

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY, AND THE DISSEMINATION OF MORALITY, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

VOL. VIII.

COUDERSPORT, POTTER COUNTY, PA., MAY 15, 1856.

NO. 52.

Business Cards.

F. W. KNICK,
Attorney at Law,
Coudersport, Pa.
WILL regularly attend the Courts in Potter County.

ARTHUR G. OLMSTED,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
Coudersport, Pa.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity. Office in the Temperance Block, up stairs Main street.

ISAAC BENSON
Attorney at Law,
Coudersport, Pa.

OFFICE East side of the public square, by special arrangement, profession of service of S. P. JOHNSON, Esq., may be engaged through him in all cases in which he is no previous concern.
N. B.—All claims due and payable to the undersigned, personally and professionally, may be found in the hands of Isaac Benson, Esq., for adjustment. S. P. JOHNSON, Esq., March 3, 1856.

L. P. WILLISTON.
Attorney at Law.
Wellborn, Tioga Co., Pa. will attend the Courts in Potter and McKean Counties.

A. P. CONE,
Attorney at Law,
Wellborn, Tioga county, Pa. will regularly attend the Courts of Potter county. June 3, 1856.

JOHN S. MANN,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
Coudersport, Pa.

WILL attend the Courts in Potter and McKean Counties. All business entrusted in care will receive prompt attention. Office on Main street, opposite the Court House, Coudersport, Pa.

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For the Journal.

We read in the *Highland Patriot* an article "Who shall Govern?" and reading on we find it asserted that "an earthly government without an established head, would be a ridiculous farce." True, and what is the difference? If the established head turns traitor to his constituents and violates the laws he is sworn to administer, in that case would not the established head prove to be a ridiculous farce.

We read on farther where the writer says "we may prate of Declarations and Ordinances till we are hoarse," "but they can never be interpreted to mean an unqualified personal liberty,—that every man may do as he pleases regardless of his neighbor's welfare, and governed only as his caprice may dictate." Accordingly, Declarations and Ordinances mean *qualified liberty*, which if I understood the writer right, is a liberty to rob negroes of their honest earnings. To rob negro women of their offspring and to sell their virtue and their chastity on the auction block to the highest bidder (a thing of almost every day occurrence in the southern cities) in order that they have the *qualified* liberty to live in idleness and dissipation, being too lazy to earn an honest living for themselves. His talk about prating of Declarations and Ordinances, strongly reminds one of the people of Sodom, who thought Lot prated when he preached to them; for "Lot seemed as one that mocked, to his sons-in-law." Is it not the peculiar trait of bigots to treat matters of fact with contempt or indifference.

Farther along he tells us "That two years ago Congress passed what is called the Kansas-Nebraska bill" providing a Territorial government for Kansas, which provides for the usual Territorial officers duly appointed, &c., who are now performing their duties under the laws and constitution of the United States. (Partly true and partly not.) "This act of Congress also provided for a Territorial Legislature, composed of a counsel and a house of Representatives upon which, with the Governor, were conferred all the powers of Legislation not forbidden by the Kansas act, and the Federal constitution." He says "A Legislature was duly elected and organized as certified to and commissioned by Governor Reeder, who was made, by Congress, Judge of the legality and correctness of the returns." Is the last statement true? Did not Gov. Reeder, inform the government that he had made some certificates from false returns? That his certificates in some cases were obtained by fraud? and consequently these certificates were illegal and here I would ask who has hindered the people of Kansas from governing themselves, when they have been provided for by Congress and the constitution of the United States? Have they violated either? No. The Border Ruffians of Missouri, aided by the President of the United States, would not let them govern themselves. Here we have a specimen of *qualified* liberty.—The Missourians not residents of Kansas, rush in with arms and munitions of war taken from the United States arsenal, and drove the people from the polls, and deposited their own votes and returned the same, and demanded a certificate of the Governor; and all

for the sake of maintaining *qualified* liberty. "Within a few months past the people of Kansas, or a portion of them, (yes and a large portion too, the writer very well knows,) feeling themselves disfranchised by the action of the Territorial Legislature (framed by Missouri Ruffians and sanctioned by the President,) or perhaps urged on and misled by political demagogues, have organized a government of their own." Is that so? Why do they petition Congress to organize one for them, if they have organized one of their own? True they have taken the preliminary steps, and nothing more, which shows the above statement false. There can be no official functions without authority, and that they have not assumed.

He next tells us that "a conflict between the two authorities seems inevitable," that the President of the United States has issued a proclamation ordering the people of all sections to desist from every semblance of insurrectionary movements. "In defiance of this, he says that agitators and fanatics on the Northern States are fostering and encouraging a spirit of insurrection," which if persisted in must lead to terrible results. The question may here be asked, who are the political fanatics in the Northern States that are encouraging insurrection "which if persisted in must lead to terrible results?" Is a man a fanatic when striving to promote the welfare of his fellow man, by doing to others as he would, they should do to him?

The people of Kansas are willing to abide by the laws that Congress gave them; consequently they are not insurrectionists. The Border Ruffians are not willing that they shall have the privilege of abiding by those laws, so they are insurrectionists, and all those that are acting with them are insurrectionists, whether living North or South, or whether President or elector. We next find him saying "The wrongs suffered by the people of Kansas are magnified a hundred fold." Well, if there were no wrongs, they could not be magnified. He farther says, that "contributions in money and Sharp's Rifles are made for the avowed purpose of assisting what is called the Free State government of Kansas" The unauthorized authorities of Kansas (he says) are thus furnished with an incentive to action and armed resistance to the constituted authorities of the United States. Not so. Money and Sharp's Rifles have been sent to help the settlers to defend themselves against the Missouri mob, and sustain the laws and constitution of the United States. Where can we prove that the President of the United States at his inauguration was sworn to make Kansas a slave State by the help of a mob, he may make his statement true, and not tell them. He goes on still farther talking about men being discharged with "dignity and satisfaction," which reminds one of a drunken man who, when he ran against a sign post, thought that the sign post ran against him.

He further says "and although it may be admitted that unheard-of wrongs have been perpetrated upon the inhabitants of the Territorial Education, the regularly constituted authorities must govern." "Two wrongs never make one right." That is indeed so. The Missouri mob, in depriving the people of Kansas of their vote, was not right; and the President and his party in sustaining them were not right; and the Editor of the *Patriot* was not right. He next alludes to the "unauthorized" troubles in South Carolina and the Dor party in Rhode Island, as if their doings were insurrectionary. He wishes, it looks sharp, that the people of Kansas are the law-abiding party—that the party violating the laws, are the nullifiers—and that the mob party are the Dor party with these exceptions; that the mob party are mobbing for violence and oppression while the Dor party were mobbing for freedom. He thinks "the avall in Kansas will fight itself, so soon as the wild ravings of demagogues go unheeded by the masses. Pretty well said. Could he have done better had he been talking to the man in the looking glass?

He next says "the constitutional authorities of the nation will be sustained and another illustration of the capacity of the people to govern themselves, as in our blessed confederacy, will be added to South Carolina and Rhode Island." I hope so, but I fear, we shall have to wait till after the fourth of March 1857. After all he said about "terrible results" and "unheard-of wrongs," yet when nearly closing up he advises those who consider the Kansas tempest in a tea-pot a terrible affair to keep cool, as if it were a very little affair after all—and then says, if "The responsibility does not rest upon your shoulders." If the responsibility does not rest upon the people in a Republican government, on whom does it rest? Would any but a politically blind, bigot advance such a sentiment? Then, with a sort of sneer, says "send your money to Kansas freely. They need it there, or will need it to buy the necessities of life." "Send it along, but hereafter don't blame any one but yourselves when you think of the old adage, 'The fool and his money are soon parted.'" We might say the same to those who take the *Highland Patriot*. If the man wants to try his hand again at sustaining the doings of the present administration, I will give him some verses which I once found in an old ballad, for a test which may help him materially. When I read them I supposed they were only meant for a little comic drollery, but when compared with the doings of the present administration, they have a marked shade of the sublime:

"There was a man in Thessaly
And he was wondrous wise—
He jumped into a thick set hedge,
And tore out both his eyes;
But when he saw his eyes were out,
With all his might and main
He jumped into another hedge,
And tore them in again.

To tear them in again is the great struggle! But the ballot boxes in November will show how that's done. A. LAVE.

From the Northern Christian Advocate.
MILTON FRENCH.

Died in Coudersport, Potter Co., Feb. 1st CARLIE, youngest son, aged 19 months, and also MARCH STIL, MILTON A., eldest son of Dr. A. French, after a protracted and painful illness, in the 23d year of his age.

Our dear departed brother found peace in believing, a little more than a year ago, while absent in one of the Western States, where he contracted the disease (liver complaint) which finally crushed him to the tomb. It was the writer's privilege to be a frequent visitor at his bedside, after his return home, and hear his repeated testimony in favor of the religion of the Cross. His chief delight was to hear Christians pray, and when asked from time to time if willing to die, he replied, "O yes, I would not live always. Precious Savior, how he loves me, soon I shall lay my head upon his bosom and be at rest."

Among his last requests was, "Tell my young friends when I am gone, that Milton died a Christian." The afternoon of his decease I spent with him, and it was a holy joy, even in the midst of sorrow, to watch the unconscious sleeper while the unseen hand of the death-angel was writing his own inscription upon that marble brow. Calm as evening zephyrs are, the weary sufferer slept on, while round his dying couch perchance might have been heard the rustling of angel-wings, waiting to receive their immortal charge, and bear it home to God. Each gently expiring breath brought him nearer the everlasting portals, the pulse was stopped, the beating heart grew still, the mildly beaming eye gave back the last flickerings of life's expiring taper, and his once earth-bound spirit rested in bowers celestial, in mansions not made with hands.

WM. H. SHAW.

THE CASE OF SHERIFF JONES.

The letters from Kansas, which we publish elsewhere, are from a source unfavorable to the Free State party; but they give, involuntarily, a striking testimony to the moderation and spirit of justice with which that party is animated. The attempt to assassinate the man who is called Sheriff Jones, is seized upon by the pro-slavery party with great exultation, and made the most of. Unfortunately for them, it is not likely to turn out a murder, since Jones is in a way of recovery. It was, however, a cowardly and brutal act, and even those who charge it upon the Free State settlers, are obliged to admit that they speak of it in terms of condemnation, and are exerting themselves to bring the author of the deed to punishment. The pro-slavery men call this hypocrisy.

If it be hypocrisy to behave as they ought under such circumstances; if it be hypocrisy to condemn what is wrong and take measures for punishing it; then are the people of Lawrence guilty of hypocrisy. We only wish that the pro-slavery party, Mr. Pierce included, had shown something of this hypocrisy when the Missourians, in martial array, invaded the Territory, drove the residents from the polls, and installed a mock Legislature at the Shawnee Mission. We only wish that a little of this hypocrisy had been shown when Dow was murdered in cold blood—a little more of it when Barber was waylaid and shot dead—a little more when Brown was hacked to pieces by beings in human shape, with hearts of wolves. Then was the time for that energetic condemnation of lawless violence, and that manifestation of a resolute determination to repress and punish it, which is now called by the strange name of hypocrisy.

Until this moment there has been no possible ground to taunt the free-state party in the territory with any departure from the conduct which becomes peaceable and orderly citizens. During the whole time that they were beleaguered at Lawrence, under arms, surrounded with sentinels, and with the foe threatening them at a little distance, no act of bloodshed, no deed of violence was committed by them. Against the slightest infraction of the peace, against the least use of force, except in the way of self-defence, those who are assembled on that occasion were carefully and repeatedly admonished—and they obeyed the admonition religiously, and with an exactness with which it was scarce ever obeyed under such circumstances before. This, too, we suppose was hypocrisy. It was certainly a very inconvenient kind of hypocrisy for their beleaguers who hoped to drive them to some act of rashness and desperation.

Of course, the men who exercised this moderation did not enter upon that magnanimous course, and preserve it so long and so firmly, to abandon it now. The shot fired at Jones came from the rifle of some desperate man who could not be controlled—perhaps from some ruffian confederate of Jones with whom he had had a difference. The supposition is by no means improbable. The spirit of the free-state party in Kansas is as peaceful and friendly to order, and as adverse to violence, as it is manly and courageous in the resistance of wrong.

Jones was a ruffianly fellow, a swaggerer in office, flourishing his revolver and making a bluster with ten armed dragoons at his back. He has met with a fate common to violent men. He has got into some quarrel, which led his adversary to seek his life. The affair is between them two; the free-state party have no more to do with the murderous retaliation upon Jones than they had with the offence which he gave. There is a brute on one side and a cowardly assassin on the other. The community of Lawrence have no part in the matter but to preserve order between them and to prevent the commission of crime.—*Ere. Post.*

From the Randolph Whig—last week.

BRICK-BATS AND HOT WATER!!

FEMALE RIOT IS QUIET OLD CATTARAUGUS

Since Friday night of last week, gossip and excitement have run high, in consequence of an occurrence which took place in East Randolph on that night. We intend to relate the circumstances carefully and as correctly as possible.

Mr. H. N. Wheeler, whose occupation is hotel keeping was the object of assault. It is alleged that Mr. Wheeler, in the sale of intoxicating liquors, uses to little discrimination as to whom he sells. It is said that husbands and father whose families depend wholly upon their daily labor for the necessities of life, have congregated at Mr. Wheeler's hotel, spent their time and money, health and character, and beggared their families, by a free and beastly use of liquor. And that the wives of these men have been persecuted to Mr. Wheeler and asked him in the name of humanity, to desist from selling their husbands intoxicating drinks, and notwithstanding this, he has steadily dealt them out the poison, and drained their purses. The women, under these circumstances took the matter in hand. They said "if the law will not come to our aid, if the tearful pleadings of destitute and broken-hearted wives will not effect a change, we will destroy his liquor. Accordingly on Friday night last, a company of them numbering about twenty, be the same more or less, proceeded to the house. And now the scene opens. They were unexpectedly met at the door with boiling water. The wife of the Rev. Mr. Blinn, and Mrs. Marshall Marsh were considerably scalded in the face and neck. What extent we have not heard, though the injury will probably prove nothing serious. On the reception of the "fire-water," earnest demonstrations of the mob spirit commenced. The door was forced open, the bar was demolished and the house thoroughly searched for the liquor, but none, or very little was found. They then wheeled a wheelbarrow load of stone in front of the house and the loading and firing of these through the windows, is represented as a lively scene. The glass was nearly all destroyed and the wood much broken. Some time before after this, a rope was fastened to Mr. Wheeler's person, and he dragged from his house into the street, for the purpose of ducking him in the creek—at least such we understand, was the talk. However, before reaching the bank of the creek he severed the rope and made his escape. The sign post was chopped down, split up, and a bon-fire kindled. One woman, that having had her fire-wood cut during the winter past, she had learned the use of the axe, and showed very practical demonstrations that such was the case.

Those and other scenes were kept up until a late hour at night, or early hour in the morning, when proceeding from their labors they resorted to Mr. French's hotel and ordered an oyster supper. Whether the sitting was boisterous and conducted in the spirit of the former proceedings of this night, we have not learned definitely. We cannot learn that the men took any active part, but were around about ready in case of need to give aid and comfort.

LITTLE GIRLS.—There is something inexpressibly sweet about little girls. Lovely, pure, innocent, unsuspecting, full of kindness to brothers and babies, and everything. They are sweet little human flowers; diamond dew drops in the breath of morn. What a pity that they ever become women—birds and heartless coquettes.

A person asked his physician if tobacco was injurious to the brain. "No," replied he, "for no person who has any brains would use it."
Life is too short to spend in nursing animosity, or registering wrongs.