

probable of all in a city crowded with the famishing, the diseased, the wounded and the dead. Yet, though the streets were covered with unburied bodies, though every well and trench was teeming with them; though six hundred thousand corpses lay lying over the rampart and naked to the sun—pestilence came not, for if it had come it would have scared the enemy away. But the administration of desolation, the pagan standard, was fixed where it was to remain until the plough had passed over the ruins of Jerusalem. On this fatal night no man laid his head upon his pillow. Heaven and earth were in conflict. Meteors burned above us, the ground shook under our feet; the volcano blazed; the wind burst forth in irresistible blasts, and swept the living and the dead in whirlwinds, far into the desert. We heard the howling of the distant Mediterranean, as if its waters were at our side, swelled by the deluge. The lakes and rivers roared, and inundated the land. The fiery sword shot out tenfold fire. Thunder pealed from every quarter of the Heavens. Lightning, in immense sheets, of an intensity and duration that turned the darkness into day, withering eye and soul, burned from the zenith to the ground, and marked its track by forests of flames, and shattered the summits of the hills.

Defense was unthought of, for the mortal enemy had passed from the mind. Our hearts quaked for fear; but it was to see the powers of Heaven shaken. All cast away the shield and the spear, and crunched before the descending judgment. We were conscious of our own weakness, and our cries of remorse, anguish and horror, were heard through the uproar of the storm. We howled to the caverns to hide us; we plunged into the apertures to escape the wrath that consumed the living; we would have buried ourselves under the mountains.

I knew the cause, and knew that the last hour of crime was at hand. A few fugitives, astonished to see one man among them sink into the lowest feebleness of fear, came round me, and besought me to lead them to some safety, if such were now to be found on earth. I openly counselled them to die in the hallowed ground of the temple. They followed, and I led through streets encumbered with every shape of human suffering, to the foot of Mount Moriah. But beyond that we found advance impossible. Piles of clouds whose darkness was palpable even in the midnight in which we stood covered the holy hill. Impatient, and not to be daunted by anything that man could overcome, I cheered my disheartened band, and attempted to lead the way up the hot ascent. But I had scarcely entered the cloud, when I was swept down by a gust that tore the rocks in a flinty shower around me. And now came the last and most wonderful sign, that marked the fate of rejected Israel.

While I lay helpless, I heard the whirlwind roar through the cloudy hill, and the vapors began to revolve. A pale light, like that of the rising moon, quivered on the edges, and the clouds rose rapidly, shaping themselves into forms of battlements and towers. The sound of voices was heard within, low and distinct, yet strangely sweet. Still the lustre brightened, and the airy building rose, tower on tower, and battlement on battlement.

In awe that held us mute, we knelt and gazed on this more than mortal architecture, that continued rising, and spreading and glowing with a golden light, still soft and silvery, yet so which the broadest moon-beam was dim. At last it stood forth from earth to heaven, the colossal image of the first temple; of the building raised by the wisest of men, one consecrated to the visible glory.

All Jerusalem saw the image, and the shout that in the midst of their despair, ascended from its thousands and tens of thousands told what proud remembrances they were. But a hymn was heard, that might have hushed the world beside. Never fell on my ear, never on human sense, a sound so majestic, yet so subdued; so full of melancholy, yet of grandeur, and command. This vast portal opened, and from it marched a host, such as man shall never see but once again; the guardian angels of the city of David! They came forth gloriously, but with woe in all their steps; the

stars upon their brows; their robes stained; tears falling down their cheeks of celestial beauty. "Let us go hence," swelled up the night, to the uttermost limits of the land. The procession lingered long upon the summit of the hill. The thunders pealed; and they rose at the command diffusing waves of light over the expanse of heaven. The chorus was heard, still magnificent and melancholy, until their splendor was diminished to the brightness of a star. Then the thunders roared again. The cloudy temple was scattered on the wind, and darkness, the omen of the grave, settled upon Jerusalem.



THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.
JOHN S. MANN, EDITOR.
COUDERSPORT, PA.
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1856.

We had the pleasure of taking Hugh Young by the hand on Thursday evening last. He remained in town till Monday morning when he left for Philadelphia. He left Lawrence on the 28th of May, on the earnest solicitation of G. W. Brown, editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, to solicit funds for replacing the press and type that was destroyed at the sacking of Lawrence. Mr. Brown is in prison charged with High Treason, for advocating freedom on the soil of Kansas. As he cannot make this appeal in prison, he has commissioned our friend Hugh to make it for him, and he is now on this noble mission.

The five free state editors of Chicago have generously consented to act as a committee to accomplish the same work, to either of whom contributions may be sent. Over one thousand dollars have already been raised, and as Mr. Brown lost many thousand, we trust every free press will commend his case to the attention of the public. We give in another column the appeal of the Chicago editors.

Mr. Young was an eye witness of many outrages in Kansas, and we do not see how any one can listen to the simple narrative of what he has seen pass before his own eyes, without abandoning at once the party that is responsible for them.

Mr. Y. will spend a few days in the County, on his return from Philadelphia; and will be happy to answer any inquiries in relation to Kansas affairs which the people may choose to make of him.

We spent an hour at the Academy on Friday afternoon last, very pleasantly and profitably. We had good reading, good speaking, and good singing. If this is not an indication of a good school, then we are unable to understand what would be.

R. Lyle White, has discontinued the Banner at Conneautville, removed his office to Erie; and in company with A. H. Caughey, editor of the *Constitution*, heretofore conspicuous as the advocate of the Railroad monopolies against the people of Erie. Brother White is a writer of ability, and has done the cause of freedom good service. We hope he will infuse into the *Constitution*, a better spirit than has heretofore pervaded that paper; but lest we might be misunderstood by their remarks, we disclaim any sympathy with the mob which lately destroyed that office, the actors in which, we trust for the honor of Erie, will be promptly punished in the Court of Quarter Sessions, as their gross outrage deserves.

We submit to the editors of the *Constitution*, that calling their contemporaries "depraved and imbecile sheets," with other epithets in kind, will never convince a single individual of his error. If you are right, convince the public of it by a temperate and honorable course, and thereby you will honor yourselves and serve the cause of Republicanism.

We would make the same appeal to our friend of the *True American*, if we thought him calm enough to listen to us.

The bidding at the Treasurer's Sale last week was quite brisk. The land was all sold as fast as the Treasurer could cry it.

The platform of the Slave Power, adopted at Cincinnati for James Buchanan to stand on, may be found in another column. We advise all Anti-Nebraska democrats to give this platform a candid perusal. They will find it more pro Slavery by far than that adopted for Pierce to stand on. It expressly approves the Douglas Nebraska bill, and is all that the Border Ruffians could ask.

The Buffalo Republic, one of the most influential papers in western N. Y., and in 1852 a zealous supporter of Franklin Pierce, indignantly spurns the Cincinnati platform, and the candidates who stand on it.

We have the pleasure of announcing that A. N. Cole of the *Wellsville Eye Press*, will be at Lewisville, on the fourth day of July next, and will vindicate the principles of Liberty first proclaimed by the Fathers of the Republic on that memorable day. Mr. Cole is a live man, and a good speaker. We trust there will be a crowd out to hear him.

We further illustrate the spirit of the Buchanan press by publishing the following characteristic fling of the *Warren Ledger*. Instead of correcting its mis-statement about the free state emigration to Kansas, it makes faces at us after this style:

Third I did not say the northern emigrants are ten to one there. When I said they would be before Kansas would be admitted into the Union, I supposed you were "shrieking for freedom" were honest in what you asserted and that you were all bound for Kansas; I find I was mistaken, for you are going to remain at home and still "shriek for freedom," instead of putting your shoulder to the wheel. We asserted and think still that if the opposition pile into Kansas for six months, they would make Kansas a free State. Why don't you go?

Could any thing be meaner than to ask anti-Nebraska men why they don't sacrifice their business and go to Kansas to prevent the threatened evil to that Territory which Nebraska men have caused. If any body is under obligations to go there, it is the associates of the *Ledger* who have made emigration necessary, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Evil to Him that Thinketh Evil. The pleasant features of our village have been frequently noted in these columns. The enterprise of our business men; the good feeling of a large majority of the people, and their efforts to improve themselves and others; are notorious, and need no commendations from us.

But the miserable habit of tattling on the part of a few individuals of both sexes and various ages, is oftentimes a serious drawback to the general pleasant characteristics of Coudersport society. The industry of these mischief-makers, has once or twice, disturbed the peace of nearly every family in town. In this work of the evil spirit, they have had the aid of a newspaper which transferred the scandal of tattlers to the whole county. We think it is quite time this was stopped, and the only way to do it, is for each person to take care of his or her private character, and let that of their neighbors alone. If there are public sins or offenses rebuke them. If the law is violated, go before the proper officers, and enforce it; but in the name of all that is good and holy, we protest against the continuance of the mischief-making habit of insinuating something bad against those who are very likely better than ourselves.

There is good enough in almost every person to improve us if we will but try to discover it, and bad enough to injure us if we dwell only on the evil. Those who listen to an evil report, are nearly as bad as those who tell it, and no society was ever improved by tattlers. A good example, courteous deportment, and an avoidance of improper company, is a far more efficient way of elevating and purifying society, than an ostentatious denunciation of private character, or an active system of discussing the faults of others from house to house.

A SIGNIFICANT SIGN OF THE TIMES. To those men who accept the *New York Herald* as a reliable paper, we

commend the following pungent extract from an article of that Journal on the Presidency:

"The election of the Speaker at Washington has afforded an indication of the revolutionary tendencies of Pierce's follies and imbecilities. The civil war in Kansas, and the late scenes of blood and ruffianism at Washington, may be traced to the same fruitful source of general demoralization. The rigger drivers of the democratic party, taking the alarm from these terrible symptoms of a general popular revolt, have nominated one of the most respectable, experienced and amiable old statesmen of their party as their champion for the November contest; but he is still nothing more nor less than the nominated successor of Pierce, fully committed to all those filibustering projects abroad, and all those insurrectionary measures at home, which will make the administration of Buchanan a continuation and an aggravation of the administration of Pierce."

We have no respect whatever for the *Herald*, but as it always sides with the strongest party, we accept the above as an indication that James Buchanan is a defeated man.

SLAVE POWER PLATFORM.

The Cincinnati Convention adopted the Baltimore platform, entire, and added to it the following:

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in Free Government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious and accidental birth place.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union, under the constitution, as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purpose, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union; non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromise of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of Territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compact of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents; and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved finally, That in view of the condition of the popular institutions of the Old World, and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land, a high and sacred duty has devolved an increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and sustain the advance among us of Constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and all exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full

expansion of the energies and capacity of this grand progressive people. 1. Resolved, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country are inferior to no domestic questions whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and a progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations to place their influence by the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position, with reference to other States of the Continent, no less than the interests of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold to the sacred principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import, which admit of no misconstruction, should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature, as well as the assent of the States, most immediately interested in its maintenance has marked for a free communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people, and that this result should be secured by timely and efficient exertion, the control which we have the right to claim over it. No power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations that may suit our policy to establish with the governments of States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in our view of so commanding an interest to the people of the United States, that they cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passage across the Oceanic Isthmus.

6. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect from the next Administration every proper effort made to ensure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, so as to maintain the permanent protection of the great outlet through which is emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

A CAMP MEETING is to be held in the Oswayo Valley in this Co., near Millport, commencing on the 2nd. of July and closing on the 8th. The Rev. C. D. Burlingham, Presiding Elder of Ocean District, Genesee Con. is to be present and take charge of the meeting. Friends desiring board tents can engage them by writing to Mr. G. Barnes of Millport, Pa., immediately.

It is expected, also, to have a large TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION, in connection with the meeting on the 4th of July, at 11 o'clock A. M. We would say, cordially, to all friends of that cause in the Co. any out, "Come join our celebration" and campmeeting.

C. D. BROOKS } Preachers on
R. R. CAMPFIELD } Oswayo Co.

Millport June 16, 1856.

CAMP MEETING.

By the permission of Divine Providence, a Camp-Meeting will be held near Harrison Valley, in the Town of Harrison, Potter Co. Pa., commencing Wednesday, July 2d, at 10 o'clock A. M. Harrison Valley is about 12 miles from Knoxvile, Tioga Co. Pa., with which it will be connected, during Camp-Meeting, by a daily stage.

Those who wish to secure tents, will please write to the subscriber at Westfield, Tioga Co. Pa., or to the Rev. H. C. Brown, at the same place. N. B. No Hucksters' stands or shops will be allowed within the limits prescribed by law.

Wm. ARMSTRONG.

Brookfield, June 6th, 1856.

FRIEND MANN.

We have organized into a Committee of the whole, and are determined to leave nothing undone that will help on the cause of Freedom; and we should be glad to hear that every township in the County was effecting such an organization. By so doing, a great blow may be aimed at Slavery, so that the words, "Equal rights to all men," may go forth from the White House, and resound over all the land; (especially in Missouri); so that peaceable citizens can go unmolested to their daily avocations.

The daily outrages in Kansas, require an immediate remedy; and that remedy must be worked for. We must put shoulder to shoulder, if we would succeed. The work can be done, and well done. We have already thrown up embankments that have foiled the slaveocracy of the South.

Their progress is impeded; their death knell has sounded in Washington. For particulars inquire of N. P. Banks. Their struggle is long, violent and unmitigated; but the pulse of tyranny is growing weaker. Therefore, let us have "Union and Liberty," for our watchword.

Yours Truly, J. L. W.
Pleasant Valley, June 7, 1856.

SUICIDE.

Ed. Journal. On last Friday in the forenoon, Moses Dawley, a well known and highly respectable citizen of Genesee township, committed suicide by hanging himself. Mr. Dawley had labored under partial derangement for eighteen years, aggravated at times by pecuniary loss, and disappointment of various kinds. He was predisposed to aberration of mind. His mother and two sisters were afflicted with the same terrible disease. Mr. Dawley had experienced, during the last few months, a severe loss in the death of a promising son, and a young daughter since which the love of life seems to have grown less, until the final tie was sundered. To the wife of his bosom, his earliest and best loved, between whom and himself the strongest affection existed, was a mournful spectacle—the cold and inanimate form of her early companion, and indeed to contemplate. To the mourning relatives and friends, who would commend the consolations of the Gospel of Love and point them to that God whose mercy endureth forever.

It is our turn next.—It is a remarkable fact that within the past twenty years, no party has carried the Presidential election twice in succession.

In 1836 the democrats elected Mr. Van Buren over Gen. Harrison. In 1840 they re-nominated Mr. Van Buren, then their most prominent statesman, and were beaten. In 1844, they abandoned the policy of selecting a statesman, nominated a now and unknown man named Polk, and elected him. In 1848 they had grown tired of taking new men, fell back upon their statesman, nominated Cass, and were beaten. In 1852 the statesmen were thrown overboard, the new man policy was again tried, Pierce was nominated, and elected. In 1856 they have again grown tired of new men, and have fallen back upon their leading statesman, and as they have beaten every time they have tried this since 1836, they are again destined to defeat. It is our turn now. Parties are too evenly balanced in this country to permit two successive presidential triumphs of the same party. Mr. Buchanan, like Van Buren and Cass, is in the life of safe precedents—safe, that is, for us.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

To the Free Press of the United States.

The blow struck at the freedom of the Press, by the "destruction" of the Free State newspapers in Kansas, must be regarded as aimed at its freedom everywhere in the Free States.

If the Slave Power had as complete control in the Northern States as it has just now in Kansas, we may be sure that not a single press that has dared to denounce its plundering and bloody work would be spared. The Press is free in the North because it is surrounded by a rampart of free institutions. Both must stand or fall together. It is, therefore, all important that the Press should be speedily restored in Kansas, and defended with other institutions of freedom.

Impressed with this view of the case, the conductors of the daily papers in the city of Chicago, who are opposed to mob rule, have, after consultation, resolved to take the initiative in restoring a free Press to Kansas, by reviving the *Herald of Freedom*, whose editor, G. W. Brown, Esq., is now imprisoned in Kansas charged with High Treason. This they consider is due no less to the outraged dignity of the Press throughout the North than as a matter of justice to the people of Kansas. The destruction of the press at Lawrence touches the honor of the whole fraternity so nearly, that it has been considered best to confer the restoration to the Press alone.

In order that this plan may be effectually and immediately carried out, the conductors of the five Anti-Nebraska dailies in this city, after consulting Huan Youns, Esq., of Lawrence, the agent of G. W. Brown, Esq., have resolved themselves into a Central Committee to receive subscriptions from the Press, in such sums as the donors may feel able to give. A correct account will be kept of these sums and when the necessary amount is raised to purchase another press &c., the list will be duly published. In the meantime Mr. Young will present the matter to the consideration of the leading journals of the East.

We entertain no doubt of a generous response to this call. A press and other materials ought to be purchased and started under the proper guard for Kansas immediately. We feel confident that it will be done.

Donations sent by mail or otherwise to either of the following: WRIGHT, MEDILL & Co. Tribune, JOHN WENTWORTH, Democrat, SCHNEIDER & HOFFMAN, Staats Zeitung, SCHEFFER, BRASS & SPEARS, Dem. Printing, R. E. & C. L. WILSON, Journal, Chicago, Ill., June 5th, 1856.