



**THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL**

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COUDERSPORT, PA.

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Charles Sumner's is slowly recovering from his wounds, which proved far more dangerous than was at first supposed. He has not been able to leave his room since the brutal attack, but his Physician hopes to get him into a carriage by the last of this week.

There are several interesting articles on the first page, one in relation to the death of Mr. Keating by the Philadelphia North American. One in relation to the war in Kansas, and one in relation to the best cure for the present bitterness of party politics.

It costs us sixteen dollars every week to publish the Journal. If this is not received from subscription or Advertising patronage, we have to pay it from our own pocket, as the printers are entitled to their pay, and they will get it, or the Journal will stop. When our friends neglect us, the Journal languishes on our hands, but when every mail brings a pleasant letter containing subscription for the paper, we feel as if we could never tire. It is about half and half at this time.

If any man doubts the spirit of the Buchanan party of Pennsylvania, let him look at the press of the state in its service.

The following from the Lyncing Gazette in relation to the Sumner attack, is a fair sample of the whole, so far as we have seen there.

The blackguard in either house is protected in the freedom of speech, no matter how much he abuses his privilege; and no man ever more outrageously abused it, than did Senator Sumner in the speech for which the censure was administered. Though not in violation of the laws of the land his conduct was not a whit less reprehensible than that of his assailant. He is entitled to no more consideration or sympathy than any other blackguard whose foul mouth and abusive tongue has got him into a dirty row, from which he comes out with a broken head.

Who ever reads the unequalled speech of Senator Sumner, knows there is no approach to truth in the above characteristic dirt eating of the Gazette.

The improvements at Germania in Abbott Township, are going on bravely. Mr. Reus has got the Stein Sawmill in operation, which is doing a fine business. Land clearing and road making is going on briskly, and there is a fine prospect for that section of the Country.

The last Highland Patriot contained a pretty full account of late burnings, killing and other outrages in Kansas, with an editorial condemning them in good honest terms. If all the Buchanan presses, would speak out in the same manly way, peace would be restored to Kansas in a month.

D. W. C. James, has retired from the Editorial charge of the Patriot. If all the issues of his paper, had been of the spirit of the last one, we should much regret his retirement; but in view of his whole course since he came here, we do not know that it makes any difference who edits the organ—the music is ever the same. For the last number, every honest real democrat will thank him, and as to the professional office seekers, who have always controlled the party here, and through-out the free states; if he is a true man, it will make no difference what they say of it.

Every where, except in Potter, prominent administration men are breaking lose from their party and uniting with the mass of the people to protest against the outrages in Kansas. A few days ago a great public meeting was held in Hazledale, Pa. in reference to the aggressions of the slave

power.

The President of the meeting was the Hon. W. H. Dimmick, as prominent a Hunker Democrat as there is in the county; among the speakers were F. M. Craue, Samuel E. Dimmick, and Francis Drake from the Administration side.

In this county, the prominent administration men are all dumb on the affairs of Kansas, but we rejoice to know that the people are almost unanimous in demanding freedom and justice for Kansas.

Doctor Barrett will deliver a discourse on the death of Miss Knapp, at the New Court House on Sunday afternoon next at two o'clock. All the associates and acquaintances of Miss Knapp are requested to attend.

The Country is all alive with indignation at the tyranny which is crushing out freedom in Kansas. The people of Chicago have raised fifteen thousand dollars to aid the free State cause, Detroit ten thousand, Boston has an able Committee at work. The New York Kansas Committee has appealed to the people of the Empire State for aid, and in all directions the people are waking up for work.

Already four printing offices have been destroyed, because they stood in the way of forcing slavery into Kansas. A vast amount of property, and a large number of precious lives have been destroyed for the same ignoble purpose, and yet the people of the North are divided. There are doughfaces in every township of the free states, who yet submit to the yoke of slavery and sustain the party that has committed all their crimes. Shame upon such a party! Shame upon those who sustain such a party!

**BUCHANAN NOMINATED.**

The Slave power by its Convention at Cincinnati which assembled on the 2nd of this month, placed in nomination as its candidate for the Presidency the Hon. James Buchanan of Pennsylvania.

To an intelligent man, honestly in favor of preserving Kansas from the curse of Slavery, it would not make the slightest difference who was nominated at this convention, as the nominee had a platform made for him in advance, and it was a Slavery platform. So far as freedom in Kansas and the other Territories are concerned it is all one whether Pierce, or Douglas, or Buchanan is the instrument for carrying it out.

But to those men, who desire an excuse for betraying the cause of freedom still further, this nomination is acceptable because, Buchanan, having been out of the way while the last outrages were enacted, is not so odious as the immediate actors, but the platform now adopted, is more intensely pro-slavery, than the one adopted four years ago for Franklin Pierce to stand on, and Mr. Buchanan if elected will do all that the Slave power requires of him, just as his predecessor has done. He cannot escape from these even if he would, because he and his friends have placed themselves completely at the service of the South in order to secure the nomination.

The Pennsylvania State Convention, which choose Buchanan delegates, endorsed the Administration of Franklin Pierce, and thereby pledged Buchanan to carry out the same work of tyranny if elected.

Hence we say, no man who desires to prevent the subjugation of Kansas to the slave power will think of voting for James Buchanan, who says he "regards the present state of the slavery question as a finality," which a friend suggests is truly a blessed finality—a state of Civil War.

**PROGRESS OF THE WAR.**

St. Louis, June 5, 1856.

A letter to The Democrat from Leavenworth, May 31, says a company of Pro-Slavery men, some days previous, had waited on the Free State settlers, and commanded them to leave Kansas within a specified time, or suffer the consequences. Mr. Phillips, the correspondent of The Tribune, being compelled to leave, went to Lawrence. Judge Conway who, was arrested on the 23th, was confined that day and night, with guards stationed over him, but on the following morning was released, and commanded to leave the Territory. Not obeying, he was that evening conducted by a Committee aboard the steamer, and sent down the river. Mr. Latta, another Judge was ordered to leave, and did so. Robert Riddle had also left

Several others have been commanded to leave. Mr. Shoemaker, a land-receiver, and the Government officer in Kansas known to be a Free-State man is to be notified to leave. Lady Leavenworth has also been advised to move away to avoid difficulty. The writer says the Free-State men do not manifest sufficient nerve for the crisis, but thinks that if the reports are true that the Free State settlers in the southern part of the Territory are in arms, and compelling the Pro-Slavery men to retreat to Missouri, the effect will be good in the northern part. It is reported that five hundred men are marching from Wisconsin to Kansas, but it is probably without foundation.

The Kansas City Enterprise (Pro-Slavery) issued an extract on the 3d instant, which is republished to-day in The Evening News. This extra says: that J. M. Baynard left St. Bernard for Westport on Friday last, and as he has not been heard from since, it is supposed that he has been murdered by the Abolitionists. John W. Farman, H. Hamilton and John Lux went out in search of Baynard, were taken by the Abolitionists and threatened with hanging. The extra further says: Marshal Donaldson and seven men, on Friday night last, were fired upon from Walford's house, near Lawrence, by a party of 50 Abolitionists. A short conflict ensued, which resulted in the wounding of several of the Marshal's posse. H. H. Carty, just from the Territory, states that some men belonging to the same company with himself were attacked and all seriously injured by the Abolitionists. He came for men and horses, and twenty-five of Buford's party will immediately start to the rescue. Cap. Patis's company, numbering 45, men went to Hickory Point to suppress the outrages in that vicinity, but were attacked by 150 Abolitionists, and two of his men killed. Another fight between the same parties occurred near Black Jack, in which 9 Abolitionists and 13 Pro-Slavery men were killed, among whom were Cap. Patis and James McGee. Cap. Long's company of Wyandotte Indians were united to Cap. Patis's command.

The above facts were well known at Cincinnati before the adoption of the platform, and yet no allusion was made by the Convention, to the civil war raging in Kansas. The trouble in Kansas could all be disposed of immediately, if James Buchanan only desires it, and had back-bone enough to say the word. But he expects the vote of every slave holding state, and this he deems of more importance than the lives of the people of Kansas, and so the war will go on, for the free state men will not leave the Territory, no matter how many times they are ordered to do so, by those who now think themselves masters.

**THE NOMINATION OF MR. BUCHANAN.**

In thinly-settled parts of our country, where the banks of the rivers are covered with forests of large trees, the woodmen drag the trunks to the water, that they may be floated down towards the market by the spring floods. If any of these people, in committing a particular log to the stream, were to say, "There, now, is a log that will not swim with the current; you will see this fellow floating upstream; his companions would either suppose that he was joking, or else that he had lost his wits. A new log has been dragged to the river at Cincinnati, and it would be the dream of a madman to suppose that it will take any other direction than that which it has gone over the rapids before it. It is a log, after all; it is launched upon a current which is sweeping along with it like its predecessors. Mr. Buchanan, whom the Cincinnati Convention have proposed as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, is not a man in whose character the element of conscientious resistance forms a part. He is one who has over floated passively on the party current, careful only to keep somewhere near the middle of the stream, as the place of the greatest personal safety. Of himself he is wholly unrepentant, but he has capacities which makes it worth while to employ him as an instrument. It was a curious spectacle presented at the Convention when, as soon as the struggle for the nomination of either Pierce or Douglas was seen to be absolutely hopeless, the different personal factions represented in that body rushed to take united possession of Buchanan, and placed him upon their platform—the raft they had constructed—and on which he must float to where Pierce has floated before him.

In an examination of the political character of Mr. Buchanan which we made some months since, and in which we showed the superiority of his chances for a nomination, we alluded to the character of his associates and confederates. No public man of our day is surrounded by so profligate a set of followers and admirers. He is the centre of a circle of unprincipled and restless adventurers, whom men of higher degree of self-respect avoid. There is something—we suppose it consists in the ease with which he is managed—which attracts to him that

class of persons, and he seems to be perfectly content with the associations thus acquired.

How completely he is in their power is shown in those remarkable acts of his life, the Ostend Conference and the Ostend Manifesto. The object of the Conference—a meeting of the envoys and diplomatic agents of our country in Europe—was to prescribe to our government the line of foreign policy it ought to pursue; and the design of the Manifesto was to persuade it to seize upon the island of Cuba, wresting it from Spain by force, for the reason that its possession is necessary to the security and permanence of our great national institution, slavery. In that document the same ground was taken in regard to the seizure of Cuba that has since been taken in regard to the seizure of Kansas by the Missourians, and in regard to silencing our members of Congress by knocking them down. The interests of slavery require violent measures—measures in which all regard to the rights of others is to be thrown aside. That was the "principle" of the Ostend Manifesto as it has been the principle of the atrocities which have since been perpetrated here at home.

We do not attribute the Ostend Conference and Manifesto to Mr. Buchanan's instigation. It was both a wicked and a foolish affair in which he engaged, and well deserved the rebuke it met from our Secretary of the State. If the advice which Mr. Buchanan was then persuaded to give had been taken, a war would have ensued—a war of unjust aggression, the fires of which might be blazing yet, and in which our commerce would have been consumed. Yet nobody believes that the scheme was Mr. Buchanan's invention, though he adopted it, and made himself responsible for it. He was pushed into it by those who had possession of him, and by whose suggestions he allowed his conduct to be influenced; he was floated into that enormity by the current in which he lay, as he will yet be into others of a like character if he should succeed in the competition for Presidency.

If Mr. Buchanan could see no harm in seizing upon Cuba for the protection of slavery, it is not likely that he will entertain any scruples concerning the seizure of Kansas by the slaveholders and their myrmidons, for the same purpose. Rely upon it, that battle is to go on as it has begun, unless stopped by the defeat of the Cincinnati candidate; there is to be no compromise with the residents of the territory; no slackening of the persecution by which they are to be driven out that their places may be supplied by the slaveholders and their gangs. If Mr. Buchanan is elected, the seal of approval will be set by the people of the United States on all the fraud, all the violence, all the usurpation, all the burning, robberies and murders, the news of which, for so many months, has been the melancholy burden of the mails from the West. He will be as easily persuaded into a co-operation with these atrocities as he was into the folly of the Ostend Manifesto.—See Post.

**For the Journal.**

BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM. The beauties of popular sovereignty are being illustrated with a vengeance in Kansas. We cannot imagine how any man with common sense could expect any other result than the one which now shocks the feelings and arouses the indignation of every person not absolutely in favor of extending human bondage over all our fair country. The rule or principle which governs the slaveholder is, of course, that might makes right; that because he can, he will enslave his fellow being. And we may always expect with moral certainty that wherever possible the same rule will be put in force.

All he asks is power, and it matters not whether the victim be the black man whom he wishes to reduce to servitude or a white Senator or Free State settler in Kansas; or any other person who stands in his way, the same rule of brute force is invariably applied. The slaveholders demanded the right to enslave Kansas if brute force would do it, and our Northern pretended Democrats immediately conceded it. Then the slaveholder, true to his instincts of making other people do his dirty work for him, calls on the President of the United States to assist him to execute laws which deny the rights of nature to the black. The right of free speech and a free press, the right of suffrage and the right to sit as a juror to the free white settlers who differs with him in political opinion and believe with Jefferson that slavery is a sin against God. Strange and horrible as it may seem to the impartial mind, the President responds to the call and is now using all the vast power at his command to enforce laws which would disgrace the barbarians of the Feegee

Islands. I refer to the laws of the bogus legislature of Kansas. The doctrine of John C. Calhoun which he boldly advocated in the halls of Congress that "The capitalist ought always to own the laborer whether black or white" and that this was the normal condition of society, has not as yet been incorporated into the Democratic creed, but how long at the present rate of progress towards despotism by that misnamed party (the name should be despotic party) before it will be, is certainly but a few years at the longest. And Mr. Editor we sometimes wish if Kansas is ever enslaved that the former of slavery which Calhoun advocated may prevail and that some northern apologists of Pierce & Co., who have already bargained away their souls for a "mess of pottage" may have the delectable privilege of being owned both soul and body by the Ruffian Aristocracy they are now in love with. HOMER.

**[Kansas Correspondence.]**

LAWRENCE, May 26, 1856.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL: You will have heard before this time from the Tribune and other sources, of the destruction of the Free State Hotel and the two Free State presses, the plundering of the private property of our citizens, and the outrages on the lives of several unarmed men. I will state the principal facts in as few words as possible.

After the attempted arrest of Gov. Reeder here, the Marshal of the Territory issued a proclamation calling upon every citizen to come to Leecompton, enroll himself in the posse for the purpose of enforcing the law and arresting Reeder (who is probably now in Washington) and other men who had resisted the laws. To this call the Platte County Rifle company, the Kickapoo Rangers, and Major Buford's Southerners responded, to the number of FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY SEVEN MEN. Of these, three hundred and nine were horsemen all drilled and trained soldiers. As soon as the people of Lawrence heard of the assembling of this force under the U. S. Marshal, a meeting was called and a Committee of Safety was appointed to take the matter into consideration. Gen. Pomeroy was its chairman and after debate it was finally concluded not to resist the U. S. Marshal and posse as it would be treason so to do, but to let them make all arrests peaceably and quietly. A correspondence was opened with the Marshal and he assured them that no private property would be destroyed if they adhered to the policy they had adopted of non-resistance to the U. S. Laws.

On the Morning of the 21st inst. the force above named, armed with shot guns, Knives, Sharps Rifles, and U. S. Government Rifles, Revolvers, broad Swords, cutlasses and other weapons marched into Lawrence and placed their cannons so as to cover the free State Hotel. Flags of various kinds floated over their heads; one with a blood red ground and a single white star in the center over which was inscribed the words "Southern Rights" and on the reverse "South Carolina" is worthy of notice as being the one which was placed on the roof of the Herald of Freedom office when the mob threw the press and types in the river. Another had black and white stripes, and over the cannons which the same day laid our City in ruins, floated that glorious escutcheon, significant everywhere of freedom, the stars and stripes—the star Spangled banner.

About noon the Marshal arrested Col. Gaius Jenkins; and Judge Smith, who had just returned from the East G. W. Detzler, Gov. Robinson's private Secretary all charged with Treason. (Col. Jenkins, was arrested twice before within two weeks and discharged. These men together with G. W. Brown and Gov. Robinson are now imprisoned at Leecompton, and guarded by U. S. dragoons.) The Marshal then disbanded the posse in our streets and Sheriff Jones (who was wounded a few weeks ago here, and murdered by the Border Ruffians, newspapers and was buried by them with great military honors) immediately summoned them as his posse, and demanded our arms which were given up, on condition, that if they

were afterwards found to be private property they would be returned.— This was all very well so far; as the people supposed that Jones was acting as Deputy Marshal, and as they knew nothing about the charge of command, supposed him to be Deputy and used him as such. What was the surprise of the people when he stated that he was going to destroy the hotel and printing presses, can be more easily imagined than described. I stood beside Jones, when he stated that the building known as the Free State Hotel and the city newspapers were presented by the Grand Jury of Douglas County as public nuisances and that Judge Lecompte ordered them to be destroyed and that as Sheriff of Douglas County, he would execute the orders. He gave the people one hour to get out of the hotel.

The rest of the story is soon told.— The presses were taken by the mob to the river, broken, and sunk there; types and books destroyed; the hotel which cost its proprietors nearly \$50,000 after being cannonaded for an hour was finally burnt down; houses broken into, pillaged and robbed; women insulted and driven with their children into the woods and ravines for safety. What were the men of Lawrence doing all this time! Some of them taking care of their wives and little ones; some looking on the actions of the mob, apparently amazed at their audacity, some pitching in with their tongues and fists, all afraid of being called traitors if they resisted in any way whatever the actions of those men over whom that glorious American Flag waved so triumphantly lest they should be called traitors!

At dark the mob went back to their camps, on their way they set fire to Gov. Robinson's house which was burned to the ground. Since that time nine different murders and attempted murders have been committed by guerilla bands of these Southern ruffians, upon unarmed free State men generally when at work on their claims. United States dragoons are now stationed over the Territory to prevent the free State men from organizing, by special orders from Shannon. But they will organize nevertheless, and in case the dragoons interfere, I think, (and it is only my own private opinion) the people will declare themselves an Independent Republic and sustain their Declaration of Independence by the force of arms against the U. S. Troops and the U. S. Mobs combined, or die in the attempt. This is a sad alternative, but it is the alternative of desperation. God forbid that this should ever take place—that it should ever seem necessary to take this step—but I believe the very next outrage of this kind will be the signal for this step, and free State men, will be on the defensive no longer. H. Y.

**[Kansas Correspondence.]**

ALTON, ILLINOIS, June 3d, 1856.

ED. OF THE JOURNAL: I arrived in this city yesterday on my way East. This is the home of Judge Trumbull the U. S. Senator, who looks after S. A. Douglas so sharp. The city is situated on the East bank of the Mississippi about two or three miles above the mouth of the Missouri, and is one of the most beautifully located cities of the West. Eighteen years ago this city witnessed the murder of Lovejoy, a martyr to the Freedom of speech, and the destruction of his press. Well what was the result? What did it effect for the slave power? Why today, and for the last four years there has been an anti-Slavery Daily paper published here; and it pays. Yes sir! The Alton Daily Courier is one of the institutions of Illinois; and success to it.

I presented G. W. Brown's case to the people here, and they subscribed between \$400 and \$500, for a new Herald of Freedom. The people are determined to show that they are ashamed of the disgrace which attaches to them in the case of the martyr Lovejoy and desire to place themselves right on the record before the world. It is somewhat remarkable that such a man as Trumbull should come from the borders of Missouri, from a place where Border Ruffians triumphed Eighteen years ago. But it is cheering to the friends of Freedom to know that such changes are continually going on. And though Border Ruffianism may triumph in Kansas for a day or a few months she will redeem herself in the end as Alton has done. Intru cannot be "crushed out." Thank God for that. H. Y.