

PEOPLE'S JOURNAL

JOHN S. MANN, EDITOR, @#;~~~(***

CCUDERSPORT, PA

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1856

We ask attention to the call for a meeting at this place on the Sist of May, to choose Delegates to the Philadelphia Republican Conventions, and gransact such business as may be deemed necessary for the better organization of the friends of Freedom in this sounty. We trust every township in the county will be represented in that the people. Bad bill that, to stick in genvention. Let us meet and take such a body. So, there is still some counsel together. Let us congratulate each other on the glorious triumphs lately achieved in Congress, and take measures to place little Potter in the front ranks for Freedom.

The snow is at last taking its departure. Wheels made their appearance for the first time this Spring, on Monday last. Never was mud so welcome before.

We publish in this number, the resulutions of two state conventions lately held at Harrisburg. Read them and say which are the truly democra-

"If we hope for things which are at too great a distance from us, it is possible that we may be intercepted by death in our progress towards them. If we hope for things which we have not thoroughly considered the value of, our disappointment will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them. If we hope for what we are not likely to possess, we act and think in vain, an I make life a greater dream and shadow than it really is. Many of the miseries and misfortunes of life proceed from a want of consideration in one or all of these particulars."

Our farmers will find some excellent suggestions in the article headed "Hints for the Season," from the Country Gentleman. We hope each one of our friends will read the article and profit by it.

The restraining liquor law of stringent license law of the present and special elections at the school one. We are at a loss to account for she passage of the bill. It is as much "jug law" as the repealed bill; and sherefore we do not see how the liquor men could vote for it. But it is less favorable to temperance, and therefore we do not see how temperance men could vote for it; and yet it passed the Senate unanimously.

Every day the horrid character of slavery becomes more apparent. We give an account, in another column, of a cold-blooded murder of a negro in broad daylight, as reported by a Missouri paper. Shall an instigation which bears such fruit, be extended into Kansas or any other free Territory ? That is the question now now before the American people, to be decided at the ballot-box.

Republicanism in the Souta.

C. M. Clay and other fearless and freedom loving Southerners have frequentiy told Northern auti-slavery men to stand firm—to spread the facts in relation to the evils of slavery, before the people-agitate, and arouse public sentiment by every means in their power, and eventually a party would spring up in the South, to 20operate with Northern men; that anti-slavery in the South could only exist after a persevering effort at the North. These declarations begin to be verified, as will be seen from the article on the first page, taken from the Loudoun (Va.) Mirror. How came this meeting in Loudoun county to favor Republicanism? Simply because "that mighty party" in the North al-

luded to by one of the speakers, The proceedings of this meeting in Leudoun are interesting in another bevelod by the control which they deprive Mr. McGhas, of his seet in ples by the immertal Jefferson.

have over the Government. Take from them the spoils of office, and the power to use the government to run down fugitive slaves, and the Union may slide, or go to pieces they will have no further use for it. And then the chivalry of these slavery propaganda, so frequently paraded before the North to charm doughfaces-see how refined and courteous its champions are:

"The gentleman had better go back to the North and mingle with Fred Douglass and Lucy Black woel Stone, or Lucy Stone Black wool," is a fair sample of the courtesy and refinement prevalent among slaveholders. The ntelligent reader will not fail to note other interesting points in the Mirror

The bill introduced into the Legislature of this state to change the the law of Libel, failed to pass eyen the house, which turned M'Ghee out of his seat to admit a man rejected by restraint on the slanders of a reckless partisan Legislature. Try again gen- ders:

"SHARON CENTRE." BY AUTHORITY:

We are very glad to have the location of the "Sharon Centre school house," legally determined. We knew where the LeRoy House was, that had been settled by the board of school directors—it was near Lewis Wood's, and now we have the location of Sharon Centre defined by authority of the legal voters of that township. It is near John Voorhee's, and three miles west of L. Wood's. It is where Sharon Centre post-office was first estab

leaders, broke up the election held at ner to his wife,—and then we will dethe LeRoy school house, the voters of prive him of his vote. It is the same Sharon petitioned the Court for Jeave to hold an election for the purpose of moving the place of holding elections the declaration of their sentiments, to some other place. Leave was granted and a special election was accordingly held on Friday last, April 4th, and the following is a copy of the return made to the Prothonotary. We think it will settle the location of "Sharon Centre" school house, even to the comprehension of Lewis Wood, Timothy Ives and F. W. Knox.

For holding the General, township and special elections at the Sharon Centre school house near John Voorhies, there were forty-four votes. (44) fast session, has been repealed by a For holdidg the General township seventeen votes. (17)

> For holding the General, township and special elections at the LeRoy School House east of Lewis Wood's, there were two votes. (2)

> "For holding the General, township and special elections at the LeRoy School House east of Lewis Wood's, according to F, W. Knox's map at Harrisburg, there were four votes. (4)"

RHODE ISLAND FOR FREEDOM.

The ball is in motion. No earthly Judges. nower can arrest it. Senator James, backed by all the influence of the Pierce administration, made every effort in his power to induce the freemen of Rhode Island, to acquiesce in the Kansas outrages; but it was no use. The people have determined to make Kansas a free state, and they will vote for men to carry that will into offect; and so the following despatch to the N. Y. Tribune tells the story:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3, 1856. The result of the election in this State has vindicated Free Kansas. Hoppin is reflected Governor by about 3,000 majority, and the Slavery Administration party is thoroughly defeated and prostrated. Yours, M. W. DELAHAY.

The Senate stands: 16 Americans and Republicans, 9 Pierce men, 1 Whig, and 5 vacancies.

The House stands about 39 Americans and Republicans, 21 Pierce men, and 13 vacancies,

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL: If anything was required to convince the people of the desperate character of the present Bogus Democratic Legislature now in session at Harrisburg. point of view. They show that the it would only be necessary to refer to patriotism of slaveholders averywhere the atricious action of that body which

the House to which he was legally elected. Almost every day furnishes new evidences of their ignorance of the Rights of Man of the most wanton than one occasion in the past, to excarelessness, or of the mosts acute Political desperation which has ever yet characterized a Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Not content with depriving the peonle of Sharon of the right of sufferage -almost as dear to American people as the rights of life and propertythey now seek by a new phase of democracy to deprive citizens of the right of speech, which, if their tyranical plans succeed, they know will add to the strength of the party for reasons most abvious. To this end Senator Buckalew, one of the great guns of the Hunker party read in his place ou the 20th inst. " a bill to prevent the interference of Judges in politics which one of the members stated had direct reference to Hon. Judge Wilmot .-The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committe, but who can doubt its passage by a Legislature which deprives citizens of the right of sufferage ? The remarks of Mr. Taggart though brief press; and Judge White's opinion will are to the point and I therefore transnot be reversed even by the present | cribe these for the benefit of your rea-

> Mr. Taggart objected to the bill, because it was aimed at an individual -with malice, aforethought-2 single man two hundred miles away.

He referred to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which guaranteed freedom of speech to every citizens. . He asked the Senator from Wyoming, (Mr. Piatt.) if David Wilmot was so mighty-or his words so terrible to the foes of right and truth, that the legislative power of the Commonwealth must be invoked to shut his mouth? How loudly must he speak and to how many shall he speak to come within the operation of this bill? To day we enact that he shall not speak loudly to a multitude-to-morrow that he shall not speak in a moderate tone to an individual-and next Not liking the way the old hunker day, that he shall not whisper in a corin principle. Thousands of men-and the best men, would reject with scorn an office that would muzzle them in whenever and wherever and however they choose to utter them. There are emergencies which require the best talent of the land for their discussion, and that talent is frequently found upon the bench. Some men would rather surrender their right to vote, than their right to speak. Doubtless the Senator from Columbia, (Mr. Buckalew,) is among them. His right to speak was worth ten times as much to himself and to his party, as his vote.

Their is a great deal of Hunker figuring in this bill. It shows that they are afraid of the power of Judge Wilmot's manly eloquence on the side of the right but all attempts at this kind of gag-law will prove futile, for

him of the best of his rights. the Hunker party here, that Beck be come before said Convention. instructed to add an amendment in the House making the bill include the associate Judges, of whom the epistolary gentleman of your village is so much afraid, for certainly if it is of speech it is right to deprive all

I ask the people of this county to remember these attempts of the Bogus Democracy to deprive men of their most sacred rights-and to remember them at the proper time-election day. A. WILMOT MAN.

BORDER RUFFIANS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

At the Convention on the 4th of March which put Timothy Ives in nomination for Surveyor General; the following resolutions among others were adopted:

Resolved. That in the reneal of the act known as the Missouri Compromise act, and the passage of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebruska, free from unconstitutional restrictions, the last Congress performed a work of patriotic sacrifice in meeting the demands of sectional excitement by unshaken adherence to the fundamental law.

Resolved, That this legislation cannot be deemed unnecessary, but that it was expedient to meet the questions of which it disposed, and which could never admit of a more easy settlement than at present. That we recognize in it the application to the Territories of the United States, of the rule of equal and exact justice to all men" of all sections of the confederacy, which was designed by the framers of our government, and which was defined as one of its essential princi-

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania, following the council of some of the wisest statesmen of the north and south, were ready on more tend the Missouri Compramise line to the Pacific, so as to make it the basis how to do it ! I believe every one of a final settlement of the question of slavery in the Territories; but shen this proposition was rejected in 1848, on the ground that it involved an un-straight and narrow path that leadeth due concession to the south by the very men who now classor for a restoration of the Missouri line, there seemed to be but one wise alternative left, and that was to refer the whole question of Slavery in the territories to the people thereof, to be regulated as they might deem proper, and we therefore cheerfully extend our hearty support to the policy of the government as recognized in the Compromise measure of 1850, and embodied in the laws organizing the Territories

of Kansas and Nebraska. Resolved, That unerring indications point to the Hon, James Buchanandistinguished alike by his high personal character, his tried Democracy, his great abilities, experience and emiment statesmanship-as the nation's choice for the office of President of the United States, for the term commencing on the fourth of March 1857; and that we do hereby instruct our delegates to the National Convention to assemble in Cincinnati in June next, to use their efforts to secure him the

nomination to that office. Resolved, That at that period when sectionalism, in its worst aspects, attempts to undermine the foundation of the federal countitution, and when an abolition majority aspires to supremacy in the popular branch of the national legislature, and with the prospects of difficulties with the foreign nations, who for their purpose may seek to intercept and stay the progress of free institutions on this continent, in order that they may more effectually arrest the advancing footsteps of our republican example, the statesmanlike qualities of James Buchanan -his long and well tried services in defence of the Constitution-his intimate knowledge of all cur relations with foreign countries-and his large and enlightened experience-point to him as preeminently the man to lead the victorious columns of the Democracy in November next.

Resolved. That we fully endorse the administration of President Pierce as national, faithful, and efficientfully equal to all the important emergencies which the country has had to encounter, and that he has worthily maintained her interest and honor at home and abroad.

TO THE PRIENDS OF PREEDOM IN PENN-

In fulfillment of the duties imposed upon the undersigned, as member of the National Executive Committe for the state of Penusylvania, (appointed June next, for the formation of an by the Republican Convention held at Pittsburg, on the 22d ult.,) and in compliance with the wishes of numerous riends throughout the State, notice is given that a Convention will be held hereby given, that a REPUBLICAN at the Court House in Condersport, on STATE CONVENTION will be held the 31st day of May next, for the purin the City of Philadelphia on MON-pose of electing delegates to represent DAY, the 10th day of JUNE next, at this county is said Said Said Judge Wilmot and every other than 10 o'clock, A. M., for the formation a Hunker Democrat would scorn to of an Electoral Ticket, and the nomihold an office which would deprive nation of State Officers, to be supported at the ensuing Presidential and State elections; and generally, for the I would suggest for the benefit of transaction of all such business as shall

The undersigned would recommend that said Convention be composed of delegates, twice in number, to that of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives; and that the friends of Freedom in the several counties of right to deprive any Judge of the right the commonwealth, meet at the County seat, or other convenient place in tneir respective counties, on Saturday the 31st day of May next, unless some other day will better accommodate, and elect delegates to represent them in said State Convention; and also, at the same time and place, elect three delegates from the several Congressional districts to represent this State in the National Nominating Convention, to be held on the 17th day of June next, in the city of Philadelphia. D. WILMOT.

Member of the National Executive Com-Towards, March 10, 1856.

For the Journal.

"A thing of beauty is a joy ferever."

So saith the poet Heats, and he is right. What eye so blind, or heart so cold, that it cannot appreciate and love the beautiful in nature, in art, and On most beautiful of all, the beautiful in thought. How have I longed for that most enviable of God's chosen gifts, the power of expressing my ideas in "Thoughts that breathe and stand upon the top of Fame's temple, the admired of all admirers; but that I might do good. But my soul is like the caged bird, desiring most earnestly to be free; yet the prison duors are itself out in vain longings for what it county, with the privilege to sell dostill barred, and the spirit must wear can never obtain.

great aim of life should be, to attain perfect freedom. Wise Margaret; Did you attain this perfect freedom? Did you obey the laws engraved upon the inner tablet of your heart? Happy Margaret why have you not taught us should obey his spirit influences; that divine light that God has placed in the human breast, to guide us in the unto life eternal; -yet how few walk in this light; how few indeed can do

it. The laws and customs of society, weigh like an incubus upon our souls and drag them down, down-till they become of the earth, carthly; and we follow after the devices of man, rather than the command of God. Saith the

"The good want power to weep barren tears, The powerful goodness want .- wo se need for them. The wise want love, and those who love, want

wisdom; And all best things, are thus confuse I to ill, Many, are strong and rich, and would be just.
But-live among their suffering fellow men,
As if none felt;—they know n't what to do

And will it be ever thus? I answer,

no. The time will come when men shall follow the light that is within them walking uprightly, with the public place, will be hable to a fine of "Fear of God" hefore their eyes. But this can only be accomplished enought liquor to make any one drunk through great tribulation. We have so quenched this, inner light, in our dition to all the penalties prescribed, walk through the dusty highways of by any existing law. life, that we must be diciplined. We must pass through the " refiner's fire," even though we come out scorched more one hundred dollars, for the first and singed from the contact with the offense; and for a second, or subsedevouring flames. Yet it is good for us to walk through the valley of humiliation, that we may know how to enjoy the blessed sunshine that illinnines the mountains beyond. Ah ye -I have found it so. We do not know what we are, nor what we ought to be, till we have fought a desperate battle with the false customs of society. and the pride of our own hearts; and have come off conqueror. Then our eyes are opened and we begin to see that we were not made for ourselves alone; but that society is bound together by the common bonds of sympathy and universal brotherhood, and we begin to look about us for some means of doing good to our suffering fellow men, who are yet hound down by the galling chains of ignorance and superstition.

God help us in our sincere desire to do good, and lead us in the right path, enable us to embrace the truth, that the truth may make us free. Then this moral blindness shall be lifted from our eyes, and we shall look upon the heautiful world as God made it; and all the glorious beauties it contains

will be to us, "joys forever." To the People of Potter County, In pursuance of a call by the proper authority, for a Republican State Convention to be held in the City of Philadelphia on Monday the 16th day of Electorial Ticket, and for the transaction of all business that may come before said Convention, notice is hereby and also in the National Nominating Convention, to be held on the 17th day of June next, at the same place-All who are opposed to the reneal of the Missouri Compromise, to the extension of Slavery into the Territories. and in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State, are earnestly invited to meet in Condersport on said 31st day of May next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the above named nurpose, and also to effect a more perfect organization in our County, preparatory to the ensuing Presidential and State ISAAC BENSON, elections.

Chairman of the County Executive Committee Coudersport, April 4th 1856.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature has at length settled the license question. The bill reported by the Committee of Conference was adopted on Saturday, by both houses. This bill is a very stringent one, and requires that the applicant for a license in cities and county towns must have four rooms and eight beds for the use of travelers. None but tavern-keepers can sell less than more than one hotel to every one hun- and its business harmoniously and exa gallon of spirituous liquors. Not dred taxables may be licensed in the cities, nor more than one to every hundred and fifty taxables in the connty, to be apportioned among the wards of the cities, and boroughs and townships of the counties, as the convenience and necessities of the public may require. All hotels, inns and taverns are to be classified and rated accordthe house and property. The first a great speech to a fine congregation, class, when the valuation is \$10,000, shall pay \$1000; where the valuation words that burn." Not that I might is \$8,000, the rate shall be \$800. and so on down, in the same proportion, to 25, except in Philadelphia, where the lowest rate of hotel license is fixed at \$ 75; in county towns and boroughs of over two hundred taxables, \$50; in the county, \$25.

One eating-house to every four hemestic wines and malt liquors onlythe license fee not to be less than \$ 50 | would, could be borne to the est of Margaret Fuller has said that the ite license fee not to be less than \$ 50 | wound, could be removed in Philadelphia and Allegheny country rum-seller in the national R. L. STILWI

ties; and \$20 in other parts of the State. Brewers and distillers are te pay double the rates of license now fixed by law, which shall, in no case, be less than \$50, and must not sell in less quantities than five gallons, except in the case of brewers who also botile their liquors, who may sell by the dozen bottles. Retailors of liquors, with or without merchandize, are to pay double the rates new required of them, but not less than \$50 in any case and will not be allowed to sell in less quantities than one gallon. Buttlers if porter, ale, ciller, and other brewed liquors, and manufacturers of domestic wine, may sell in quantities of not less than one dozen bottles, without license. Importers of wines and liquors may sell in the original bale, cask or package, on paying double the former rates.

Public notice is to be given, three times, in two newspapers, of the names of the applicants for licenses and petitions must be signed by twelve reputable citizens. The board of Licenssers is appointed by the Court, and consists of three reputable citizens, in no manner interested in the liquir business. Any person found intoxicated in the street, public house er five dollars; and persons who sell are also to be fined five dollars, in ad-

The penalties for a violation of the act are a fine not less than ten nor quent conviction, the same penalty and also imprisonment not less them one nor more than three months, forfeiture of license, and incapacity to receive another license for five years. thereaster .- Bradford Reporter. For the Journal.

LETTER FROM RAST SMITHFIELD.

BRO. MANN.—Having been laid aside from active duties by an attack of fever. from which, however, I am slowly recovering. I will try to furnish a little article for your excellant . paper. Since last, I perpetrated such an act, my labours have been onerous indeed; and, but for an occasional brief respite, giving "wearied nature" time to rally, I should have been fully worn out. I love to be employed, however, and never wish my tabours less while I have strength to do them .-Exercise in the open air has been the great condition of life, and the source of health to me for years. On the whole, I love this latitude, it is less monotonous-more variable it is true. than many others, subject to sudden changes from heat to cold and, vice versa; but then, men live as long here if they are only a mind to," as they do in other places, and when they die. as all must, they are just as near heaven as they would be in any latitude on the earth's broad surface. Many of my friends, and some of my relations have gone out west (wonder where that it?) and have written me' good long. letters, and one the other day said something about a donation of 40 acres if I would but go; but it failed to amount to a weak temptation, my pulse heat right on just as regular as if nothing had happened. They may have a better quality of land there tran-we have here; but they can't begin to get up such pure cold springs, and clear and rapid streams as those we have here. They have the wide and far-spreading prairie; but their owners would give all the corn and wheat that they can raise on them in five years, if they would only produce one crop of as good Beech and Maple, and Caerry trees as I have seen standing in their majesty and beauty between Cushingville and Coudersport. That absence of timber in the west, I count a huge misfortune, grater by far than the absence of prairie lands here. Wet, still I mean to go there. Not to settle and lire and die; but just to look about a ilitile, and shake the hands I've shock in former years and speak a word of · friendship love and truth " in ears I've spoken to before, and with all learn to prize Northern Pa. even more than now I do, and then return to labor on. for family humanity and God.

GRAND DIVISION. Sons of Temperance, of Pa. held its first Quarterly session for 1856 at Le Raysville in this Co. on the 24th of January. It was well attended, peditiously transacted. G. W. P. Amos Briggs and G. S. Wm. Nicholson Esqra. were present. Able officers are they, and largely imbued with love for the temperance reform. Each delivered a speech at a public meeting in the Presbyterian Church of that place, that was a speech. We brought the G. S. home with us; but stopped st Monroeton long affough for him to make a number of which, have doubtless spent more at Rum-drinking than they are now worth. I hope that temper ance surmon will do them good. Notice had been given that he would speak to the people here, on the P. M. and Evening of the 26th, and though the day was exceedingly blustering and cold, yet he had a good audience is the P. M. and, in the Eve. a crowd tels may be licensed in the city and He certainly drove some large believes R. L. STILWFLL