvage than themselves. They have be seen, professes to give an account no particular attachment to one place of the state of things in Kansas, and is beyond another, and are ready for any suffed with falsehoods from beginning expedition which gratifies their love to sud. He topresents the people of adventure; they have even straggled Kansas as the aggrossors, which is in considerable numbers as far as Calu gross & misststement as was ever ifornia. A gentleman who resided penned The settlers of Kausas have for sometime in California, said to us committed up fault but in becoming the other day : "The worst part of sutters. That they are there is their the population of northern California ale stime. They have come parce- is from Missouri. I had occasion to they into the territory, using the right | e nploy a great many workmen, while "American freemon, to choose their, I was there, and it was always my own place of abode, and what is re- practice before engaging them to ask markable, they came for the most part them where they came from. If I sammed. It was not until twice found they were from Misseuri, I had dives from the polls, where they had nothing for them to do. They are tright to deposit their votes, by the lazy, faithless, drunken and quarrelumed hordes from Missouri, sent out some, and will work no longer than by Atchison, that they began to think till they can get a little money for of providing themselves with weap- whisky and powder, when they ons. This was not done til last au- sheulder their vifle , and are off to una. That the procaution was a shoot deer or plunder the Indians .---"there one, the event has proved. I knew a very worthy person from The invalors, seeing them so we'l Misson ri, who found the regutation of prepared for defense, made peace his state o low in California that he with them, and decamped. Yet with would not ack rowledge his origin."such a conscientions spirit, were all Such for the most part, wore Atcaithe a rangements for repelling vio- son's troops; they expected on their lence made, that put the most triffing last inroad an easy vistory, and the charge of violence or wrong has been opportunity of plusdesing an enemy brought home to the gallant men as- who had already twice retired bofore In Atchison's letter to the editor of ulamed of our country, the bel gvior the Ataianta Examiner, he says that of those who steed up in that day, "civil war is inevitable." Most assurfer the defense of the territory, has foly it is, if the call on Georgia he answered in the manner, he desires .----If war be waged against the residents of Kansas, they will not decli e to act on the defensive, nor will the strife be confined to tilem and their assailants ; thou and of volunteers from the free states will hasten to the rescue. Here on the Atlantic shore we can hardly form antidea of the excitement which the atrocious conduct of Atchison and his crew have awakened a nong the people of the free states in the neigh-Jst another crime committed by the borhood of Kan-a. We know that sutters of Kansas from the free states regiments of young men in Wisconsin -the erime of soducing their neigh- and lows were o ganized while the bors who migrated thither from the invaders and the defenders of Kanaas slave states. Settlers from Missouri, stood face to face, and the very first gun fired against Lawrence would have been the signal for them to has-Pissed over the border, and its was ten to the place by forced marches, and boped by Atchison and his confede- I assist in besting back the invadors.

or any, other; of the southern states. any considerable sumber of persons home, and the latter, the only one of soft Freedom learn wisdom; even from disposed toj in an expedition against the two who could thus be reached, otheir enemies. We go into the conthe people of Kansas, it would be but bas been dismissed from the public test as a new and untried party, oppofair in the journats which publish Atchi- service, and has taken refuge from the sing old and well organized parties son's letter to give them notice of these public judignation in another state. sustained and backed by Government facts. In the meantime, let us remark And general Cass, the amhediment of patronage, or hound-together by old that there was never a ju ter claim on our sympathy and assistance than thatpresented by the people of Kinsus. They should e placed, as soon a: may be, in a situation to make the new vio-Tence, which is planued by Atchison, manifestly impotent and helpless .--We ought to anticipate and prevent meditated bloodshed; by making the residents of the territory so strong, that their enemies will not venture on the attack. [Ere. Post.

THE WILL OF THE PROPLE.

The following extract from a long article in the Evening Post, reviewing the action of Congress on the Missouri Compromise, contains vital truths which all the people ought to understand .- ED. JOURNAL.

We are astonished to see, in view of the well-know i daets here summad up, that so intel gent a gentleman as Mr. Dick, of Pennslyvania should say "that he would oppose the repeal of the repeating clause of the Nobra-ka-Kaa as act," on the ground + that a vote of his for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise would imply a willingness on his part to a lmit territory south of the line as slave territory; in the same speech avowing that he was " utterly opposed to the introduction into the United States of any more.sizze territory." If he will examine the subject, ho will find that, by the repeal of the measures of the last Congress, which pullified the interdict against slavery both in New Mexico and north of the Missouri Compromise line, he restores | for them to say, that they are influall the territory of the Union to its enced by a desire to allay agitation of

men-. But what shall we say of those members of Congress from the North while, to the country. Their contumacy to sected by constituents heatile to the the people they represent, adds but violation of the compromises, and pro- fuel to the flame. One of the most semination of political information tessing themseives still to entertain abhorrent features to this Nebra ka among the masses. We have taken a again arge the importance of su immestrong convictions against the justice fraud is, that the men who voted it, Hall in a central position, established date and thorouga Organization. and policy of that high-hunded Dieach sold their constituents and themselves : a Reading-Room for the benefit of our of lattn, yet teruso their vote to redress and men who repeat this crying sin, visiting Ropublican friends, and have the wrong ! What fruits have result. after its decisive reprobation at the ed from this enormity which induce polls, have good reason to expect from the submission to it, in spite of their abnorrance of the miscalet perpetrated ! They recoil from the agilation tation, but exasperation, which, whetof slavery !. Was not the whole count, tod by the atrocities that the license try quieted by tue comptomises of 1820 and 1850 f Did not the national in Kausas, nay led to more frightful conventions of both putties accede to these soltiements, and the not the President elected by the victorious party give in his adhesion, both before a id a ternis election, and piedge the power he had just assumed, when he took the them. bath of office, to the preservation of the peace agreed on between the North and South ! And, in atter contempt of all these vows, both by putties in the South and all the Doughfacesthe followers of the President in the North, led on by nim, have compared in overthrowing the pacification, and the country is thrown into convulsions. And what is the remedy ? The peupie of the North-tae wronged and abused people-the people whose representatives violated the representative principlo, and betrayed their cause for sordid, selfish motives, to a junto of aulifiers-have taugat the betrayers how the mischief is to be remudied. The laise representatives, they put under the pan of their displeasure, discard them from their confidence forever, and brand them with ignom-

and Governor to denounce his viola- izations !

domuciat, who las again and again declared he would obey instructions or resign, has refused to do either ! He thus proves that men who had opportunity to scan him well, knew before that his democracy was, and is a sham-a miserable sham. The partisuns of these Presidency-

seekers have met the fate of their principle, wherever the people could lay hands on them. Whole shouls of them have utterly disappeared from the scene of their perfidy.

If the men who perpetrated the crime against the country, and who liver the country from it to expect, if they vote acquiescence in a wrong so universally condemned ? They are more criminal than the original offenders. And it will be a pour defense former exemption from slave southe- slavery, while they maintain the cause of it, and refuse to restore that which originally quieted it, and gave place

huoted in the streets of the city of his tertin recent elections. Let the friends dom cratic Michigan ! filed almost party ties. We must compet these to bursting with presidential glory a!- parties to show where they stand on most attained-bis little state was big the only great issue now before the with him-yet it turned from 14m in country-Slavery or Freedom. We disgust ! He we it home, and sp. uted must force them to array themselves squatter soversignty to drown the on one side or the other of this questh ught of the Nebraska fraud. But tion, and consider every man who is his constituents saw that his project not openly and avowedly on the side was to destroy the rights of the Union of Freedom, as against it. How, then, to its territory, and surrender it to is this to be done, u dess the friends violenceand slavery. How did Michi- of Freedom are themselves united ? gan receive the manunce her favorite ? And how can they be better and more With scorn. She elected a legislature efficiently united than by these organ-

tion of her rights, and demanded his Again we recommend prompt orvote to redress them. And this worthy ganization. If there be but six persons in your town who sympathize with you in this movement, organize with these six. Do not despair. If a Republican Association can be put in successful operation in Washington City, under the immediate frown of the National Government, and in a city dedicated to Slavery, where is there the city, town, or village, in the North, East, or West, that cannot du likewise ?

We appeal, sir, to you to make this a personal duty-to set about at once bringing the friends of the Republican Mövement together for the purpose have a sort of pretext in the piez that of organization on a platform similar they knew not the public will, have to the one which accompanies this, been called to this stern account, what and which you will find so liberal on are these men who are elected to de- the Slavery quastion, that every man who is not entirely welded to slavery and its interests, may stand upon it without its interfering with any of his former party predilections.

And now, a word to the Association we represent. You will perceive in time to time be sent them, the 4th and 5th articles of the Constitation its main object. We propose to act in concert with the Rapublican responding with the one here, giving Morabers of Congress, and all Associa- information relative to the state of things tions that may be formed throughout the States, similar to our own, as a "Na ional Committee," for the dis-

We have every facility here; through our Republican friende in Congress, of issuing speeches and other documents, at the least possible expense; and by the voluntary labors of the members of the Association in directing, and the co- peration of Members of Congress. we hope to have the paople fully supplied with the right kind of political reading matter.

We have therefore to request this, should you organize a Republican sociation, or should there be one already in existence in your place, you. will urge upon its members the importance of at once collecting funds for the outpose of procuring and disseminating the proper kind of documents among the masses, either by your Association or our "National Committee." The speeches and dicuments can be directed, singly, to such names as you may send us or they can be put up in packages and sent to any one person, (free of postage,) to be by him distributed, as may best suit the parties ordering.

We also particularly make the ful-. wing request :

1. That the names of the officers of each association formed be sent us, as speedily after its organization as possible, and, when practicable, the number of its members.

2. That a list be made out, and forwarded, of all persons in your vicinity to whom it may be desirable to forward speeches, and other documents-not only friends of the cause, but persons of all partie - ind marking, opposite each name on the list so sent, to which of the political parties the individual belongs, that we may soud documents adapted to each particular case. These li to will be entered in books to be kept for that purpose by our Association, and suitable documents will from

3. Much good might be accomplished by each Association regularly corin their several precincts, or general political intelligence.

In conclusion, and even at the hazard of being considered importunate, fet us

Yours, truly, DANIEL IC GOUDLOE,) H. S. DROWN LEWIS CLEPHANE. Address "L. Ciepaane, Secretary Republican Association, Washingtou, D. C." 🐳

umbled at Lawrence. If the conduct them. of the Missourians-made us for a timo, since caused us to glory in it. We rejoice to acknowladge a country which could produce a class of men foverned by such noble and magnanimuus soutiments, so forb a ing u ider Protocation, and combining in so high t degroe, a manly courage with an infoxible roga d to justice. We augur Well for the future character and dear tiny of Kansus, planted by such a race of men.

To be exact, however, there was with a few from Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and other slave states, first

What has that patriot state, New Hampshire-wause civic virtue placed her recreant son in the Presidencywhat has she done to him? She has sent Mr. Hale to tell him what she ing known our true strength. They thinks of his Iscariot Message, which no demociatic reliegade to aullification in the South would have ultered from his high place." The barrent What has Illinois taught Messrs. demagogues. We have seen the pow. not.

their constituents not merely the restive spirit which has produced agigiven to the slave-power has produced c usequences than have ever yet seriously threatened our country. The way to reach peace, is to rom we g ievances. The way to allay the in lignation excited by wrongs, is to redress

A CIRCULAR To the Friends of the Republican Movement-Throughoat the Uni of States.

REPUBLICN ROOMS.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, '56. Dean Sin: The undersigned have been appointed a Committee, on the part of the Association whose Declaration, Platform, and Constitution, accompany this, to address a circular letter to cur Rapublican friends, urging upon their a tention the importance of immediate and thorough organization of Clubs or Associations somewhat similar to our own, in every city, town, a id village in the Union. The power and influence of these organizations, cannot be over-estimated by the friends of Freedom. They are all-important to carry on a political campaign, aud it will be a matter of impossibility to compete with those arrayed against us in the approaching contest, without them. They are the most powerful and efficient means for bringing out, concentrating, and makwill serve to rally the people, inspire them with onthusiasm, and furnish the information necessary to expluse and

made arrangements for the issue in pamp let form of all important speeches. that may be mide during the present Congress. We have also engaged the services of the very competent Gorman translator, with the intentioon, should the means be afforded, to have many of the speeches translated into the German language.

It mut be apparent to you, that the comparatively few who compose this Association cannot contribute all the funds necessary to carry on so importaut a work; nor can the members of Congress, who always expend large sum in the publication of their speeches be expected to meet all the demands of a Presidential campuiga, however liberally dispused they may be. It is often desirable to distribute hundreds of thousands of copies of a single speech, or other publication, which, of course, caunot he done without considerable expense.

How, then, is this expanse to be met, and how are these speeches, &c., to be circulated ? Simply through the active exertions of these proposed organizations, in collecting and forwarding funds and names for that purpose. The Administration party are already at work. Every office-holder is regulirly assessed to most the expenses of the campaign. We have no such facilities, nor do we desiré any such. Our aid must come from the voluntary contributions of the People. Will any one doubt for a moment the utility of scattering broadcast over our land, such documents and speeches as will have a tendency to enlighten the public mind on all those exciting questions which will more or less engross their attention during the approaching fairly must the sophistry of pro-slavery important political erisis ? We think

Declaration, Platform, and Constitution, OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION 07 WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUM-BIA.

Wheseas, by the repeal of the eighth ection of the act for the admission,of Missouri into the Union, the Territories or Kansas and Neuraska have been opened to the introduction of Slavery and all the compromises, real or iniagaary, upon that subject, are; this vigiated and annulised, and doop di honor inflicted upon the age in which we live :

Now, therefore, in co-operation with all those throughout the land whe oppose this and other similar measures, winten we doem to be coutrary to the spirit of the Constitution, -and -which are designed to extend and perpetuite Siavery, we du associaté ourseives together, under the name and title of The Republican Association of Wasnington, D. C. And we adopt the following as our political Platform, to wit : Finst. Inat Cougress pasesses bo power over the institution of Sinvery in the several States; but that, outside of State jurisdiction, the constitutional power of the Federal Government should be exerted to secure LiF LIBERTY, and HAPPINESS, to all man; and therefore, " in the start" SECOND: There should be neither Slavery nor involuntary serviture.

any at the Territories of the Usited States.