

And words if right occurs to disturb or disappoint, or with his heart still on earth, to take up some page of current literature, in which he is too soon lost while his Bible and his God, and the dying love of his Saviour is neglected and rejected, and thus during the week? But this is not religion, you must work for your Redeemer if you would have Him reward you, if you would live with Him forever, if you would have that one eternal "rest" that He alone can give.

O and how careful you should be lest you wound, lest you grieve your Saviour. If you are His chosen, if you are His own, you will have a living faith, you will have the witness of the spirit; you will have the life of eternal life. You will have saving grace, that saving grace which is the greatest possible blessing that can be bestowed on mankind. Saving grace is the highest evidence of your Heavenly Father's power, the surest revelation of His graciousness and condescending love to the fallen and the lost. Saving grace is said by one—Edwards, I think—to be a greater blessing, a surer testimony, a truer witness of God's power and love, than the gift of prophecy, than the power of working miracles, or of being the mother of Jesus even.

O abuse not the grace that sought thee out to save thee. Trifle not with the mercy that would ever minister to your soul with its own spiritual breathings. Turn not away from your God lest at the last day the impenitent rise up in judgment against you. Turn not away from your God lest the world whispers the sentence, and echo answers it ever—

"What do they more than others?" O Christian, you that wear the name as a living laurel of glory, faint not, falter not, live, ever for Him whose disciple it is a blessing to be. And you, O professor, who wear the sacred name of Christian only as a garment to be flung aside at will, this should not be. Think, O, in mercy think of your example, your influence. By the one many may be led to doubt; by the other many may be lost, lost forever. O think of your position, your responsibility.

Ministers preach to the impenitent. It is well, it should ever be so, and with an earnest anxiety that speaks the heart's deep desire that they should be saved. But, do not Christians heed the word of warning too—lest it be said of them—

"What do they more than others?"

Kansas is the South's last chance—Now or never. Something more, however, than a punctilio of pride, is involved in this struggle in Kansas. The South should be admonished by the desperate energy of its enemies, that its essential interests are at stake. If Kansas is reverted to a free-negro state, Missouri will be dragged down with it. Encompassed on three sides by abolitionists it will soon find itself exhausted of the spirit and the ability to defend its institutions. Arkansas and Kentucky in turn will become border states, to sink at last under the same system of annoyance and plunder. The contagion will spread by contact and, as sentinel after sentinel is driven in, the South will find itself more and more exposed to assault on the very heart of slavery. Thus the narrowing circle of fire will compel the South to inflict upon slavery the self-destruction of the tortured reptile.

To avert so dreadful a catastrophe, invoke the people of the South to adopt instant and adequate measures of protection. With all our pervading identity of interest, unity of aim and concentrated energy, it is not possible that we can lose success, if we only raise ourselves to proper exertion.

The plan is sufficiently simple. Each state must act for itself, but with reference to the common object. For Virginia we forget the distinction of the first step in the noble enterprise, and that glory she may win by organizing a Central Southern Rights Association in Richmond, with affiliated clubs in every town and county of the state. In these societies no other machinery is necessary than will suffice to raise money, to enlist emigrants and despatch them to Kansas. If every person in Virginia will contribute to the common fund in proportion to his means or to his interest in slavery, one thousand emigrants might be sent to Kansas from this state in the

next six months. We submit this suggestion to the press of the State, and shall take their response for an expression of the popular sentiment. In any event let us have no more gasconade, no speeches, no more pompous resolutions. If the South is to submit to irresistible fate let it imitate the grand dignity of the hero; and veiling its face, fall with decent composure under the blows of the assassin's knife.—Richmond Enquirer.



THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL

JOHN S. MANN, EDITOR
COUDERSPORT, PA
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1856

To the People of Potter County. 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 the 31st day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of effecting a more perfect organization in our County, preparatory to the ensuing Presidential and State elections, and of choosing delegates to the Philadelphia Conventions.

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

The Kansas Investigating Committee arrived at Leavenworth on the 14th of April.

Hon. James Buchanan arrived at New York on the 23d of April. He was received by the Mayor with appropriate honor.

"There is nothing which be trays a man into so many errors and inconveniences as the desire of not appearing singular."

"It is only wise to wish for that which is within our reach, or that which our own earnest energy may attain."

The District School in this village will open on Monday morning, May 12, under the charge of Miss Matilda Lyman.

Our "Kansas Correspondence" published in another column, will be found highly interesting. We trust these letters which will appear regularly at least every two weeks, will induce a large increase of our subscription list.

"A man who has a good nose for an innuendo, smells treason and sedition in the most innocent words that can be put together, and never sees a vice or folly stigmatized, but he finds out one or other of his acquaintances pointed at by the writer."

The Lancaster Express has done the Republican cause a great service by publishing the admirable address of the National Committee in an extra—thus putting it in the power of the friends in that county to place this noble document in the hands of every voter. Will they do it?

"Wine heightens indifference into love, love into jealousy, and jealousy into madness. It often turns the good-natured man into an idiot, and the choleric into an assassin. It gives bitterness to resentment, it makes vanity insupportable, and displays every little spot of the soul in its utmost deformity."

Our streets are in very bad condition. It is pretty evident that Main street will have to be planked, or Mr. Adamized before it will be passable in the spring or fall; and therefore we think it would be wise for the Town Council to do it this year, as far as their funds will permit. We call on the business men of the place to give this matter a little attention. Shall Main street be made passable for all seasons?

How many of the anti-Nebraska Democrats of this county are prepared to go over body and soul to the faith-breakers? The State Convention of the party has endorsed the President,

and approved the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Of course the leaders in this county who made such zealous professions of opposition to that act of bad faith, will go with the party; for men who would ask to turn a man out of office who had received a majority of legal votes, would sustain their party in anything. They are not governed by principle; but how is it with the masses? How many of you will turn somersets every time the leaders say "whop!" You were honestly opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, You are now in favor of preventing the extension of slavery. How many of you will permit yourselves to be used by pro-slavery leaders to aid a cause which you loathe and despise? How many!

We publish on the first page of this paper, the Constitution, By-Laws, and Catalogue of Books of Coudersport Library Association. We bespeak for them the attention of every friend of literature and of improvement to whom this number of our paper may come. To such as reside in or near Coudersport, we especially commend this document as deserving their attention. There will be a meeting of the Association on Saturday afternoon next, at the Library room, at which time we hope to see a large number of new names added to the list of stockholders. Shall we be disappointed? Rev. J. Hendrick is President of the Association, which will insure an interesting meeting. He will call to order at two o'clock.

COUDERSPORT ACADEMY.

The Summer term of this Institution will open on Monday, the 26th of May. Let the time be kept in mind and those who wish to attend endeavor to be punctual at the opening, when all the regular classes are formed. The Summer term has advantages over any other term in the year. It is much less expensive, especially to those who board themselves. The item of wood and lights alone costs nearly 50 cts. per week during the colder seasons, which may be almost entirely obviated in the Summer. It is also a pleasanter season of the year, and a time when people usually enjoy better health than in the Spring or Fall. In addition to the studies regularly pursued heretofore, a class will be organized in Botany, being the most favorable season for the successful pursuit of that science. Several of the rooms in the Academy have already been engaged for the next quarter, but there are other rooms not yet engaged equally as good. Those at a distance, who wish to obtain any information relative to the school may do so by addressing a letter to the Principal, or to the Trustees of the Academy. No pains will be spared to furnish all who wish to attend the School with rooms or board as they may wish and at as small an expense as possible.

We have had lovely weather for nearly a week past—warm, clear, and soul-inspiring. Vegetation comes forward with a bound, and all Nature exclaims "thanks be to God for spring!"

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

The Senate amended the House bill, and it then became the law of this State. We think, on the whole, it is an improvement.

The following extract contains all that is material: "That from and after the passage of this act, on the trials of indictments for writing or publishing a libel, the truth of the matter charged as libelous may be given in evidence; and if the jury in any such case shall find that the same was written and published from good motives and for justifiable ends, and that the matter so charged was true, it shall operate to the acquittal of the defendant or defendants."

BANISH THE Grog SHOPS.

We are sorry to hear that men in Harrison who desire to be thought respectable, and profess to be law-abiding citizens, are engaged in selling intoxicating drinks. We think there ought to be sufficient respect for law in that township, to put an instant stop to this baneful traffic. The intelligent, right-minded, business men ought to know that such a traffic is a deadly foe to their best interests. Look at the following picture from the pen of Mrs. Gage, and see if it is not well drawn:

"I was telling you of Gillespie in

my last. But the best thing I did not tell; leaving that for the glorious beginning of this. They have no grog shop. So, of course, they are a brave, sober, social, cheerful, earnest people. That's the way to form a good society. Just tell the individual leaning toward spiritualism—that which takes control of man, and leads him captive against his will, and impels him to make a fool of himself generally—that he can't have intercourse with his favorites, whisky, brandy, cogniac, &c., and he will repudiate the town and its people, quote the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, shout for personal liberty, curse Neal Dow, and go on to the next stopping place where they will sell him a 'devil to put into his mouth to steal away his brains,' and leave the good, quiet people to enjoy themselves as well as they can without him."

FRUITS OF REPEALING THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

A letter from Kansas to the New York Times, states that the widow of Tho. W. Barber, who was so inhumanly murdered near Lawrence last December, continues in a state of mind bordering upon despair. She is self-deluded induced to take any food whatever, is lonely, unsocial, and walks the room, mourning her great loss almost without cessation. The widow of Brown, who was chopped to death at Easton the middle of January, is a raving maniac, and will probably continue in that deplorable state till her death. Such are some of the living evidences of that social and civil injustice they have suffered, which will forever cry to heaven for revenge. The brothers of Barber have gone to Kansas to settle. They will probably be on hand if the Missourians invade the State again.

Those papers in the North who are just now trying to serve the South by crying out against Sharps Rifles, have never found time to inform their readers of the above and numerous other like outrages, much less to call on the President to put a stop to them. But the moment the free state men were assisted to means to defend themselves then, for the first time they opposed the use of fire-arms. When it looked as if the slave holders would crush out the free state men, these dough-faces looked on in silent approbation, but when they were defeated by men acting solely in defence of their rights, then, every pro-slavery democratic paper opened its columns to denounce Sharps Rifles. This shows that when you hit a border ruffian, you hit a slave party democrat. Hence the wincing of the organ in this county.

PLANT TREES.

As this is the most favorable time for engaging in the good work of planting trees and other shrubbery, we call the attention of all our readers—farmers, as well as villagers, to the importance of these improvements. The value and necessity of shade trees, is so well stated by Mrs. Frances D. Gage, in a communication to the St. Louis Democrat, that we make the following extract, in the hope that it will enlist every reader in the work of improvement:

"Litchfield, as Gillespie, lies out doors, so to speak, being on the prairie, without the attraction of shade trees or shrubbery. But a few years, will, or may, correct this, and if the proprietors of these towns, or owners of the land, wish to make them attractive and healthy they cannot better do it than by planting trees, shrubbery and flowers with a liberal hand. A place well adorned with these pleasant and cheap, yet luxurious friends, who will board and keep themselves, is always attractive, and will chain the eye of every passer-by, and drawn out even from the miser's shrivelled lip the ejaculation, 'very pleasant place,' while the little sun-burnt village, unshaded and unkept, always excites in the mind a feeling of comfortless disgust, and the looker-on turns from it exclaiming 'what a dreary spot! These people have no taste, no cultivation, no joys of the beautiful. Let me pass on.'"

Teachers' Examinations.

In Coudersport, a General Examination, of about Thirty Candidates, will be held at the Academy, on Friday, May 2, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

By request of several Directors, Examinations will be held at the following times and places:

In Roulet, at the School House near Burrell Lyman's on Monday, May 5th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

In Genesee, at the School House at the Forks, on Thursday, May 8, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

In Owayo, at the School House near Brindleville, on Saturday, May 17, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

In Ulysses, at Lewisville, on Saturday, May 31, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. B. BRADT, Supt. Coudersport, April 29th, 1856.

KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE.

KANSAS CITY, April 14, 1856.

ED. JOURNAL: The journey up the Missouri from St. Louis to this City, is very far from being pleasant, although there is nothing about it positively disagreeable. From what I had read of Missouri and the richness of her soil I was led to expect to see all along the river those rich plantations and highly cultivated fields upon which she prides herself so much. This continual expectation caused a corresponding disappointment; for during the whole distance from the mouth of the Missouri to Kansas City—a distance of over four hundred miles, I did not see a good farm. I can account for this only by the facts that the banks are invariably low and sandy or high rocky bluffs, and from the uncertainty of the permanency of the former, and the barrenness of the latter, few settlements are made. I am satisfied that to see the richest parts of this State the traveler must go back from the river.

The scenery along the river, especially from its mouth to Jefferson City, is very beautiful. The long range of bluffs on either side, covered with cotton-wood trees, which by the way are now green with buds; the projecting necks partially covered with withered moss, occasionally a wide extending prairie; a steam boat creeping lazily down and another creeping more lazily up the river—all these appear very beautiful once, but they lose their beauty when seen for a number of days from the decks of a Missouri Steamboat.

We were four days in reaching this place from St. Louis. The City is situated on the south side of the Missouri river and is a remarkable good business point, as from it the great Santa Fe trail, the roads to Lawrence, Tecumseh, Fort Riley, and to most of Western Missouri, diverge. The City is not as large as Coudersport, but there is more business done here in a week, than there in a year. The principal building in it is the American Hotel, lately owned by Mr. Jenkins, a brother-in-law of Maj. S. M. Mills of Colesburg, but now the property of Eldridge & Co. It is a square built brick building, is the rendezvous of the Free State men, is as well kept as Glassmire's, and that is saying a great deal, will accommodate one hundred guests, and was purchased by its present proprietors for \$12,600.

We came here with the Kansas Investigating Committee, from St. Louis, although we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Fogg and Mr. Hanscome at Chicago. Besides the Committee and their officers there were other celebrities on board the boat. I will mention Mr. Hazard, Editor of the Kickapoo Pioneer, a pro-slavery paper, to whom I took the liberty to suggest that publishing a pro-slavery paper in Kansas, in my opinion was a hazardous undertaking. He took the pun in good part, but differed with me in opinion, at the same time assuring me that Kansas, whatever the Abolitionists might do, would be a slave state; that Gen. somebody, (I forgot his name,) of Alabama, would be here in two weeks with twelve to fifteen hundred pro-slavery settlers. "Kansas," said he, "is now a slave territory; for there are between two and three hundred slaves in it, and the slaveholders there will never go back to the States." This last is a piece of news which is probably as new to your readers as it was to me; a fact which Lewis Wood of Sharon forgot, when he said the Democrats would make a free State of it.

Mr. Fogg, Mr. Lord, and Gov. Reed-er, left this place last evening for Leavenworth, to meet Mr. Oliver, the pro-slavery member of the Committee. Mr. Howard of Mich., and Mr. Sherman of Ohio, (whose lady accompanied him) remain here till tomorrow or next day, when they will proceed to Lawrence to commence their investigations, instead of going to Leavenworth as was stated in the papers. Mr. Bowen of Chester, Pa., Mr. Upton of N. Y., and Mr. Hanscome of the Boston Telegraph, are the remaining officers, who are here. It is generally supposed that the session will be secret.

We are going to Lawrence tomorrow, from which place I will write you soon.

H. Y.

For the Journal.

KANSAS.

FRIEND MANN:—You will think Kansas a trite subject; but the interest

I feel in the final issue of the contest, must plead my excuse for endeavoring to add my mite in favor of freedom. What we want is permanent settlers of the right sort, men who are not afraid to speak their honest convictions of right, or to do and dare in the defense of them, if need be. Two of our young townsmen have done nobly. Are there no others ready to follow their example? Young men, do not loiter behind counters, or pore over your musty law-books; but go west, and secure yourselves homes, and at the same time do your country a service. Why should not Potter Co. send her colony of emigrants, as well as other places? Truly we have a majority of free state men, and I think we are as patriotic, as able, and ought to be as willing, as the people of any other County.

What say you, Fathers and Mothers? Will you sell the old home stead and head the band, or will you send the favorite sons and beloved daughters to represent you in the new State which is soon to be! I for one would gladly render any assistance in my power to forward the cause of emigration, or if circumstances would permit, might perhaps join a band of freemen to the new country. Ho, for Kansas! Who will be the first volunteer!

DIED.

In Harrison Valley, April 21, RICHARD GOODMAN, aged 49 years. The deceased has been suffering for a number of years with consumption, but had been able to attend to business until within three weeks of the time of his death, when he was taken with bleeding at the lungs, which brought him suddenly down.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon. R. G. White, President Judge and the Hon. O. A. Lewis and Joseph Mann, Esqs., Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphan's Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of Potter, have issued their precept, bearing date the 23d day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphan's Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Coudersport, on MONDAY, the 17th day of June, next, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroners, Justices of the Peace, and Constables within the county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of the said county of Potter are to be then and there to prosecute against them as will be just.

Dated at Coudersport, Jan. 17th 1856 and the 8th day of the Independence of the United States of America.

P. A. STEBBINS, Sheriff.

Auditor's Notice.

Frederick H. Smith in Potter Co., Common Pleas No. 135, Sept. Luke Stevens. Term, P. M. The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute monies arising from sale of real estate in the above entitled cause, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday the 7th day of June next, between the hours of 1 & 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, at the Prothonotary's office in Coudersport. Persons interested can attend if they think proper.

A. G. OLMSTED, Auditor.

April 27, 1856.

Auditor's Notice.

Christopher Evelin in the Court of Common Pleas of Potter Co., vs. C. W. Johnson. No. 21, Sept. Term, 1854. The undersigned having been appointed by the Court, an Auditor to distribute the monies arising from the sale on execution of the real estate of the deft in the suit, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of the Prothonotary in Coudersport, on the seventh of June, 1856, at 2 o'clock, when all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

JNO. S. MANN, Auditor.

April 30, 1856.

List of Causes.

FOR TRIAL AT JUNE TERM, 1856.	
Bingham Sch. District vs. C. C. Crum, J. O. Williams & wife	Harriet Lossy, H. H. Dent, Richard Goodman, R. W. McIntyre, & C. E. Egan, Louisa Bell, J. C. Cavanaugh, Benj. Jones, & Otis Bourne, Solomon Sartwell & S. A. Backus, Harry Lord, Samuel Haven, R. Harmon, et al, Isaac Benson, W. T. Jones, & A. F. Jones, E. Johnston, James Harrison, B. W. McIntyre, Benjamin Baze, John Crittenden, John Crittenden, Harry Crittenden, Biedelman & Hayward, THOS. B. TYLER, Proth'y. Coudersport, April 23, 1856.

CLATES Pencils, Writing Books Drawing Books, Accountant Memorandum Books, Tracts, Sunday School Question and Glass Books, Ink, Paper, sand, Chalk, Crayons, Sealing Wax, Tissue, Tracing, Drawing, and Glazed Paper, Blotting Boards, Perfumery, Port-Folios, and Porte-Monnaies Call and examine at the

JOURNAL BOOK-STORE.