

with him this morning. He returned from Westport on Saturday.

I told him that I had been informed that he voted at Kickapoo on the 30th of March—made five inflammatory speeches to the invaders from Missouri.

He said he hoped some man would testify to such statements under oath. He would instantly cause him to be arrested for perjury; resign his seat in the Committee, insist on being sworn in as a witness, and deny the charge in general and in detail.

He said, on his honor as a gentleman, that he never voted in Kansas; never offered to vote; never thought of voting; never advised any man to vote; but, on the contrary, tried to dissuade men from voting. He made a speech, or several speeches to the Missourians; but instead of being of an inflammatory character, (he said) they were rather ultra-conservative in tone and spirit.

As he will call witnesses to substantiate these statements, which, however I am ready to believe without any other evidence than his word; I will anticipate the testimony on this point by stating the "points" he made in his remarks to the Missourians on the 30th of March.

Yesterday afternoon the Congressional Investigating Commission held a secret session. Eye-witnesses of the cowardly murder of Mr. Brown of Leavenworth were examined under oath. The men who murdered him have never been indicted, yet, for they were members of the "law and order" party, &c.

I went over to Platte County immediately after dinner, in order to ascertain whether any companies of armed men were leaving the State to aid in enforcing the Draconian code of the Barons of Kansas.

I could ascertain nothing at Westport, I therefore went to the vicinity of Platte City; took supper at the house of a Pro-Slavery man, and departed and listened to the conversation of half a dozen loungers who were congregated around the door.

One of them remarked that he had been at Platte City in the forenoon, and had seen "Old Dave" there, who said that he "didn't intend to go over to Kansas again till there was fighting to be done, and then, by God, he would be round."

I slept in a house near the banks of the Missouri, and returned to this city about ten o'clock. I met Mr. John Hutchinson, who left Lawrence on Thursday morning and arrived here last night.

He was sent by the citizens of Lawrence with a note to Col. Sumner, commander of the troops at Fort Leavenworth, requesting him, if he could not assist the citizens in defending their town, at least to station a body of troops in the vicinity to prevent the mob which threatens it from proceeding to sanguinary extremities. He declined it.

The majority of the Investigating Committee also called on Col. Sumner for the same purpose this morning. He replied, he wished he could do something; but he had no power to move without orders.

Mr. Hutchinson says that a meeting of the citizens of Lawrence was held on Wednesday morning, to see if any peaceable measures could be taken to prevent the mob which threatens them from coming into town.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Cox, a Pro-Slavery citizen of Lawrence, at the request of Mr. William Hutchinson went up to Leocompton for the purpose of ascertaining from the Marshal, I. B. Donelson, if anything could be done, peaceably, to prevent the monster posse he had summoned from entering the city. Mr. Cox staid with Mr. Donelson till night, and returned to Lawrence on Wednesday morning. He said that he asked Mr. Donelson if he would be able to control those men if they entered the town!

Mr. Donelson replied, "I don't know that I can."

He then asked the Marshal if anything could be done on the part of the people of Lawrence to prevent them from coming in with so large forces.

Mr. Donelson replied that three demands must be complied with before he would consent not to enter Lawrence with all his forces. These demands are:

First.—That every man against whom a process is issued should be surrendered.

Second.—That all the munitions of war in Lawrence should be delivered up.

Third.—That the citizens of Lawrence should pledge themselves implicitly to obey the present enactments of Kansas, test oaths, taxes and all.

Upon receiving this reply, the citizens held a public meeting, and drew up a letter to the Marshal, the substance of which is thus given by Mr. Hutchinson, who was one of the committee appointed to draw it up:

"We have reliable information that large armed forces have collected, in pursuance of your proclamation, around Lawrence; and in order that there may be no misunderstanding, we wish to know what your demands upon the people are.

"We say, most truthfully and most earnestly, that the Marshal, and every person acting under him, will be allowed to execute any legal process against any inhabitant of Lawrence; and, if called upon, we are ready to serve as a posse in making these arrests.

"We further promise that there will not, now, nor at any future time, be any resistance to law; and we only await the opportunity to testify our fidelity to the Union and the Constitution.

"We claim to be law-abiding and order-loving citizens, and we ask that this community be protected by the constituted authorities."

Mr. Cox returned to Mr. Donelson with this letter and came back at night. He said the Marshal would reply in the morning.

This letter was sent on Wednesday forenoon to Mr. Donelson, and on Thursday morning Messrs. W. Y. Roberts, C. W. Babcock and Josiah Miller went up to Leocompton to obtain the Marshal's answer.

Mr. Hutchinson left Lawrence with a note of Col. Sumner at the time the committee left for Leocompton.

Mr. Whitney, a citizen of Lawrence, was dispatched by the people there last night about midnight, and rode to Leavenworth in five hours, with a note to the Congressional Investigating Committee, asking them to use their exertions to induce Col. Sumner to protect the city.

Mr. Josiah Miller was one of the committee appointed to wait on Mr. Donelson for his reply to the note by the people of Lawrence. He went to Leocompton with his colleagues and saw the Marshal.

The purport of the Marshal's answer that he did not believe the promises of the people of Lawrence, that he regarded them as rebels and traitors, and that they should know his demands when he came.

When they were ready to return the Marshal gave them a written pass. When the committee were a short distance from Leocompton, they were overtaken by an armed company of men who ordered them to halt.

Their leader stepped up to Mr. Miller and said, "I want you to go back with us."

Messrs. Roberts and Babcock wished to return with him, but the company compelled them to proceed to Lawrence.

When arrested Mr. Miller showed them the Marshal's pass. The leader said he didn't care a damn about the Marshal, he must go with him. No writ of any kind was produced.

Mr. Jenkins, a merchant of Lawrence, was arrested by a mob at Westport or Kansas City, on Wednesday. Mr. Jenkins is a Free-State man, but has never taken an active part in the movements of the Squatter party. No warrant of course, for he was arrested in Missouri.

Mr. Brown, editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, was at Westport under arrest, at the latest dates. No warrant, of course; for he was arrested in Missouri.

A mob was in pursuit of Mr. G. P. Lowrey, Gov. Reeder's private secretary, but he escaped down the river in disguise.

Correspondence of the *St. Louis Intelligencer*. Postscript of a letter dated at PARKVILLE, Mo., May 16, 1856. Prepare for an awful shock. Hold a steady helm, or the old ship will be wrecked. Armed men are rushing into the Territory. The destruction of Lawrence is meditated. Civil war is just upon us. Couriers, just from Lawrence, say they have from 1,000 to 1,500 men, while they number from 800 to 1,000 around the place, but increasing fast. It is thought the destruction of the Committee and evidence is one cause of the outbreak, or at the bottom. We pray the Almighty God to avert these dreadful evils. The secret border league are at the head of this affair. It is expected to result in disunion. The ultras on both sides are dangerous men. Strike boldly for the Union of this great country, and may God bless you.

It is said the ladies of Lawrence are arming. The Platte City cannon and many men have gone over; none have yet gone over from Parkville, It

is not advised by the masses, most good citizens are against it.

Brown, of *The Herald of Freedom*, has been arrested at Kansas; he feels himself in imminent peril.



THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

JOHN S. MANN, EDITOR.

COUDERSPORT, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 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.

It gives us pleasure to note the prosperity of the Academy. There are now fifty students in attendance, and many of them are young Ladies and Gentlemen of promise, who would do credit to any institution of learning. As an evidence of the character of the School, we may mention there are several from a distance, and one even from New York City. We believe if the Trustees have the proper energy in sustaining the present admirable Teachers, that a large number of students may be brought from N. Y.

Rev. L. F. Porter will preach in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance on Sabbath morning next, at half past ten.

CONCERT. Wednesday Evening, the 28th of May, we had the pleasure of attending the little girls' concert, under the direction of Mr. & Mrs. Shaw, and were very much gratified indeed. It was held in the Methodist Church which was fitted up simply, but most tastefully, with a stage on which twenty-four or five of our little maidens appeared, to entertain about two hundred of us who came to see and hear. A piano played by Mrs. S. or one—some times two of the girls, assisted the singers. There were several beautiful pieces, of which the Echo Song, Hard Times, and best of all, Harp of the Wild Winds, were very finely and sweetly performed. Some of the instrumental pieces we were unable to appreciate. But had we not heard anything, we would willingly have paid twice the admittance price for the pleasure of looking at the concert. The girls, all dressed in white, passed across the pulpit behind wreaths and arches of evergreens and flowers, and came on and left the stage in excellent order. Considering what romps they are, commonly, Mrs. S. must have had wonderful influence.—They had worked hard preparing all things during the day—exercises lasted pretty late for little children, and when they came on to sing the closing piece, the little one of the flock, the center of the front row, was not there. Everyone missed her, every one inquired for her; but the little singer had fallen asleep. We were unable to attend the children's concert last Winter, but many say it was even better than this.

For the first time in our history an American town has been captured and its inhabitants robbed by a force acting under instructions of the President.

The burning of Governor Robinson's house, the Free State Hotel, the printing offices, and other private property of the people of Lawrence, was an open violation of all law, and of the following provision of the Constitution of the United States: (Article 4 of

amendments.)

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Every building burned, every house broken into, every person robbed, and every man shot, was a notorious violation of this provision of the Constitution; and it was done by the direction of the Administration as the tool of the Slave Power.

And now, can anybody tell what provision of the Constitution the Slave Power will respect, when it shall stand in the way of their scheme of subduing the North? Will Lewis Wood tell us when the party he calls Democratic will do something to protect the Free State men of Kansas? Is it not evident to the dullest comprehension, by this time, that the party which endorses Franklin Pierce every time it has a State Convention, will never do anything for Freedom in Kansas?

That it will aid the Slave Power in all its outrages? Read over the above article of the Constitution again, and then read the accounts from Lawrence, and decide as becomes freemen, what you will do to put a stop to the march of Slavery.

THE OUTRAGE ON SUMNER. We gave last week, in a letter from Washington to the *N. Y. Evening Post*, a full account of this cowardly and brutal outrage. We again call the attention of our readers to the subject, because it is more than probable that the sacking of Lawrence, and the almost murder of Sumner, is the commencement of a Revolution, and we desire our readers to be fully informed of all its hideous brutality. We say it is more than likely this is the commencement of a revolution, and say so for the reason that the attack on Sumner, and the destruction of private property in Lawrence, is an open and notorious violation of the Constitution of the United States. Against attacking Senators or Representatives for words spoken in debate, the Constitution provides:

"ART. I. SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives (in Congress) shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place."

Who does not see that the clause we have inserted in Italics is one of the most important parts of the Constitution? And if one half the Nation refuse to be bound by it, then the union of these States is gone.

If Brooks' sneaking attack on an unarmed and unsuspecting Senator, had been promptly repudiated by his colleagues, and he had been expelled from his seat in the House, then no National injury would have been inflicted; but instead of this, every Southern man in the House, but two, vote against even an inquiry into the matter; and Senator Toombs, a leader of the slaveholders, stood up in the Senate, and made this revolutionary announcement:

"Mr. Toombs remarked that he was in his seat at the time, and how Mr. Sumner could suppose he saw him near Mr. Brooks, he could not tell. It might be that in the confusion Mr. Sumner mistook Gen. Gorman for him. Mr. Toombs further said that in expressing opinions about the affair at the time, some gentlemen condemned it; but he (Toombs) told Mr. Brooks that he approved of it."

This, in connection with the nearly unanimous approbation of the Southern press, shows that the assault on Sumner is the natural fruit of slavery, and that the South is bent on carrying its ends in defiance of law, decency, or the Constitution. The following extracts from two of the leading Southern papers, are fair samples of the whole:

A GOOD DEED.—As will be seen by telegraph, Mr. Brooks of South Carolina, after the adjournment of the Senate on yesterday, administered to Senator Sumner, the notorious and foul-mouthed Abolitionist from Massachusetts, an elegant and effectual caning. We are rejoiced at this. The only regret we feel, is that Mr. Brooks did not employ a horsewhip or cowhide upon his slanderous back, instead of a cane. We trust the ball may be kept in motion. Seward and others should catch it next.—*Richmond Whig*.

PEACE BATH HER VICTORIES NO LESS RENOWNED THAN WAR.—Mr. Charles

Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, whose reputation as a scholar rests chiefly upon a discourse on the foregoing text, seems bent upon illustrating his theory in his own person. He concludes a two days' discourse of scholarly platitudes and pedantic dullness by venting a filthy stream of billingsgate on heads hoary with age; answers insult from men who would afford him personal satisfaction with vulgar epithets; and, when caned for cowardly vituperation, falls to the floor an inanimate lump of incarnate cowardice, and most glorious exemplar of the man of peace.—*Richmond Examiner*.

The Philadelphia *North American*, a paper which never had a particle of sympathy with the anti-slavery movement, speaks of the Southern press as follows:

THE SOUTHERN PRESS, with very few exceptions, speaks of the dastardly assault on Mr. Sumner in pretty much the same style as the Richmond papers, from which we have already given extracts. The Baltimore American Democrat, only regrets that Mr. Brooks did not select some other place than the Senate Chamber for the "well merited punishment." The Petersburg Intelligencer heads its article "Sumner's Licking;" is sorry that Mr. Brooks "dirtied his cane" by contact with Sumner, not because the latter "got a lick amiss, not because he was not justly entitled to all he got, and more besides," but because the assault on "the Nasty Scamp" will make capital for his cause. The Intelligencer wants Seward thrashed next, though it is puzzled to know how a pretext can be got, as Seward is too smart to violate the decorum of debate."

The South Side Democrat says that the telegraph has recently announced no information more grateful to the feelings of the editor of that paper than the "classical caning" received by Sumner at the hands of the "chivalrous Brooks," which, he says, was the only punishment adequate to a proper restraint of Sumner's "insolence." The Democrat thinks that if Sumner had possessed a spark of courage, he would have been more than a match for Brooks, but that he "played the oration to perfection, and for him there can be no sympathy." The Louisville Times speaks of Brooks as a most honorable and chivalrous man, and feels sure that he has done nothing unbecoming a gentleman. It is useless, however, to multiply extracts, as a great mass of the Southern press, so far as received, holds a similar tone.

Thus it will be seen the entire South justify the open and notorious violation of a constitutional guarantee, just as they did the Congressional guarantee in the Missouri Compromise that the territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, should be forever free; and it is evident that slavery will respect no constitution, no law of honor or decency, and no compact human or divine. How many of the people in a free country will remain in fellowship with a party that is thus violently and disgracefully tearing our Government to pieces?

SMITHPORT, June 3, 1856. MR. MANN:—Please give notice that I intend being in Coudersport about the 15th of this month, to remain a short time prepared to perform all operations in Dentistry. Yours, &c., A. BLAKE.

PROCEEDINGS OF POTTER COUNTY RE-PUBLICAN CONVENTION. Pursuant to a call of the proper authority, the friends of Freedom met at the Court House in Coudersport, May 31, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State and National Conventions to be held at Philadelphia the 16th and 17th of June; and perfecting the organization of the Republican party in this county.

The Convention was organized by appointing Capt. N. J. Mills President, Judge Niles and A. U. Crosby Vice Presidents. Edwin Thatcher and J. L. Warren were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was stated by the Chair, when, On motion, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Isaac Benson, H. L. Bird, H. J. Olmsted, O. A. Lewis, and Nelson Clark, was appointed by the Chair, for the purpose of drawing resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Meeting.

While the committee was absent, the meeting was addressed by L. F. Maynard and A. G. Olmsted, in a very entertaining manner.

The committee on Resolutions then reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS the Slave Aristocracy of the South, and their servile allies of the North, have proclaimed by words

and actions, their determination to force if necessary by violence, Slavery into territory now dedicated to Freedom; and whereas, the present Administration, sustained by the South and the machinery of the Democratic party, has lent the whole influence of the Government to accomplish that object, and thus to render Freedom sectional and Slavery national; therefore,

Resolved, That we accept the issue so arrogantly forced upon us by the pretended Nationals, of whatever name, and particularly by the leading organs of the so-called Democratic party; and that we will resist by all constitutional means the further inroads of slavery, and that we will unceasingly labor to effect a radical change in the policy of our Government, by electing men to office who love Freedom and free institutions, and hate Slavery.

Resolved, That murder and arson, cowardly assaults upon honest and honorable men, villanous attacks upon the liberty of speech and the rights of public and private citizens, persecution by government authority of men for pretended offenses, are, and ever have been, the bitter fruits of tyranny and oppression.

Resolved, That we hold President Pierce and his supporters wholly responsible for the outrages committed upon the persons and property of unoffending citizens in Kansas, not only for withholding from them that protection to which every citizen of this Government is entitled, but on the contrary giving aid and countenance to their invading and murderous forces who have been furnished with arms, and munitions to accomplish the hellish objects of murder, robbery, and oppression.

Resolved, That on an issue so plain, and so genuine a friend of Republican Liberty should refrain from expressing a manly and decided opinion, and that he who resorts to subtleties and equivocations to justify a vote in favor of any man, set of men, or party, who are not openly and unequivocally pledged against any more Slave Territory, and in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas as a Free State, must be either a very ignorant person, a seeker after office, or a servile tool of political demagogues.

Resolved, That we sympathize deeply with that honorable and distinguished advocate of Liberty, Charles Sumner of Massachusetts; we feel that the blows which caused his suffering, were aimed at us and our liberties; we therefore call upon Congress to expel the dastardly coward and murderer who made the brutal attack. We believe that Congress should maintain its dignity and character by the expulsion of all such sneaking assassins as Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina.

Resolved, That the alarming encroachments of the Slave Power, as indicated in the above resolutions, call for immediate action on the part of all those who do not intend to permit the free North to become the abject dependents of slavery; therefore we urge and organization: in each township to disseminate the facts, to discuss the most efficient remedy, and to secure united action in applying that remedy. To this end we request the delegates to this convention to act as committees in their respective townships, in calling meetings as soon as they may think good can be done, and in doing whatever a vigilance committee may properly do to arouse the North to the danger which threatens to subdue it.

The meeting was again addressed by the Chair in a very humorous and interesting speech.

On motion, Hon. O. A. Lewis was elected delegate to represent this county in the National Convention; and Capt. N. J. Mills delegate to the State Convention. Nelson Clark and A. C. Taggart were elected conferees to represent Potter county in the Congressional Convention. Isaac Benson and G. B. Overton were elected conferees to Representative Convention.

On motion, it was voted that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the *People's Journal* and all other papers friendly to the cause.

N. J. MILLS, President, B. NILES, Vice Pres'ts, A. U. CROSBY, Pres'ts, EDWIN THATCHER, Secretaries, J. L. WARREN, Secretaries.

To SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—Decision No. 11, on page 56 of the Pamphlet copy of the "School Law and Decisions," does not correspond with the general practice over the State, and is also found to be erroneous in some extent as a matter of law, inasmuch as it improperly exempts "trades, occupations and professions" of a less value than two hundred dollars, from taxation for School purposes. It was so regulated to correspond with the State tax on occupations, but the 29th and 30th sections of the School Law adjust the School tax to the County as well as State tax, and as occupations under two hundred dollars are not exempt from taxation for County purposes, it follows as a necessary consequence that they are liable to taxation