# THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL

JOHN S. MANN, EDITOR:

COUDERSPORT, PA,

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 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.

### A PREMIUM FOR THE BEST ACRE OF CORN

As there is no agricultural society in this County to stimulate our farmers and the public generally, to increased agricultural interest, I thought the following offer might do some little good:

To the boy under 19, who will raise the best acre of corn in Potter county this season, I will pay his Tuition at the Coudersport Academy for two Terms, commencing in December next. He must do *all* the work himself, ploughing, manuring, hoeing, and harvesting. Collins Smith, Nelson Clark, and Seth Taggart, or a majority of them, may decide to whom this premium is due. JOHN S. MANN.

May 8, 1856.

☞ We are requested to give notice that a concert will be held at the Methodist church on Wednesday Evenext. May 28, by the little girls of the village, under the direction of Mrs. Shaw. We bespeak a full house on the occasion.

### OUR VILLAGE.

We note with pleasure the improvements in progress and contemplated.

Eli Rees has put up a large shop on the opposite side of the street from his house, and a little north. Is is two stories high, fifty one feet long, and thirty wide. He has purchased a small steam engine to work his machinery with, and will make his shop a very important addition to our village.

Mr. John M. Hamilton has contracted with William Harrold for the erection of a large octagon brick dwelling house. The plan is a beautiful one, and the house when completed will be the best in the county.

Ground has been broken for the erection of other buildings down town, and various improvements are under way, which give the village a lively appearance,

Two things have been neglected this Spring. But few trees have been planted, and main street is in a bad condition. We hope these nuisances will be remedied in time.

☞ Herbert, who shot the waite at Willard's Hotel, has been bailed out, and taken *his seat in Congress* as if nothing had happened.

Mr. Knowlton of Maine, offered a resolution of inquiry which aimed at his expulsion—but this resolution was tabled by 8 majority, all the Banks men present but *three* voting for the inquiry, and all the Sham Democrats but two, voting against inquiry. Why not? It was only a *servant* that was shot by a *Congressman*, and how can slaveholders and their allies think of protecting *servants*? Will the working men of the North look at these facts?

☞ The Border Ruffians have endeavored to break up the Congressional investigation into their outrages in Kansas, by arresting Governor Reeder for treason. We shall not be surprised to learn that Reeder has been murdered. The slave holders have resolved to *subdue* Kansas to their purposes—the leaders of pro-slavery democracy have undertaken to arrest them; and we look for worse outrages than have yet been committed.

☞ Hon. H. M. Fuller has taken a deal of pains to write himself down a doughface. This is a needless waste of time, as the whole country discovered that in December last. It did not need his vote for William Aiken of South Carolina, on the 1st of February, to prove him a "Slavery propagandist" which he makes a faint effort to disprove in his speech of the 10th inst. But this speech of itse lf is irresistible proof that his whole sympathy is with the slavery propaganda. Hence their eagerness to procure copies of it. Mr. Fuller is very much opposed to agitation, so is Louis Napoleon, and for the same reason. Discussion is the life of freedom and the destruction of *despotism*, as well in South Carolina as in France, and no one, not anxious to sustain slavery, is opposed to the discussion of its hideous character. Let Mr. Fuller go south, and settle by the side of Mitchell. He has disgraced the free State of Pennsylvania.

☞ We are sorry to have no Kansas letter this week, owing doubtless to the detention of the mail by the Border Ruffians. We give, however several Kansas items which are full of interest.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of S. M. Mills, in another column, offering his farm near Nelson Clark's for sale.

In order to dispose of his Tavern Stand, the Major took a large farm at Colesburg. Not being able to manage two, he offers this one for sale. It is in good condition, well located, and ought to be in demand.

☞ We wrote an article for last week about the Philadelphia election. It was crowded out, and now it would be out of date. It is sufficient to say, that the contest had no interest for freemen. It was simply a fight between Buchanan men and Fillmore men, for the spoils of office. Neither side put forth a single sentiment in favor of true democracy. The Buchanan men triumphed by 4000 majority. Question for the advocates of Fillmore: If he cannot carry Philadelphia, the old Gibralter of whiggery, what place *can* he carry?

### WHAT IS SLAVERY?

Hear Dr. R. J. Breckenridge answer the question, what is slavery? Surely he is competent to give a true South-side view. He knows more than Dr. Nehemiah Adams:

"What, then, is slavery? for the question relates to the action of certain principles on it, and to its probable and proper results; what is slavery as it exists among us? We reply, it is that condition enforced by the laws of one half of the States of this Confederacy, in which one portion of the community, called masters, is allowed such power over another portion called slaves; as

"1. To deprive them of the entire earnings of their own labor, except only so much as is necessary to continue labor itself, by continuing healthful existence, thus committing CLEAR ROBBERY.

"2. To reduce them to the necessity of UNIVERSAL CONCUBINAGE, by denying to them the civil rights of marriage; thus breaking up the dearest relations of life, and encouraging UNIVERSAL PROSTITUTION.

"3. To deprive them of the means and opportunities of moral and intellectual culture, in many State, making it a high penal offense to teach them to read; thus perpetuating whatever of evil there is that proceeds from ignorance.

"4. To set up between parents and their children an authority higher than the impulse of nature and the laws of God; which breaks up the authority of the father over his own offspring, and, at pleasure, separates the mother at a returnless distance from her child; thus abrogating the clearest laws of nature; thus outraging all decency and justice, and degrading and oppressing thousands upon thousands of beings, created like themselves, in the image of the most high God! This is slavery as it is daily exhibited in every slave State."

Such is slavery as defined by one who *knows* from observation and experience whereof he affirms. Is there a single individual in this county who *doubts* the truth of the above? Admitting the correctness of this picture, how *can* an honest man give his vote and influence to a party that is working for the extension of such a terrible scourge into Kansas? If any honest anti-Nebraska man who still clings to the Pierce party, will answer these inquiries, we shall be happy to spread his answer before our readers

### PRO-SLAVERY DEMOCRACY.

The Warren *Ledger*, from being an Independent Journal, has sunk to the level of the *Lycoming Gazette* in its support of the schemes of the Slavery propaganda. We notice one of its late attempts at deceiving the freemen of Warren Co, into the support of slavery extension, simply to show anti-Nebraska Democrats hereabouts, the kind of stuff that is put forth in the North to keep the people in subjection to slavery.

Here is an extract from a leader in the *Ledger* of April 13:

1. That the Kansas bill left the actual inhabitants of the Territory perfectly free to decide for themselves whether slavery should exist within its borders.

It is not, therefore, as the opposition politicians are accustomed to charge, a bill for the extension of slavery.

2. That in the struggle to determine whether Kansas shall be free or a slave State, under the rule established by the Kansas bill, the North has the advantage over the South.

The bill was not, therefore, as has been so often repeated, a shameful concession to the South.

3. That the emigration from the Northern States to Kansas will be *ten times* that from the Southern States.

The chances, therefore, that Kansas will be a free, instead of a slave State, under the operation of the principle of the Kansas bill, are as *ten* to *one*.

4. That tens of thousands of men from Northern and Western States will become inhabitants of Kansas long before the October election arrives.

There is no danger, therefore, as these agitators so often charge, of the triumph of slavery in Kansas at any future election.

This extract commences with a statement of facts which has been contradicted by every election held in the Territory since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. "Perfectly free to decide for themselves?" Yes, the same kind of freedom which the people of France enjoyed when Louis Napolean was elected Emperor, and no other. Those who would vote for the candidates nominated by the Border Ruffians of Missouri, were permitted to, cast their ballots, and the others were driven from the polls by an *organized* and *armed* band of Missourians who *controlled* every district in Kansas but one. If this was not "a bill for the extension of slavery," how came the south to go almost unanimously for it, and the north nearly unanimously against it? What made Hon. C. B. Curtis go against this bill?

The second statement in the *Ledger* article is as false as the first. In this Kansas struggle the North has *not* the advantage but quite the contrary. The south has the administration, the army, the organized power, and every thing but truth and justice. Hence when Gov. Reeder showed some symptoms of fairness, and a disposition to enforce the Kansas bill according to what Douglas said was its spirit, *he was removed*, and a supple tool of slavery placed in his stead; which shows that the bill *was* "a shameful concession to the south," and was so intended by its authors.

Statement third, that the northern emigrants are *ten to one* of the southern, is contradicted by every person who writes from Kansas—whether he is for freedom or slavery.

And finally, the closing statement of the above article, that "there is no danger" of the triumph of slavery in Kansas, is as wide of the truth as a statement well could be. We hope and believe that freedom will overcome all the obstacles thrown in her way, and triumph in Kansas. But it is madness to assume there is no danger. There *is* danger, imminent danger, that such statements as the above, which every pro-slavery democratic paper in the free states is constantly putting forth, will deceive voters enough to elect the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention; and in that case slavery is as sure to blight Kansas, as that the slave holders will rule the Cincinnati Convention.

### TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS

Will be held as follows:

In Harrison, at the Cummings School House, on Thursday, May 29, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

In Hector at, the Sunderlin School House, on Friday, May 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In Ulysses, at the Olmsted School House, on Saturday, May 31, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. B. PRADT, Co. Sup't.
Coudersport, May 20, 1856.

### KANSAS BULLETIN.

The *Tribune* correspondent gives the following attempt to arrest Governor Reeder:

Here the Committee was interrupted by the arrival of Willian Bain, Deputy Marshal, with an attachment for the arrest of Gov. Reeder for contempt of Court.

It is hardly necessary to call attention to the importance of this question. We have heard of Congress a good deal, but for the first time the authority of Congress was now brought in direct conflict with the Territorial officers. The dignity of the Commission has not been sufficient to shield it from insult. It remains to be seen whether its power or dignity can save it from violence.

Gov. Reeder has been most indefatigable. Indeed, his knowledge of the affairs of the Territory, and of the men in it, has made him an almost indispensable member of the Committee. He evidently feels that not only are his own interests at stake, but that he owes a great duty to the people of the Territory. The attempt to take him away from the Commission on a subpœna was merely the preliminary to to what has followed, and to what it was intended should follow. The attempt to take him prisoner for contempt, in such a case, is one of the most unheard of, high-handed pieces of legal tyranny. When Reeder referred the question to the Committee as to the course he should pursue, their position was an intricate and delicate one. They are not here to decide such points, and are too able and careful to go out of the record; but when appealed to they gave their opinions on the subject. There could be no doubt as to Reeder's privilege exempting him from all such arrests, as a member of the Commission, notified to attend its sittings, and also as a contestant in Congress whose claims had been considered. He read from the Constitution on the point. He said that he and Mr. Oliver had been at Lecompton that morning, and had seen Judge Lecompte, and there had been no notice given of any requisition on any member of the Commission—it was not even spoken of—and courtesy and due respect to the Commission, as representing Congress itself, required that notice should have been sent to it before such requirement be made and that would not affect their privilege. Had such a notice been served on him he believed that he might attend such court, and not urge his privilege, taking it in good faith that all proceedings were regular and nothing offensive meant.

Mr. Oliver dissented. He thought Reeder had not the privilege, and that this Commission have nothing to say between the Deputy-Marshal and Reeder.

Mr. Howard, in his clear, emphatic tone, said that, as a legal question, there could be but one opinion—Reeder *had* his privilege. It was also a well-known principle in law that all parties are legally responsible for knowing *who* has such privilege, and for their attacks on them. If this Commission was attacked through any of its members, it might arrest the party so attacking its authority and dignity for contempt, and send them to Washington under arrest. He did not conceive this was any case of premeditated attack, and in any case the Committee had nothing to decide; they were no tribunal before whom a question of the kind could come. They rested on their privileges.

Mr. Reeder, before he made his reply to the officer, answered the position of Mr. Oliver. He then said that if this were a common case, or if he thought he could go, appear before the Grand Jury and testify, and return in one, or even two days, he would go. He had reason to know that he could not do so; he had reason to believe that the object was to take him away from the Commission. He had also reason to believe that he could not go there, and remain in personal safety. He believed, and he *had reason to believe*, that his life was menaced, and for these reasons he rested on his privilege. He would therefore inform the officers, and all those present, that he would not obey that writ; and that any man who attempted to take him on it, or other like it, should make the attempt at his peril. If he lost his life in the attempt he would have no redress; if he sustained loss or injury, he would have no action.

The Deputy-Marshal here rose and left, and Mr. Oliver rose and went with him. The officer who served the process not only insulted the Committee, through the Court, but acted indecorously—telling Reeder, when he appealed to the gentlemen of the Committee, that he had nothing to do with the Committee. And when the Committee were deliberating on the appeal made to them, rudely interrupted them by demanding, "Well what will you do?"


### Married,

In Smithfield, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. C. C. Corss, Rev. J. Hendrick, Principal of Coudersport Academy, and Mrs. Phebe G. Weed, of the former place.

# PIANOS,
## Melodeons, and Music.

THE CASH SYSTEM ADOPTED!
**Prices Greatly Reduced.**

## HORACE WATERS,

*No. 333 Broadway, N. Y.*
AGENT FOR THE BEST BOSTON AND *N. Y. INSTRUMENTS.*

THE Largest Assortment of Pianos, Melodeons, Musical Instruments, and Musical Merchandise of all kinds, in the U. S. Pianos from Ten different Manufactories, comprising those of every variety of style, from the plain, neat and substantial 6½ octaves, in Walnut or Rosewood Cases, from $150 to $200, to those of the most elegant finish up to One Thousand Dollars. No house in the Union can compete with the above in the number, variety, and celebrity of its instruments, nor in the Extremely Low Prices at which they are sold.

## HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMPROVED PIANOS,

With or without Iron Frames, possessing in their improvements of over strings and action, a length of scale, and compass of tone equal to the Grand Piano, united with the beauty and durability of structure of the square Piano.—They are justly pronounced by the Press and by the first Musical Masters, to be equal to those of any other manufacturer. They are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and guaranteed to stand the action of every climate.

Each Instrument guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. *SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS*, constantly in store, price from $30 to $140.

## HORACE WATERS' *melodeon.*

Superior Instruments in tone touch and durability of make. (Tuned the equal temperament.) Melodeons of all other styles and make. Price $45, $60 $75, $100, $125, $140, double Reeds [illegible] $200. Less a liberal discount. Clergymen and Churches, an extra discount.

MARTIN'S GUITARS,
BROWN'S HARPS,
FLUTES,
FLUTINAS,
ACCORDEONS,
VIOLINS,

and Musical Instruments of all kinds, at lower prices than ever before offered to the public. A large discount to Teachers and Schools.—The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

## MUSIC.

One of the largest and best selected catalogues of Music now published, comprising many of the choice and most popular airs of the day, and will be sold at one-third off from the regular prices.

Music sent by mail to all parts of the country, post paid. Particular and personal attention paid to all orders received by mail. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos and Melodeons for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new. General and select Catalogues and Schedule of prices forwarded to all parts of the country by mail.

☞ GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY, to sell the Horace Waters' Pianos, Melodeons, and Catalogue of Music.


### REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Administrators of Asa Dunlap deceased, have filed their account in the Register's office in and for the county of Potter; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, on the 16th day of June next, for confirmation, when all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

A. JACKSON, Register.

Register's Office,
Coudersport, May 19, 1856.


## KANSAS AND FREEDOM!

The undersigned having lost a large sum of money in running his stages, and being anxious to pay his respects to the Border Ruffians of Missouri, proposes to raise the wind by

SELLING A FARM.

And therefore he offers for sale one of the best farms in the county of Potter, situated one and a half miles north of Coudersport, and adjoining farms of Nelson Clark, containing one hundred acres of land, forty of which is under improvement, well fenced, and watered equal to any in the nation. The Allegany river runs through it and numerous springs come from it, one of which is the admiration of all persons who travel the Wellsville road.

There are two frame barns and one frame house. There are one hundred and twenty five thrifty apple trees, twenty-five of which are bearing trees. The plow land has been highly manured for two years and is in fine condition for the best possible farming.

Terms of sale will be reasonable. Five years time will be given, with a small sum in hand. For particulars inquire at this office or of the subscriber at Colesburg.

S. M. MILLS.

Coudersport, May 21, 1856.


### NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Hon. John Galbraith, of the 6th Judicial District, will hold a Special Court at Coudersport, Pa., commencing on the 16th day of June next, for the purpose of trying the following causes, to wit;

E. W. Bishop vs. { N. L. Dike and Solomon Foster.

T. B. TYLER, Proth'y,
per Miles White, Dep.

May 19, 1856.


### Harrison's Columbian Inks.

*Black, Japan, Copying, Marking Green, Black, Blue, Indelible, Scarlet, Red, Carmine.*

These Inks flow freely from the pen and give a stronger and more durable color than any other. For sale, *wholesale and retail*, by

SMITH & JONES.


### SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of sundry writs of Vend. Ex. & Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Potter Co., Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the Borough of Coudersport, on Monday, the 16th day of June, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following described real estate, to-wit:

Real estate situate in Wharton Township Potter County, Pa., bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south west corner of Wt. No. 4758, thence east along the line of said Wt. 80 perches to a birch, thence north 200 perches to a birch, thence west 80 perches to a birch, thence south 200 perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres, about 30 acres improved, with one block and frame house, one frame barn and some fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Glaspey.

—ALSO—

Real estate bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Situate in Oswayo Township Potter Co., Pa., bounded on the north by the highway, on the east by S. P. Lyman, on the south and west by Wm. McDougal. Containing eight tenths of an acre, with one two story Tavern and one frame barn thereon.

Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of P. P. Story.

—ALSO—

Real estate, bounded and described as follows to-wit: Situate in Wharton township, Potter Co. Pa., beginning at a post in the north east corner of a lot contracted to James Ayres, thence north 157 rods to a post, thence east 29 rods to a post, thence north to the West Branch of the Sinnamahoning creek, thence along the West Branch of the said creek by the several courses thereof, north to the Wt. line, thence along said warrant line west 525 rods to a post, thence south 313 rods to a post, thence east 525 rods to the place of beginning, containing 629 acres, being part of warrant No. 4927.

Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of H. W. May.

—ALSO—

Real estate situate in Sharon township, Potter Co., Pa., bounded as follows, to wit. Beginning at the north west corner of Wt. No. 2176, thence by north line of said Wt. and east 11 rods to the West branch of Oswayo creek, thence up the south branch of the said race, being line of and conveyed by S. Sutherland to Thomas J. Burdick to the east line of said land, thence south 102.5 perches to a post, thence west 156 perches to a post in west line of said Wt., thence by said line north 202.5 to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and sixty-five acres, five acres chopped.

Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Silas Sutherland.

—ALSO—

The following described real estate, to-wit: Situate in Ulysses township, Potter County Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Nehemiah Fox, Charles Freeman & Richard Rogers east by Samuel Stanford south by lands of H. H. Dent unseated lands & west by Jerry Freeman containing about ninety-six acres of land, of which there is about sixty acres improved on which there is one frame house, one frame barn, and other houses, on which there is an apple orchard.

Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Rufus A. Freeman, Jr.

—ALSO—

Real estate Bounded and described as follows, to wit: Situate in the township of Hebron, Potter Co., Pa. bounded on the north by Davis and Foster Reynolds, East by lot No. 31 and George Stimson, south by lot No. 91 West by lands of Henry Dingman, containing about 27 acres and allowance, being the East part of lot No. 76 of allotment of Fox estate 12 acres improved, with one frame House, one frame Barn and some fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of A. R. Stimson.

—ALSO—

Real estate situate in Genesee township, Potter Co., Pa., bounded on the north by the New York State line, east by lot No. 64, S. by lot No. 64 and John Billings, west by lots No. 70 & 71, containing seventy-five acres, five acres improved, with one frame house, one frame barn and shop, and some fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Adna Bump.

—ALSO—

Real estate Bounded and described as follows, to wit: Situate in Hector township, Potter Co., Pa., bounded on the North by Samuel Redner, and lands of H. H. Dent, on the east by Oliver Douglass, south by James Douglass, and west by lot No. 23, allotment of the Bingham estate, containing 59 acres, 25 acres improved, one frame house, one frame barn and some fruit trees thereon

Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Lannan.

—ALSO—

Real estate Situate in Eulalia township, Potter Co., Pa., bounded on the north, east and south by unseated lands of the Bingham estate and on the west by lands of Daniel Clark, containing about one hundred acres, twenty acres improved, with one frame house one log shanty, one board stable and some fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Elijah Parker.

—ALSO—

The following described real estate to wit: Situate in Hebron township, Potter Co., Pa., bounded on the North by lands of Manoah Mattison and lands Wesons & Co. east lands of Henry Ingraham south by lands of Clark Luce, and west by lands of Joseph Stone, containing 96 acres of land, of which there is about thirty-five acres improved, with one log house, one log barn, one frame shed one frame shanty, fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of J. F. Markham.

—ALSO—

Real estate situate in Pike township, Potter Co., Pa., bounded on the north by lot No. 14, on the east by lots No. 11, 22 & 35, on the south by lot No. 22 and unseated lands of the Bingham Estate, on the west by unseated lands, and by lots No. 13 & 36, being lots No. 11 & 12 of sub-division of the lands of Bingham Estate, in said township, containing 100 acres, about 60 acres improved, with three frame houses, two frame barns, one saw mill and some fruit trees thereon.—ALSO—Lot No. 36 in township, Co., and State aforesaid, Bounded on the north and east by lot No 14, on the south by lot No. 15 and unseated lands, on the west by unseated lands and by lot No. 15, containing 104 acres, about 4 acres improved, and a log house thereon.

Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Elijah Johnson.

—ALSO—

Real estate in Jackson township Potter Co. Pa., Bounded on the north by lands of the Bingham Estate and Reubin Herrington, East by lands of Reubin Herrington, south by lands of the Bingham estate and west by lands of E. & W. L. Ross, Containing ninety seven & 4-10 acres, of which there is about fifty acres improved, on it is two frame house one frame Barn one log house, one shanty and fruit trees thereon.

Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Catharine Ryant.