



THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

JOHN S. MANN, EDITOR.

COUDERSPORT, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1856

We are requested to give notice that the slips in the Methodist Church will be lot on Monday next, being March 24th, at one o'clock, P. M. We hope there will be a general attendance at the church on that day.

There is a noble "appeal to the women of Potter county, in behalf of the slaves," from Homer, in another column, which we desire every person in the county to read. Its language is so chaste, and its spirit so exalted, we are sure no one no one can read it without benefit. We heartily respond to this appeal. We hope those to whom it is addressed will use the means suggested for the benefit of the poor slave; and having resolved to do something for the victims of oppression who have no power to do anything for themselves, we trust the women of this county will use all the means God has given them for this purpose—prayer first, then actions to correspond with prayer. For instance, our correspondent from Homer having a gifted pen, may we not "appeal" to her to use it frequently "in behalf of the slaves?" Other women can use other means according to their position and circumstances.

Mr. Hull's advertisement from Ulysses is entitled to attention from all persons desiring boots or shoes.

There are many ingenious men whose abilities do little else but make themselves and those about them heavy!

The men who repealed the Missouri Compromise on the ground that it interfered with popular sovereignty, now oppose the admission of Reeder to his seat in Congress, and even oppose any investigation into his right to a seat, on the ground that Whitfield holds a legal certificate which they affirm is conclusive. The people of the Territory of Kansas desire Reeder to represent them. The border ruffians of Missouri say that Whitfield shall represent Kansas, and every Pierce man in Congress but three or four, is in favor of submitting to this impudent usurpation of power by the Missourians.

We are indebted to Messrs. Souther and Caldwell for numerous favors.

The letter in another column from Rev. John Chambers, will attract attention.

At last accounts from Harrisburg, the restraining liquor law was not repealed, nor had any bill of much importance been passed.

There was a pretty serious error in the "Statement of Receipts and Expenditures" of the county, as made by the Commissioners, and in the settlement with Mr. Knox, which we hoped would have been corrected ere this by Mr. Haven, the Commissioners' Clerk. In the statement of receipts and expenditures there appears to be an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$2815.55. That is a pretty bad show for the financial ability of Old Hunker officers. But in this there is an error of \$665.13 received by Mr. Knox, the Deputy Treasurer and omitted through an oversight, doubtless—in his statement to the Commissioners. This is also a bad show, and especially after the flourish of trumpets made over the advent of these men to office. Correcting this error, it leaves the excess of expenditures over receipts \$2152.43—a very large sum still, but not so large by considerable as the Commissioners' Clerk made it.

We have an excellent communication from B. of Sweden, received too late for this week.

We are sorry to learn from the last Warren Ledger that A. W. Stevens has severed his connection with that paper. It has been one of the most independent papers of its party during the time Mr. Stevens has been one of its editors, and we think the party in Warren will learn, ere long, that they cannot afford to lose the services of such men. We trust Mr. S. will soon find a position where he can use his able pen untrammelled by the thralldom of party.

N. of Harrison Valley will accept our thanks for his favor.

Merchants going to the city in the Spring to purchase goods, are requested to look over the advertisement of Wise, Pusey, & Wise, of Philadelphia. We feel confident this firm will give entire satisfaction to any person who may deal with them.

We ask attention to the advertisement of the New Firm of Jones, Mann, & Jones. Their establishment is a credit to the place, and their assortment is the largest and best that we have ever seen in any county in Northern Pennsylvania. They have remodeled and greatly improved the interior arrangement of the building formerly occupied by C. S. Jones, and have filled it from top to bottom. Shelves, drawers, and counters are crowded, but always in order. We believe their prices are as low as can be afforded, and that purchasers would do well to call and examine for themselves.

The Coudersport Academy is flourishing beyond our most sanguine anticipations. There are now one hundred and one students in attendance, and they are all receiving instruction according to their necessities. The exercises are all highly instructive, and the school never was so ably conducted before. The qualifications and abilities of Mr. Hendrick are already pretty well known to most of our readers; and we will add for the information of the public, that Miss Stockwell, his principal assistant, and teacher of French, German, and Drawing, is of the same high order of teachers. We are confident such teachers will be liberally sustained.

DOINGS AT WASHINGTON.

At last both Houses are fairly at work; and Kansas is the chief point of interest. In the Senate the Hon. Henry Wilson has attacked the forces of Slavery with a power and energy that has produced a great sensation. The Hon. John P. Hale has made the best speech of his life on the Kansas question. Senator Douglas, as chairman of the Committee on Territories, has made a report which justifies the Border Ruffians and condemns the Free State men; and in a speech in reply to Sumner he said, "we mean to subdue you"—that is to crush out the spirit of Liberty from the Northern people. George III made the same threat, and carried on an expensive war for seven years in an effort to carry it out; but he failed, and so will the Slave Power fail in their threat made by Douglas.

In the House the Committee have under consideration the claim of Reeder to a seat. The committee have asked for power to send to Kansas for persons and papers in order to give the subject a thorough investigation. This investigation is just what the slaveholders do not want, so every man of them, and all their allies in the North, are opposing the request of the committee. We fear there are doubt-faces enough in the House to defeat the motion, and to keep Reeder out of his seat. The people can now see whether the vote given last fall in this county for the Old Hunker State ticket, was against Reeder's admission or not. It is apparent that he can rely on no votes except those that will be cast for the Republican candidate for President.

Union State Convention.

A call has been issued for a Union State Convention to meet in Harrisburg on the 26th of March, for the purpose of harmonizing the conflicting elements of which the anti-Nebraska forces of the State are composed. We have favored such a convention for more than a year past, and we still favor it, although the call is not as encouraging as we could wish. We think it ought to have invited all op-

ponents of Slavery-extension, to meet in convention, instead of inviting all opposed to the National Administration to do so. We suppose H. M. Fuller is opposed to the National Administration, and so is included in the invitation; and may with propriety urge his friends to attend in such force as to control it. The call should have avoided any such danger, and should have been so worded as to inspire confidence in the minds of all anti-Nebraska men, because if the convention is to be a mere opponent of the National Administration, it will be a failure. It can make no difference to the friends of Freedom whether the State officers are pro-slavery Democrats or pro-slavery Know Nothings; and unless the State Convention on the 26th shall clearly and unmistakably take its position as the opponent of slavery extension, and the advocate of freedom in Kansas, then it will have been called in vain; for its nominees will be repudiated by the people.

Our sentiments on this subject are so well expressed by the Bradford Reporter that we shall transfer a few paragraphs from that paper to our own, and ask the attention of those who may assemble at Harrisburg, to them.

BE CONSISTENT.

The Lycoming Gazette is a great advocate of moral suasion as the best means of preventing drunkenness. In its last issue, speaking of the restraining law of last session, it says:

"The law practically has said little for itself. Indeed, practical results have, as yet, furnished but little argument in favor of any kind of legislation that has ever been tried on the subject. Of the many laws that have been enacted, none have remained, and it is doubtful whether any of them have even mitigated to any considerable extent, the evils of intemperance."

Do we understand from this that the Gazette is in favor of uprooting all the laws for the regulation of the liquor traffic, and opening a free trade in rum and ruin? If the Gazette will advocate the repeal of all license laws, we shall admit its consistency on this subject; but then we would respectfully inquire if "practical results" have not furnished as strong arguments in favor of laws to restrain the sale of intoxicating drinks, as they have in favor of laws to restrain the sale of lottery tickets, and to restrain horse-racing, gambling, carrying concealed weapons, or passing counterfeit money? All these laws are violated more or less, some of them by men who make the loudest harangues in favor of law and the Constitution. But because they are violated, and do not entirely suppress the crimes they are intended to remove, is that a reason for repealing them? If so, be consistent, and ask the Legislature to repeal all criminal law. If not, then cease your one-sided, inconsistent, and unreasonable objections to one of the best and most beneficial of our criminal laws.

We affirm that the practical results of the restraining law of last session, have furnished conclusive arguments in its favor. We know several men in different parts of this county, who, under the old law, never came to this village without getting intoxicated, but who now come, transact their business, and go home sober men, kind husbands, and good citizens. We have good reason to believe that a like happy influence has been exerted in every county in the State where an earnest effort has been made to enforce the law. Can the Gazette point to any act of Assembly on our statute book, whose "practical results" speak more strongly in its favor? This statute has received the denunciation of every liquor man in the State; our Williamsport friend has been especially free in his epithets in relation to it, but no one of its enemies has pointed out any evil results that have flowed from it, and we suspect it will be impossible for them to do so. Then why should the law be repealed? And why do those strenuous advocates of the strict enforcement of the odious fugitive slave bill, generally oppose the execution of this humane statute? Can anybody give any other reason than this: that Hunkerism and the Liquor Influence have formed an alliance? That Rum and Slavery are inseparably connected!

We publish in another column a brief prospectus of Moore's Rural

New Yorker, and we commend it to the attention of every farmer in the county, as being all that it claims to be. We have been acquainted with it for years, and all things considered, deem it the very best agricultural paper in existence.

The Lycoming Gazette and its associates are down on the Rev. John Chambers with all their force. All right. When Mr. Chambers was trying to engineer the friends of Temperance into the support of Bigler, then he was a high-minded, patriotic, disinterested, and most worthy divine. But now, the reverend gentleman having discovered what all men of sense knew long ago, that Pierce Democracy is in league with the enemies of Temperance, he is denounced as a "slang wanger," with other elegant prefixes. Blaze away, gentlemen.—There are few men in this State who have done more dirty work for pro-slavery Democracy than the Rev. John Chambers; and it will take a great many kicks and cuffs to make him an independent Republican. But we are not without hope that if the whole pack of hunker papers will only continue their warfare, even he will come over to the side of Freedom and true Democracy. So blaze away, gentlemen; he deserves it.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FOR FREEDOM.

The sons of the old Granite State don't like the crack of the slave-driver's whip, although it is done in the name of Democracy. They have common schools there, and have all read the Declaration of Independence, and know what true Democracy means. They know that Jefferson and the other founders of the party, were opposed to slavery extension, and in favor of preventing it by act of Congress. Knowing this, the honest Democracy of the Granite State have repudiated the party which broke down the barrier to the spread of Slavery. They laugh at the idea of such a party calling itself Democratic. They believe Democracy is "a sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted, or compromised. It knows no baseness, it cowers to no danger, and oppresses no weakness. Destructive only of despotism, it is the sole conservator of liberty, labor, and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations—the law of nature pervading the law of the land." And so believing, they have spurned the party of the President, and thrown their votes for the Republican ticket which has swept the State.

The following is the result in 184 towns:

Table with 2 columns: REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED, and Opposition Administration. Lists names of counties and their respective votes.

A MARTYR FOR LIBERTY.

The murder of Brown, in Kansas, will be remembered as one of the bloodiest outrages yet committed during the struggle in that Territory. Brown was from Brownsville, Cass County, Michigan. The following letter from his bereaved wife has been published in a Michigan paper:

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Jan. 25, 1856. MY DEAR FATHER: I never expected to be called to write to you under so great affliction. My dear husband has been very active in the cause of Liberty ever since we came into the Territory. His bold and manly course won the respect and confidence of the friends of a Free State, and he was elected a Member of the Legislature. On the other hand, the hatred of the Pro-Slavery party was very strong against him. He was engaged in the defense of the City of Lawrence during the war in that region. He also, with two or three others, rushed into the midst of a mob and rescued a Free State man they were cruelly beating. On the 17th inst., he, with several others, went two miles to attend an election; an armed mob thought to break up the election, but were repulsed. The next day my husband and his friends were coming home, when they were met by a large band of armed men who stopped them and made them prisoners. They were all carried back to the place of election, and there the others were let go, but they determined to kill him—and then some of them fell upon him with a hatchet, and thus in cold blood murdered him. One blow struck on the eyebrow, and another inflicted a deep wound in his left temple. They then put him in a wagon, and brought him home in the night. By this time he was in a dying

state—he was not able to tell us much about his cruel treatment. He said they beat him like a dog. He said: "I am not afraid to die; if I have done wrong in any way, I hope God will forgive me; I die in a good cause; I am sorry to part with you and our little child, but I want you to meet me in Heaven!" He breathed his last the same night, and on the next Sabbath was buried. One of the members of the Legislature has told me that he intends to have that body pass a bill to erect a monument over his grave as a Martyr for Liberty. As soon as Winter breaks, and I can settle my business, I intend to start for home. I am not in want by way of necessities of life. I am living with Mrs. McCrea, whose husband has been obliged to leave the country for life. She will go with me as far as Chicago. I am your affectionate daughter, MARTHA A. BROWN.

The President can issue proclamations proclaiming his intention to use the whole power of government to enforce the tyrannical edicts of the Bogus Legislature of Kansas. Thirty thousand dollars of the money of the United States was lately expended to return three fugitive slaves from Cincinnati. But the President has no directions to issue in relation to the arrest of the worse than savages who committed the above brutal murder, with several others of like notoriety—nor has any money been expended for the preservation of the lives of innocent men in Kansas. And yet the convention of the party in this State, at Harrisburg, fully endorsed the President; and the rank and file are expected to submit.

What say you, men of Potter county? Will you rebuke the authors of these Kansas outrages, or will you tamely submit?

The Fillmore Convention.

The Philadelphia North American don't like the nomination of Fillmore, nor his Convention. It publishes some extracts from its proceedings, and then says:

Now it is from a Convention thus deposing itself, whose members, men of mature age and social position, clergymen and lawyers and non-descripts, hug each other in unbridled enthusiasm, and make speeches about "Sam," and "Saint Hildebrand," and "spavined horses," that this nomination comes; and coming thus, it has no right to ask the support of Whigs and fair-minded men of any party. Surely we may be permitted to hesitate. As surely is the painful distrust which on this subject fills the public mind justified.

A GLORIOUS EXAMPLE.

The Albany Evening Journal gives the following facts of a noble movement for the protection of the citizens of Kansas against the bloody conspiracy of the National Administration. It is an example fit to be followed. The Journal says: "A movement is on foot in Madison county, N. Y., to do something for Kansas of immediate and permanent advantage. One hundred men are to be enrolled to go there forthwith, with Sharpe's rifles in their hands, and the plough and sickle among their baggage. They are to be choice men—healthy, industrious, temperate, and of good reputation, and social position. They will all be young, save a few grey beards, to supply prudence and wisdom. Gerrit Smith says that he will stand in the gap for all the expenses" of this Madison County contribution to Kansas and Freedom.

This gentleman has given largely to the imperilled Free Soil cause in the Territory, through Boston agents.—His last remittance of \$250 to the son of Amos Lawrence, was without restriction as to its application. When informed by Mr. L. that it was invested in rifles, he said as did Henry Ward Beecher, that in the cause of human freedom the Sharpe's rifles were moral agents, which it was his duty to supply to those who were compelled to use them.

We hope this report of the Albany paper about Gerrit Smith, is true. We have for so many years looked upon him as the pioneer in every good work that we sorrowed exceedingly to witness the aid and comfort he gave the enemy in one or two of his speeches when in Congress. We knew well enough he did not intend to aid the enemy, and now it is a great joy to believe him the most active supporter of the Free State men in Kansas. The battle for Freedom is to be fought there. We rejoice that Gerrit Smith has resolved to "stand in the gap" in that contest; for he is a tower of strength to any cause.

A CARD.

DEAR EDITOR.—I send you the following for insertion in your excellent paper:

It is with a due appreciation of the kind sympathy and Christian benevolence of the many dear friends who contributed toward the seventy-five dollars given us the 12th inst., that we take this opportunity of returning to them our many thanks. And may the Great Head of the Church, who cause they have thus sustained, ever strew each of their paths with richer blessings in all the coming future of this life, and afterward meet his smiling approval in these precious words "Inasmuch, as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it to me."

W. H. SHAW. K. B. SHAW.

Coudersport, March 13, 1856.

For the Journal.

HARRISON VALLEY, March 14, 1856. Mr. Editor: I embrace this moment to inform you that the friends of Freedom are wide awake making arrangements for the coming campaign. The Kansas fever is becoming exciting; and it quite probable that a number of our young men will be carried off by it this spring. I find within the circle of my acquaintance, many of the hardest Old Hunkers have lately renounced the Pierce Democracy and are determined to fight the battle for Freedom and Kansas.

On Monday, the 10th inst., the dwelling house of Theodore and Archibald Metcalf, of this place, was totally consumed by fire, with most of its contents, and a considerable sum of money. The loss is estimated at several hundred dollars.

Yours, in haste, N.

For the Journal.

An Appeal to the Women of Potter County in Behalf of the Slaves.

As women are excluded from the ballot-box, I desire to urge upon you the duty of earnest and faithful prayer. You, aged mothers who have seen your family all depart from the old homestead—some to the active duties of life, and some to the quiet grave where no sorrow can reach them more—I beseech you remember these who have seen their families torn from their bosoms as fast as they were old enough to be of value, and scattered, they know not whither. No loving sons and daughters gather round the dying bed of the aged slave mother, to soothe her passage to the grave. The utmost she can expect from her master, is to be left to die quietly in her poor hovel. Christian mother, ponder well on these things, and "remember those in bonds as bound with them."

And you, widows, who have seen your companions torn away by the hand of death, remember those who are liable every day of their lives to have their husbands taken from them by a power more cruel and relentless, than the grave. If you wear weeds of woe, and find it hard to restore to God that which was only lent you for a little season, how much greater must be the anguish of those who are compelled to surrender their dearest treasures at the command of sinful and misguided men.

And you, young mothers, as you gather around you your infant families, and promise yourselves abundant happiness in their growth and prosperity; I pray you grant, at my request, one little hour to consider the vainer beauties of Slavery. How gentle, how excellent must be its teachings and influences, when the dread of returning to enjoy its much-talked-of blessings, could nerve a mother's heart to take the life of a beloved child! Do not flatter yourselves that it was because she was unfeeling. The negro race are essentially domestic and affectionate. It was from the very depths of her mother's heart that strength arose to commit the deed. "Disguise thyself as thou wilt, slavery—still thou art a bitter draught; and though thousands in all ages have been made to drink of thee, thou art no less bitter on that account."

And you, young maidens, as you prize the protection of loving fathers and brothers, and as you hope to become virtuous and honorable members of society, Oh! remember those slave girls who are endowed with thoughts and feelings as noble as your own, and yet the inestimable jewel of virtue is wrested from them. The will of the slaveholder knows no law, temporal or divine.

Therefore, sisters of every age and condition, I beseech you by all you hold dear in this world, and by all you hope for in the world to come, join with me in prayer to the Creator and Ruler of all things; for the abolition of American Slavery. Homer, Pa., March 8, 1856.

DEATH.

In Sweden, on Tuesday the 11th inst. Olo W. infant son of Mr. Edwin Lyman, aged 1 month and 15 days. A sweet flower has faded and withered. Earth proved an ungenial clime to his pure spirit, and on angels wings it soared away to fields of everlasting delight. He was only lost a little while, to soften the stern realities of life, then plume his spirit wings, and fit away, leaving an aching within the hearts of those from whose bosom he has been taken, which time can never fill, but which serves as a golden chain to bind our affections to that fair bloom, where, in fadeless beauty he will forever flourish. Yes, hopeful and cheerful we raise our eyes above,

And we feel within our hearts the sunshine of his love, We know he has not left, us though we see him here no more, We know he is not lost to us, but only gone before. Accura.