

Man we've forty rooms at his service. By George! Vice President, Thomas Jefferson! Tell him to come back and he shall have my wife's parlor—my own room! Jupiter! What have I done! Here Harriet, Mary, Julie, clear out the family! No shall have the best room—and all of the rooms if he wants them. Off you hussies, run clean sheets on the bed! Bill, take up this mirror! George, hurry up with the boot-jack! By George, what a mistake!

For fifteen minutes Boyden raved like a madman, and went fifty times to the door, to see if his wished for guest was returning. The Vice President rode up to Market street, where he was recognized by many of his acquaintances, and by them directed to the (the tavern), which stood somewhere near the corner of Market and Charles sts. Here Boyden's servants came up, and told him their master had provided rooms for him.

"Tell him I have engaged rooms," said Jefferson.

Poor Boyden's mortification can better be imagined than described; the chairs who were loitering about the bar and the large hall, and had laughed heartily at the disappointment of the muddy farmer, had recovered from their astonishment, and were preparing to laugh at their downcast landlord. After some time he prevailed upon some friend to wait on Mr. Jefferson with his apology, and requested that he should return and take lodgings at his house, promising the best room and all the attention that could be given him.

Mr. Jefferson returned the following answer: "Tell Mr. Boyden," said he, "that I appreciate his kind attentions, but if he had no room for the muddy farmer, he shall have none for the Vice President."—*Baltimore Athlete.*

From the London Times
THE TREATY OF PEACE.

At one o'clock yesterday, the plenipotentiaries of the European powers assembled in Paris signed the treaty of peace. War was proclaimed on the 27th of March, 1854, and has terminated just two years and two days from the period of its commencement. The treaty is, we are informed, to take effect from the date of its signature, and not, as usual, from the date of its reflection; so that we have actually passed into a condition of peace without being in the least aware of the graduations through which it was to be obtained.

Even while we write, the guns of the Tower are announcing the return of that condition which, if once lost sight of, bids war of all its honors, redress it to an ignoble conflict between the enemies of mankind, and renders it utterly unworthy of a Christian state. It is vain to speculate on the precise conditions upon which peace has been concluded. They are not yet known, and probably may not be so for some days, though they can hardly be concealed during the whole period requisite for the exchange of the ratifications. We have little doubt that in their substance they are already known to the English public, and, it so, though they do not contain all upon which we might have thought ourselves entitled to insist, they nevertheless give us substantial reason to believe that we have not concluded a low peace, but a final and honorable reconciliation.

And now, placed on the vantage ground afforded by this critical moment of time, which links together the war from which we have emerged and the peace on which we are entering, we cannot forbear a comparison of our present situation and prospects with those of the memorable 27th of March, 1854. Much as we have done, we have learnt more. The stern reality of war has dissipated many illusions and shown many things to us in their true shapes the aspect of which was before vitiated by prejudice, by our over appreciation of ourselves, by a contemptuous and insular miscalculation of the forces of others, and by a mistaken estimate of the overwhelming advantages of mere physical power.

When we entered into the war, we believed—as we had a right to believe—that our generals were skillful and enterprising, and that our costly military system, so often and so emphatically honored with the approbation of the great Duke of Wellington

would be found equal to every emergency. These hallucinations were rapidly dissipated by the progress of the war, and we awoke to the melancholy conviction that, of all those things in which we trusted, none, except the brilliant valor and endurance of our army, was worthy of our confidence. One legacy, therefore, that the war has left us, is distrust of our military system, and a firm determination to place that system on a footing which, if it cannot command success for us, may, at any rate, secure our deserving it better for the future.

France, on the other hand, profiting by the state of constant preparation in which she has been living, ever since the peace of 1815, has gloriously asserted her right to be ranked among the first military nations, and has acted in the manner calculated to raise her reputation as a great military power, and to add new pages to the long catalogue of the triumphs she has won by the skill of her officers and the trained and organized enthusiasm of her soldiers.

The two powers have learnt to place reliance in each other's naval and military strength; and they have also proved to each other and the world that they are capable, from the most disinterested motives, of forming and preserving a great alliance, and maintaining its good faith inviolate, under circumstances the most arduous and discouraging, despite of all the arts which an enemy, equally skillful and unscrupulous could employ in order to undermine their good understanding.



THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.
JOHN S. MANN, EDITOR.
Coudersport, Pa.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1856

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 June next, for the formation of an Electoral Ticket, and for the transaction of all business that may come before said Convention, notice is hereby given that a Convention will be held at the Court House in Coudersport, on the 31st day of May next, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent this county in said State Convention, 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 repeal 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 Coudersport on said 31st day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the above named purpose, and also to effect a more perfect organization in our County, preparatory to the ensuing Presidential and State elections.

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

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Tuesday last. Sham Democracy had a majority in both branches, and yet it did not accomplish anything that its adherents were led to expect. It increased the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, but it refused to increase the appropriation to common schools. Such is Hunkerism—always favoring the office-holders at the expense of the people.

A Treaty of Peace has been concluded at Paris by the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers lately at war in the Crimea. An article in another column from the *London Times*, will give an idea of the feeling in England on this subject. Immediately after the treaty was signed, the following notice was posted up on the walls all over Paris:

"CONGRESS OF PARIS, March 30, '56
"Peace has been signed this day at 1 o'clock, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, have affixed their signatures to the treaty which puts an end to the present war, and which, by settling the question of the East, establishes the repose of Europe on solid and durable bases. PIERRE, Prefect of Police."

"An ostentatious man will rather blunder for an absurdity than be committed, than be debarred from talking of his own dear person."

"It is the work of a philosopher to be every day subduing his passions, and laying aside his prejudices."

BARSTOW AND BECK

"Two cases nearly alike," sure enough, and both of them mighty hard cases, at that. The only difference that we are aware of, is that the Wisconsin case undertook, by fraud, to hold the office of Governor two years, in defiance of the will of the people of Wisconsin; but the villainy was detected, and he failed.

The Lycoming case, with the aid of like minds in this village, undertook to hold a seat in the Legislature in defiance of the will of the District, and succeeded. That is just the difference between Beck and Barstow; and no Editor not habitually guilty of falsehoods would undertake to deceive his readers, by telling them that Barstow was ousted from his office on the ground of irregularities. It was for gross frauds that the Supreme Court ousted him, such as only pro-Slavery men would commit.

Here is what the *Jeffersonian*, a paper that supported Barstow, admits on this point. The irregularities of Barstow and his State canvassers, are akin to the improprieties of the Border Ruffians, which consisted in Murder, Burglary, and other crimes. Honest men have a different name for such offenses, as the following from the *Jeffersonian* indicates:

"That a monstrous wrong has been perpetrated upon the people of this State, is self-evident, by the glaring frauds that have just been exposed and brought to light by the Supreme Court; and that a large portion of the Democratic party have been deceived and imposed upon by unscrupulous and designing men, in various new counties in the northern part of Wisconsin, is also placed beyond a cavil. Such being the fact, it is but justice to say that there is not a Democrat with whom we have conversed upon the subject, but acknowledges that they have been grossly deceived, and irrespective of party feeling, are glad that the true Governor holds the office. It is to be hoped that the Democrats of this State will never allow themselves to be placed again in a situation like the present, but that they will hereafter guard their rights and nominate men who will discharge the duties incumbent upon the various offices to which they may be elected, with fidelity and honesty to the people and credit to themselves—a result in which all good men will cordially acquiesce, and wish to see carried into effect."

A WORD OR TWO WITH FARMERS.

A long and trying winter, has at last passed away. The April showers and warm sun, have invited the grass to come forth again, and bids the earth rejoice. The thrifty farmers will at once put their fences in order, and prepare to reap a golden harvest. Very little wheat was sown last fall, owing to the unusual quantity of rain, and therefore the more necessity for activity in putting in spring crops. We hope every farmer who failed to sow sufficient winter wheat to bread his family, with an ordinary yield, will make up the deficiency with spring wheat, if possible. The farmers of this county can make themselves independent if they will. They have productive land. If it is well cultivated, and a sufficient variety of crops are thoroughly attended to, it will secure the prosperity of the cultivator.

The curse of this county, financially, is the importing of eatables that might be raised here; but, as there has been a wonderful improvement within the last year, we live in faith that the time will come, when the importation of flour, pork, and corn will cease entirely. And to this end we implore each one of our farmers to make sure of raising a few bushels of wheat to sell. Then, having put the spring wheat into the ground, in the best possible order, sow a moderate quantity of oats, and prepare for corn, which after all is the most profitable crop that can be raised.

is a prosperous time for them, but it will be more so if the people generally have planted corn. It is no trifling matter that if all did so the price would be ruinously low. No country ever was ruined by cheap bread.

We adjure you therefore, every man of you that owns an acre of soil, to plant corn—in the English acceptance of the word, anything that will make bread—but more particularly, we entreat you to plant maize or Indian corn. We ask it because now is the time to prepare for it. We ask it for the good of the country—for the benefit of the farmer. Is there a man living, who took our advice and increased his crop last Spring, and who has had a moment of regret that he did so? If he has, his deeply benefited country has not. The people return thanks to God for a bounteous crop. Without it, what would those who buy bread have done in all this terrible winter? Last Spring a general effort was made to increase the product of the land. Heaven smiled upon it, and the people were made glad. There was cause then, there is cause now—that the people should plant corn—more than was planted last year, for nowhere are the granaries full; nowhere is there a surplus laid up against an unfruitful year, and without such a surplus no country can be independent, no people prosperous and happy. Let them plant corn.

KANSAS WARD.

Our friends Messrs. Young and Russell reached St. Louis, on their way to Kansas in good health and spirits, on the 5th inst.

They had made the acquaintance of Governor Reeder, Messrs. Howard and Sherman of the Kansas investigation committee.

The following paragraph from a letter of the 9th by Mr. Young, from St. Louis, has a general interest:

"We are going up in the same boat with the Committee, at least Slater promised to assist us in getting on the same boat, though there is such a rush up the Missouri now that there is no certainty about it. Mr. Slater tells me that the emigration to Kansas is now more than a thousand a week, and Mr. Hunt of the firm of F. A. Hunt & Co., told me that firm was going to start two boats on the Kansas river next month, between Kansas and Lawrence."

The vote on the libel law was reconsidered and then passed through the lower house by 10 majority.

People who are full of themselves have little else in them.

CATCHING AT STRAWS.

The Slave Power party are trying to console their followers for their overthrow in the late elections, by telling them that they are not defeated as badly as they were a year ago. We think they will find all comparisons "odious" enough. For instance compare the votes cast at the late elections in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, with that of 1852, and see what a change against the ally of slavery.

Pierce over Scott,	1852	Pierce's minority,	1856
New Hampshire	13,850		2,508
Rhode Island	167		2,850
Connecticut	2,890		2,000
	26,907		7,358

A change of 34,265 votes against Pierce "at home," will do for him, and the public to think upon until August.

BACKING OUT.

E. B. Chase, having libelled Judge Wilmot for months, the Grand Jury of Susquehanna County indicted him for the crime, and now the editor backs out in the following contemptible style: "Judge Wilmot, feeling that his official conduct and integrity has been assailed by publications in our paper, we desire to say, in justice to him, to the public and to ourselves, that we did not intend to impugn the integrity of Judge Wilmot as a man, nor to charge upon him corruption, partiality or political bias in the discharge of his responsible public duties. We have seen nothing, neither do we know of anything, in the conduct of Judge Wilmot, to warrant such a charge."

"The publications complained of, were hastily and inconsiderately written, and we regret anything therein contained reflecting upon the official integrity and conduct of Judge Wilmot."

The above precious paragraph is cut from the *Montrose Democrat* of April 17. We should have honored the editor for his manliness if he had made this acknowledgment before a true bill had been found against him; but now, it looks as if fear had extorted an unwilling confession, and if so, the man deserves nothing but contempt.

IGNORANT.

On the last election in St. Louis, by authority of an act of the legislature of Missouri, the Mayor issued a proclamation containing the following commands: "I require that all minors be kept within doors for the space of time that shall intervene between the end of one hour after sunset on said Monday, the seventh day of April, 1856, and the beginning of one hour before sunrise on the succeeding morning. If any such are found in the streets or elsewhere, outside of their homes, within the time specified above, they will be arrested and dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the above section, seven and a half days." [Imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.] "I require all drinking shops, bars, and other places, where intoxicating liquors or drinks are customarily sold, given or dispensed, to be closed from and after the hour of twelve o'clock on Sunday night, the sixth of April, 1856, and until the hour of seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, the eighth of April, 1856; and I hereby forbid all persons to sell, give, lend, barter, or otherwise dispense or distribute intoxicating drinks or liquors during the same period last above named within the city of St. Louis, or within one mile of its corporate limits; any person offending against the proclamation will certainly be arrested, and proceeded against under the provisions of the foregoing eighteenth section." [Fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding one year.]

As the *Lycoming Gazette* seems to be unusually exercised at the efforts to restrain the sale of intoxicating drinks by act of assembly, we should like its opinions on the above proclamation, and the act which required it?

Did that interfere with the rights of the people of St. Louis to eat and drink what and when they pleased. To us, it looks as if the authors of the act knew that the traffic in intoxicating drinks was the chief incentive to riots and rowdiness, and they took that means to protect the city from the repetition of the disgraceful scenes of last year, and it was successful. If good for election day, why not keep it up the year round? Can the *Gazette* tell?

DEAR JOURNAL:—We lately told you that the principal sovereigns of Europe, and the President of the United States, were trying to prevail on the Grand Sultan of Turkey, to abolish the Death Penalty. We now have the pleasure of announcing to you, that the great and grand object is accomplished. The following, as taken from the *London Christian Times*, and transmitted to us through the columns of the *N. Y. Observer*, is a translation of the most important clauses in the document which secures equal liberty in religion to all, Turks, Jews and Christians:

"The Sublime Porte will take energetic measures to secure for every religion, whatever may be the number of its adherents, full liberty for its exercise."

"All distinctions and appellations having a tendency to render any class whatsoever of my subjects inferior to any class, on account of religion, of language, or of race, shall be forever effaced from government documents. The use, either by officials, or private individuals of any opprobrious and offensive designation will be severely punished by law."

"Inasmuch as all forms of worship are, and shall be freely exercised in my States, no subject of my empire shall be obstructed in the exercise of the religion which he may profess, and no one shall in any way be molested on this account. No one shall be compelled to change his religion."

Let all who are engaged in moral reform; "thank God, and take courage" for if the sanguinary tradition of Mohammed, which has stood more than twelve centuries, be repealed by his successor, through the efforts of those who are guided by the star of benevolence and philanthropy, what can't we do if we have the glory of God in view, and the amelioration of the suffering of mankind? But there must be no halting, that is just what an ungodly world is waiting for. The armour must be kept bright. Moral suasion or coercion must mend their way until Intolerance, Intemperance, and Slavery fall powerless at our feet.

Although in our humble sphere, we can't directly reach the Sultan of Turkey, yet we can reach that man who lives between Lymanville, and Ayre's hill, and who sells whiskey indiscriminately although, perhaps not so as to be reached by our present imbecile prohibitory liquor law. His penalties are worse

than any that can possibly be inflicted by the Sublime Porte of Turkey. I have seen the staggering inebriate more than once, when every one said, and every one knew that the liquor was purchased of that aged man. He is selling this spring, of which testimony can be produced at any time. Can he be stopped? Sweden April, 14th, 1856.

We think there must be some mistake in the above so far as it relates to the sale of intoxicating drinks; the person alluded to, But if true, then our correspondent should lose no time in making complaint before a J. P., for no person has a right to sell intoxicating drinks as a beverage in this County.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR.—A long letter of twelve gentlemen, (a resident of St. Louis, Missouri,) defining his position in regard to the Republican party; appears in the *St. Louis Democrat* of March 4th. The following paragraph defines his position more clearly:

"I am well aware that the servile tools of the present administration have sought to proscribe every Democrat who opposes its dogmas upon the question of Slavery in the Territories, and on the Kansas act. I know, too, that by the same test Mr. Jefferson, and the illustrious statesmen of every age of the Republic, would be excluded from the party which they founded and made triumphant. The success which has attended the Administration in this effort, serves to illustrate the servility of those who have so readily adopted its dogmas, and teach a lesson of caution to honest Democracy when they shall again be tempted to place renegades and demagogues in power. But the platforms tinkered up by Mr. Pierce, Mr. Douglas and Mr. Cushing, will never supersede the principles inculcated by Mr. Jefferson, nor will these worthies be likely to take his place in the hearts of the Democracy."

DIED,
Very suddenly, on the evening of the 22nd instant, Mrs. MARY BUTTERWORTH, wife of A. H. BUTTERWORTH, of Coudersport.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale issued to me from the Orphan's Court of the County of Potter, I will on Tuesday the 17th of June next, at one o'clock P. M., at the Court House in Coudersport, expose to public sale or vendue, the following described pieces or parcels of land, situated in the township of Summit, in the county aforesaid and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a hemlock, the south east corner thereof, standing 80 rods north of the south east corner of warrant 2126, and in the east line of said warrant, thence north 76 rods to a post, thence west 172 rods to the turnpike, thence by the turnpike south 107 rods, 18 1/2 rods, thence south east 60 rods to a hemlock, thence east 304 rods to a hemlock, thence south 28 rods to a hemlock, thence west 167 rods to a post in the middle of the turnpike, thence south 192 rods east 34 rods, thence south 232 rods east 20 rods, to a post, thence west 158 rods to the place of beginning: containing a hundred acres; Excepting out of the last mentioned tract, all lying west of the turnpike and south of the Ayres Hill road, containing about 8 acres.—Also another piece of ground 2 rods square, occupied as a burying ground. About one hundred acres of the above described real estate, is under improvement: with a frame house and two frame barns, erected thereon. To be sold as the estate of W. C. BUTTERWORTH, deceased.

Terms of sale.—Thirty per cent of the whole amount of purchase money, to be cash in hand; the rest in two annual instalments with interest to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage on the premises.

SOBISKI ROSS, Guardian of the Estate of W. C. BUTTERWORTH, junior children of W. C. BUTTERWORTH, Dec'd
Coudersport April, 22 1856.

Michl J. N. Haskins vs. John Peas of Potter County My Term 1856 No 71.
George Nelson vs. J. S. No 71.
The undersigned having been appointed by the Court, Auditor to distribute the money arising from the sale on executions of the real estate of the Defendant in the above entitled case, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Probate Court in the City of Coudersport, on the 17th day of May 1856, at one o'clock P. M., where any persons interested, may attend if they think proper.
T. B. TYLER,
Auditor.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

THE Water has come at last, and all who wish to have their grinding done in the VERY BEST OF ORDER,
just bring your grain to the Cushingville Grist Mill and there you will find J. M. Horton, giving entire satisfaction to all. You who doubt give him a call, and you'll not be sorry.
N. B. Wheat and Buckwheat floured for market, on the shortest notice.
Cushingville, April 12th, 1856.

NEW BOOKS.

ENCHANTED BEAUTY, by Dr. Elder, Lives of Atricious Judges, by Hildred, Progress of Religious Ideas, by L. M. Child, Bryant Lyman's Travels, The Song of Hawaiah—Longfellow, Caspar, by Amy Johnson, and for sale at the JOURNAL BOOK STORE
WISTAR'S Cherry, SWAYNE'S Cheese CURTIS Cherry.