



THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL  
JOHN S. MANN, EDITOR.  
COLUMBIAN BUILDING,  
CINCINNATI, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1856

The Trustees of the Academy request us to say to the public, that the building will not admit of any more students this term. It is now filled to its utmost capacity. But the Trustees will make such additions and repairs as soon as spring opens, as will enable them to accommodate all who may apply at the next term; which will commence on the 26th day of May next. And, by the way, it will be less expensive for students to attend during the summer term, than any other time they will save, (if they board themselves,) quite an item in wood and lights. So look out for the summer term!

We have given up a large share of our space this week to correspondents, who will please accept our thanks for their favors.

**MINOR AFFAIRS.**

Quite a number of Newspapers in Pennsylvania, which we have supposed were heartily in earnest opposing the Missouri Compromise, seem to think it is of but little consequence. For instance the Lewistown Gazette, replies courteously to our former allusion to that paper, and says: Mr. Fillmore, that paper ought to remember, is the regular nominee of the American Convention, and as such entitled to the support of every member of the American party who desires it to live and prosper. Whether he thinks as we do on minor affairs, is of little moment; we only know that his administration was creditable to the interests of the country and honorable to himself, and are therefore willing again to place him in the exalted position of President.

We shall not discuss the regularity of Mr. Fillmore's nomination, as we have long thought that a candidate who can claim support only because he is the regular nominee of a party, is not fit for office.

The point in the above that we object to is the allegation that the Slavery question is a "minor" one, when it is apparent to the dullest comprehension, the South have always made it the main question, and that the North must either meet this issue like men, or submit to Southern aggression like slaves. We rejoice that a majority of nearly every free State have resolved to submit no longer, and no man who intends to vote against Slavery extension, will support Millard Fillmore.

Why even the Albany Register, a paper that never had an article of sympathy with the anti-Slavery movement, and one of the ablest and most zealous of American papers, will not support this nomination; and we commend the following paragraph from one of the Register's scathing articles to the attention of our Lewistown friend and wish thank him to answer it if he can:

By this nomination, we have not only been harnessed as a party into the service of a faction, but we have been committed to the propagation of Slavery. We have got to fight the battles of a party, or embody in the candidate, a whatever of the pro-Slavery sentiment there is of the North; and is committed to it by its antecedents, the great leading features of its Administration. We have got to fight for the fugitive Slave Law. We have got to sustain the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, and the Kansas Nebraska bill. We are compelled to stand in defence of Squatter Sovereignty, and uphold the log catalogue of wrong and outrage, which we have followed the breaking down of the barriers against the extension of Slavery. We have got to stand from the beginning to the end of the campaign, side by side with propagandists;—for we tell the American people that it was that power, and that alone, which placed the nominee of the American Convention in his present position. It was because it saw in the man himself, and in his antecedents, a platform which swayed its supporters, that it gave him its support.

The Jamestown Journal, an American paper, refuses to endorse the proceedings of the American National Convention because it "nominated a candidate for President whose antecedents are such as to make Americanism a secondary and Slavery a primary issue," and because it "admitted to membership Catholic Delegates from Louisiana, and in its platform ignored the subject of Roman Catholic encroachments upon civil authority." The Journal will, however, support Mr. Fillmore if the contest should be confined to him and Franklin Pierce. We can say the same thing.—*Bris. Gazette.*

We do not see how an anti-Nebraska man is to make choice between two such men as Pierce and Fillmore. We shall support neither of them in any event.

**The Kansas Frauds to be Investigated.**  
Contrary to our fears as expressed last week Congress has ordered a thorough and searching investigation into the whole history of Kansas election frauds.

On the 19th inst. the following resolutions were adopted by a vote of 102 to 92. Every Republican present and six anti-Nebraska men who did not support Banks, voted aye; but not a single Pierce democrat voted for investigation. Does not this show who have the right side of this question?

This is the greatest triumph of the session, except the election of Banks. Resolved, That a committee of three of the members of this House, to be appointed by the Speaker, shall proceed to inquire into and collect evidence in regard to the troubles in Kansas generally, and particularly in regard to any fraud or force attempted or practised in reference to any of the elections which have taken place in said Territory, either under the law organizing said Territory, or under any pretended law which may be alleged to have taken effect therein since. That they shall fully investigate and take proof of all violent and tumultuous proceedings of said Territory, at any time since the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, whether engaged in by the residents of said Territory, or by any person or persons from elsewhere going into said Territory, and doing or encouraging others to do any act of violence or public disturbance against the laws of the United States, or the rights, peace and safety of the residents of said Territory; and for that purpose, said committee shall have full power to send for and examine and take copies of all such papers, public records and proceedings, as, in their judgments, will be useful in the premises; and also, to send for persons, and examine them on oath, or affirmation, as to matters within their knowledge, touching the matters of said investigation; and said committee, by their chairman, shall have power to administer all necessary oaths of affirmations connected with their aforesaid duties.

Resolved further, That said committee may hold their investigations at such places and times as to them may seem advisable, and that they have leave of absence from the duties of the House until they shall have completed such investigation. That they be authorized to employ one or more clerks, and one or more assistant sergeants at arms, to aid them in their investigation; and may administer to them an oath or affirmation faithfully to perform the duties assigned to them, respectively, and to keep secret all matters which may come to their knowledge touching such investigation as said committee shall direct, until the report of the same, shall be submitted to this House; and said committee may discharge any such clerk, or assistant sergeant-at-arms, for neglect of duty or disregard of instructions in the premises, and employ others under like regulations.

Resolved further, That if any person shall in any manner obstruct or hinder said committee, or attempt so to do in their said investigation, or shall refuse to attend on said committee, and to give evidence when summoned for that purpose, or shall refuse to produce any paper, book, public record, or proceedings in his possession or control, to said committee when so required, or shall make any disturbance while said committee is holding their sitting, said committee may, if they see fit, cause any and every such person to be arrested by said assistant sergeant-at-arms, and brought before this House to be dealt with as for a contempt.

Resolved further, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said commission, there be, and hereby is, appropriated the sum of \$10,000, to be paid out of the contingent fund of this House.

Resolved further, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to furnish said committee, should they be met with any serious opposition by bodies of lawless men, in the discharge of their duties aforesaid, such aid from any military forces as may at the time be convenient to them as may be necessary to remove such opposition, and

enable said committee without molestation to proceed with their labors. Resolved further, That when said committee shall have completed said investigation, they report all the evidence collected to this House.

The Speaker announced the Committee; Messrs. Campbell, of Ohio; Howard, of Michigan; and Oliver, of Missouri.

**EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.**—Permit me through your columns to notice a letter recently written by Lewis Wood Esq., of our town, and published in the Patriot. As a citizen and neighbor I have a high esteem for the writer, but as a politician neither respect nor esteem. He commences, by abusing a majority of the inhabitants of Potter county, for patronizing the Peoples Journal, a paper that stands in need of no commendation from him or myself, but one which has received scores, and probably hundreds, of notices highly commendatory from the press in various parts of the union.

Then he informs us that previous to 1854 Sharon School District was subdivided (a novel and interesting bit of intelligence truly) and labours to show us to good advantage his unbounded liberality in subscribing towards the building of a new School-House, and finally makes out the House to have cost \$34 dollars exclusive of the site, which if true, argues very little for good management of the "Buildings Committee" for certainly as good a one can be built in any District in the county for 500 dollars. He then talks fiercely about the name of said School-House, says one man who never paid a cent towards it, wanted to call it the Leroy School-House, and was twice told he could not, that was to make it emphatic I suppose. It was fortunate that the School-House was not a baby, if it had been I am not sure but that the Esq. would have broken its neck in naming it, such things do happen in democratic families.

He admits that the Board of School-Directors appropriated 250 dollars towards the House—and this man who "never paid a cent towards it" is one of a firm, which are among the highest tax payers in Sharon townships, and they pay their taxes as promptly, and with quite as little grumbling as our venerable Democratic friend. He gets into a sweat, trying to make Leroy—spell Sharon Centre, but it is rather awkward pronunciation after all. But "Mr Brown and myself agreed to call it so," and what right have a Board of Directors to interfere? none—absolutely none. As he refers to the new Court House, suppose we continue the reference for a moment. The people of Potter County through the County Commissioners built the Court House in, and for the use of the county, but its location is in the Borough of Chidestrap. Now according to Esq. Wood's notions of property it should not be called the Potter County Court House, but the Chidestrap Court House. So with the School House in question. It was built in and for the Leroy District but its location (as will more fully appear by reference to a map of Sharon recently drawn by F. W. Knox Esq.) is near the Sharon Centre Post Office, and of course must take the name of Sharon Centre. As to the name—Nothing forcing the name of Leroy upon the School House Esq. Wood may know of some such order in Sharon—I do not. And if there is, the Directors saved them the trouble and responsibility of naming the House; by giving it the name of the Leroy District in, and for which, it was built.

This fact is shown by the records of the Board made at the time the building was accepted. He then says "now it is plain to be seen what their object was. If I had voted and made no objection, well might the Editor of the Journal charge us with having signed a false petition." One of the statements in that petition was that the election was held at the Sharon-Centre School House about a mile from the place fixed by law. And another that many persons were thereby deterred from voting, both of which assertions are absolutely false, the distance between the two points in question, being less than half a mile and no person prevented or deterred from voting by the change. Now does Esq. Wood mean to say that his refusing to vote at the township Election, made either of these assertions true? Really it is a new

idea that distance can be changed at pleasure for that present voting, or refusing to vote, can reach back into the past and alter acts that transpired four or five months ago. Again he says, "We have always had a party among us who would rather rule in hell, than serve in Heaven; and if our political opponents in Potter county are not of that class I am mistaken." Handsomely done Esq. but we ask to be excused from deeming the services of the Hunter party as allied to, or very much resembling, that of the good place of which you speak, and further would enter our protest, against being ruled by men who have "stolen the livery from the Court of Heaven to serve the Devil in!"

After raising the ghost of one William Morgan and forgetting to mention an outrage committed at Boston some years ago, by a set of Black-Republicans, in throwing a cargo of tea overboard he rounds his letter off in proper Doughtface style by alluding to Kansas, and says it will come in a free state after all, and that by Democratic votes and acts.

This last assertion may, and I hope will prove true. But what agency does Democratic votes and acts have in bringing Kansas in, a free State? Why the same that the acts of George the III had in bringing the United States into the family of nations, a free and independent power. By tyranny and oppression, by allowing lawless ruffians to trample upon their rights and sending armed forces to crush them, this is the kind of care and aid given to Kansas by Democratic acts and votes—and such as the Colonies were favored with by Great Britain.

It is by this kind of help and this alone, so far as the so called Democratic party are concerned that Kansas will ever come into the Union a free State. And we must, either pity the ignorance, or despise the duplicity of any man who will for a moment seriously contend to the contrary.

Yours truly, L. H. KINNEY.  
Sharon, March 18, 1856.

**SWDEX, March 18, 1856.**  
DEAR JOURNAL: Your visits during this dreary winter have been unusually welcome. Whilst old Boreas has lashed us to our fire-sides, how cheering has been your face, when we saw written thereon, the progress of temperance and prospects of freedom in Kansas. I mean that freedom for which our Fathers fought and bled, that freedom which is dearer than life and for which we will ever measure swords with horder ruffians, or any other ruffians that attempt to wrest it from us.

Your items of temperance news are very cheering. And many there be this moment who enjoy domestic peace and happiness, bought for them by your exertions. I could call names, but let it suffice for your encouragement to go on in the good work when I say that our stringent laws work gloriously, here, the "can't get it" does the work. May Messrs. Jones & Tyler ever continue refusing the pint of rum until the pikefy is mixed with it.

There is one very interesting item of foreign news, which I will tell you of, perhaps you already know it. It is the abjuring of the death penalty in Turkey, for renouncing the Koran and embracing the Protestant religion. A branch of the evangelist alliance has been established in Constantinople, composed of Christians from all the Protestant Churches represented there, whose principal object is, to secure liberty of conscience for all throughout the Turkish Empire. The principal Sovereigns of Europe, with the President of the U. S. are engaged in this glorious work, some favorable answers have been received from the Grand Sultan and we think the time is near when the religion of the false Prophet must give way for the gospel of Christ. I wish our President would show us much magnanimity in securing political freedom at home, as he does for religious liberty in Turkey, and if the Bun, now before the Legislature in Kentucky goes into a law, I hope the Grand Sultan of Turkey will mercifully interpose. That will be to punish with death all who assist in any way a poor fugitive in escaping from bondage and slavery. B.

**FRANK MANN, accompanying this Esq. Baker, of Ulysses, at the request of Orlando Lund Esq. of Ulysses N. Y. Mr. Lund considered them necessary to enable him to contradict by authority, those calumnious charges which first found the light through the "Highland Patriot" of your village.**

It is a settled conviction in the minds of many people of this county, that anything emanating from that source is not worthy of comment or notice. But where these false statements affect men in communities where the paper is unknown, some means of placing matters in a true light may be justifiable. After all, the man that will stigmatize his fellow citizens, as "Black Republicans" merely because they believe that the truths set forth in the preamble to the Declaration of Independence and the bill of rights, mean something more than a "Rhetorical flourish, may perhaps be pardoned for asserting that the veritable colors of white, blue, and red, are in reality Black." Another reason for not noticing and contradicting the absurd report, was that hundred of our citizens were present on that occasion all of whom knew from the first, there was no truth in the representations of the Patriot. It is hoped that the Editor of the "American Citizen" will make the "Amend Honorable, to Mr. Lund and be ware in future of being led astray by any statement made by his unreliable contemporary.

You are at liberty to make such use of this and the depositions as you may think will best subserve the cause of truth.

Yours Truly,  
O. A. LEWIS.  
Ulysses March 22nd. 1856.

**COPY**

**POTTER COUNTY SS.**  
Personally appeared before the subscriber a Justice of the Peace, in and for said County, Duick Whipple, who being duly sworn deposes and says, I was present at the 4th of July Temperance celebration at Ulysses in the year 1854, and heard the address of Orlando Lund Esq. It was a temperance speech advocating the passage and enforcement of a prohibitory law and as far as I recollect the subject of Slavery was not alluded to except in connection with comments on the "Fugitive Slave Bill as a specimen of bad legislation" and I am quite certain that the speaker said nothing against the constitution or union of the United States. I understand that Mr. Lund was employed by the Good Templars and Sons of Temperance to be present and aid them in their efforts to promote the cause of temperance. I further state that there was no black flag at the place of meeting nor any where else on that day or at any other time to my knowledge. The only flags in use were a streamer attached to a liberty-pole which stood near A. Cory's store, and which was composed of one white and one red stripe—and the flag belonging to O. A. Lewis which was carried in the procession and was on the stand while Mr. Lund was speaking, regular stars and stripes of our National Flag with the addition on one side of the American Eagle with the union Motto. I further state that I have read the article in the "American Citizen" of the 30th of Jan. 1856, purporting to be an extract from the "Highland Patriot" pretending to give a description of what took place at the celebration above mentioned, and have no hesitation in saying that said article is a tissue of falsehoods and gross misrepresentations.

Sworn and subscribed before me  
DUICK WHIPPLE.

This 21st day of March, A. D. 1856,  
Daniel Baker, Justice of the Peace.

**POTTER COUNTY SS.**

Personally appeared before the subscriber, Moses Hackett, A. D. Cory, E. D. Lewis, Amos Cory, T. E. Gridley, Seth Lewis, O. R. Bassett, and A. G. Lewis, who being duly sworn depose and say that they were present at the temperance celebration of the 4th of July 1854, at Ulysses and that they corroborate the above affidavit of Col. Duick Whipple, in every particular, and that the false allegation by whomsoever made that any black flag was used on that occasion

is alike insulting to Mr. Lund and the citizens of Ulysses township.

Sworn & subscribed before me this 21st day of March A. D. 1856,  
Daniel Baker, Justice of the Peace.

For the Journal.  
Mr. ENROB: I write hoping a word or two from the North West part of the County, although from a Scribbler may prove worthy of a place in the Journal. There has nothing of any local interest transpired in this place since the deluge of snow which appears to have left us, and maintains its unusual depth with great exactness, making work for the inhabitants in removing it from their Houses and Barn roofs.

It caused some little damage to a few buildings but nothing serious as timely warning and the breaking down of H. L. Bird's barn causes them to be a stir and probably saved some serious damage being done. In the course of the last three Winter months the snow fell at intervals for sixty one days, being over two thirds of the time and the Thermometer stood as low as 30 deg. below Zero causing overcoats to be in good demand and not excepting fuel which was a very convenient companion.

Hunkerism in this part of the County and M'Keon joining, is gradually fusing out, a natural observer can detect it at a glance Signs, a straddle of the fence leaning towards Liberty hanging down of the head when Kansas or the present Administration is mentioned and saying, "Our party has left us, we have not left them."

Therefore you see the Signs are favorable and by dicting on justice and Liberty and excluding Southern principals and Southern men, their case is sure.

Freeman keep up good cheer the wheel is under motion and its rattling is heard over all the land and it will soon roll up to the White House bearing an honor to America and a Champion for Liberty. Yours truly,  
Pleasant Valley, March 18, 1856.

**BORDER SLAVES**

The Louisville Courier of Saturday says: We noticed yesterday a string of six furniture cars full of negroes, amounting to 120 large and small, all destined for New Orleans on the Dan. Franklin. They were from one of the border counties of this State.

The only abolition agencies which, the Kentucky people can complain of, justly, is a remarkable desire on the part of some of their chattles to run away, and an equally strange perverseness in the arrangements of Providence which, contrary to all law and precedent, has ordained that the Ohio should be frozen over. The flight of other bondmen has cost these six wagons loads of humanity, a life of toil and a dog's death in the swamps of Louisiana.

Although Pharaoh hardened his heart a good many times, God at length opened a way even through the bosom of the deep to the largest company of fugitive slaves we have ever heard of. The slaveholders complain even of the operation of natural laws. No really just and righteous system of human laws can be in opposition to the system of laws of nature. They are both parts of one great scheme and must harmonize. To struggle against the decrees of God by shipping cart loads of slaves to the South can be of little avail in the long run.—*Pittsburg Journal.*

A man in Zanesville, Ohio, who has suffered much from the use of intoxicating drinks, advertises that he will hereafter prosecute to the extent of the law any man who shall sell him a glass of liquor. His name is G. W. Wells. There are hundreds of imbibers who would do the same if they only had the courage to do it. We admire Mr. Wells' spirit. Why should he not "take the law" against the man who places his body in the gutter, with the contents of a bottle of whiskey, just the same as if he had knocked him there with the empty bottle!—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

In Sharon, Potter County Pa., March 18th 1856, of Consumption, ORLANDO LUND, aged 30 years, died. He was a native of Vermont and was a member of the Methodist Church. He was a very worthy man, and was a large circle of friends and relatives to whom we are very much indebted for the kind and judicious attention he received in his last illness. He was a member of the Methodist Church and was a very worthy man. His death is a great loss to his family and to the community. The memory of the just is blessed.