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

VOL. IX.

COUDERSPORT, POTTER COUNTY, PA., AUG. 7, 1856.

NO. 12.

Business Cards.

F. W. KNOX,
Attorney at Law,
Coudersport, Pa., will regularly attend the
Courts in Potter county.

ARTHUR G. OLMSTED,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
Coudersport, Pa., will attend all business
entrusted to his care, with promptness and
fidelity.
Office—in the Temperance Block, up stairs,
Main-street.

ISAAC BENSON
Attorney at Law,
Coudersport, Pa.
Office corner of West and Third streets.

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

A. P. CONE,
Attorney at Law,
Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pa., will regularly
attend the courts of Potter county.
June 3, 1848.

JOHN S. MANN,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
Coudersport, Pa., will attend the several
Courts in Potter and McKean counties. All
business entrusted in his care, will receive
prompt attention.
Office on Main-street, opposite the Court
House, Coudersport, Pa.

COUDERSPORT HOTEL,
Daniel F. Glassmire
PROPRIETOR.
Corner of Main and Second streets, Cou-
dersport, Potter Co., Pa.

W. K. KING,
Surveyor, Draftsman, and
Counsellor,
Smithport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to business for non-resident land-
holders, upon reasonable terms. References
given if required.
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to order.

H. J. OLMSTED,
Surveyor and Draftsman,
At the office of J. S. Mann, Coudersport, Pa.

ABRAM YOUNG,
Watch-maker and Jeweler.
All work warranted. A stock of Watches
and Jewelry on hand and for sale. Call at the
store of Smith & Jones, Coudersport, Pa.

BENJAMIN RENNELS,
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Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Station-
ery, Drugs & Medicines, Hardware, Oils, Fancy
Articles, &c. Main Street, Coudersport, Pa.

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General Grocery and Provision Dealers—
Also in Dry Goods, Hardware, Boots and
Shoes, and whatever men want to buy. Main
Street, Coudersport, Pa.

D. E. OLMSTED
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing,
Groceries, Crockery, &c. Coudersport, Pa.

J. W. SMITH,
Dealer in Stoves, and manufacture of Tin
Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware. Main street,
Coudersport, Pa.

M. W. MANN,
Dealer in Books & Stationery, Music, and
Magazines. Main-st., opposite N. W. corner
of the public square, Coudersport, Pa.

AMOS FRENCH,
Physician & Surgeon. East side Main-st.,
above 4th st., Coudersport, Pa.

DAVID B. BROWN,
Foundryman and Dealer in Ploughs. Up-
per end of Main street, Coudersport, Pa.

JACKSON & SCHOOMAKER,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,
and Ready-made Clothing. Main street, Cou-
dersport, Pa.

ALLEGANY HOUSE,
Samuel M. Mills, Proprietor. On the Wells-
ville road, seven miles North of Coudersport.

R. J. CHENEY,
Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in Ready-
made Clothing. North of the public square,
Coudersport, Pa.

A. B. GOODSELL,
GUNSMITH, Coudersport, Pa. Fire Arms
manufactured and repaired at his shop, on
short notice,
March 3, 1848.

J. W. HARDING,
Fashionable Tailor. All work entrusted to
his care will be done with neatness, comfort,
and durability. Shop over Lewis Mann's
store.

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tention, should be addressed (post paid) to the
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THE FREMONT TRAIN.

Text—"Old Dan Tucker."

The Fremont train has got along,
Just jump aboard, ye foes of wrong!
Our train is bound for Washington!
It carries Freedom's bravest son.
Clear the track, fillusters!
Now's no time for threats and blusters!
Clear the track! or, ere you dream out,
You'll be 'neath this train of Fremont!

Now, down in Washington, they say,
The Border Ruffians have their way;
And loud they talk of "Buck and Breck,"
For making Kansas all a wreck.
Clear the track, &c.

But they've got up no such big team
As this of ours, that goes by steam;
And arguments, we've not a few,
To bring in men just such as you.
Clear the track, &c.

They tell us, though, that Washington's
A dangerous place for Freedom's sons,
For canes are cheap, and laws are scarce,
And murder trials all a farce!
Clear the track, &c.

But what care we for ruffin might,
When we are on the side of right?
And soon we'll let them feel the pains,
That votes can cause as well as canes!
Clear the track, &c.

And don't you see we've just the man
To meet the foe!—for he who can
Brave torments wild and mountain snows,
Will fear no Brooks nor Southern blows.
Clear the track, &c.

Then jump aboard the Fremont train,
And soon the Capital we'll gain,
Then we'll rejoice o'er one in power,
Who never will to Slavery cover.
Clear the track, &c.

ANTI-BUCHANAN SONG.

Text—"Old Dan Tucker."

Old Buchanan's come to town;
He left his post of some renown;
He's come expecting to be sent
To Washington as President.
You've come too late, James Buchanan:
We shall put another man in.

Fremont is both great and young,
And never can be thus outrun;
He crossed the Rocky mountains cold,
And showed us California's gold.
Get out out of the way, James Buchanan:
We shall put a younger man in.

Old Buchanan has no wife,
He's lived a bachelor all his life,
And hopes to be the White House Jessoie
Instead of Fremont's charming Jessie.
Get off the track, old Buchanan:
We shall put our Jessie's man in.

the conduct of the administrators of Government, or I should rather say, administrators of outrage, in Kansas, all parties must concede to you, personally, the character of an honorable, impartial, highminded, and efficient officer; notwithstanding, in the discharge of your official duty, your superiors incur the censure of persons of all shades of political faith.

The causes of complaint the people of Kansas have against the President of the United States, are many and various. He has appointed officers, Executive and Judicial, for the Territory, who, with very few exceptions, have countenanced and aided the foreign invasion of the ballot-box, and the foreign mobs, robberies, murders, fire and sword, preying upon the bona fide settlers of Kansas. The President himself refuses to interpose for our protection, saying he had no power to act in our behalf. When, however, his Governor refused, for cause, to recognize the body elected by citizens of Missouri as the Legislature of Kansas, and would have made their enactments a dead letter, the President could find power to act, and removed him on a false charge.

His successor, on his way to the Territory, told the people of Missouri that he would enforce the laws of their Legislature upon the people of Kansas, and from the first, has acted either the part of a tool of men in Missouri or a violent partisan.

He avoided the settlers of the Territory, refusing the hospitalities of the citizens, and declining their invitation to address them as he had done the people of Missouri.

Last Fall, when the people of another State wished to destroy Lawrence, the Governor, on a pretense that a difficulty had occurred ten miles south of the devoted city, issued his proclamation, for his militia to turn out and encamp over against the town, which had taken no part in any difficulty, and in which no legal process of any kind had been attempted to be served by the Sheriff, and in which no crime had been committed.

But Lawrence was the successful rival of LeCompton, and contained some Free-State men within it, and it must be destroyed, and President Pierce's Governor must be the instrument of destruction. Finding, however, the public determined to protect themselves from mobs, official or otherwise, and having no legal action against the town or its citizens, he concluded to wait for a more convenient season. Where a two fold object is to be accomplished, namely, the destruction of a rival town and the crushing out of political opponents, the occasion is not long delayed. The President comes to their aid, (having suddenly learned that he has power to act) by a special message and proclamation, informing the settlers of Kansas, and the rest of mankind, that he indorses the Draconian code of the Legislature, elected by the people of Missouri and its officers, and whether legal or not, the Army and Navy of the United States and the militia of the several States shall be employed, if necessary, to sustain officers and laws. Moreover, he more than intimates that it would not be out of character to have some indictments found for treason.

This is sufficient authority for all that follows. A regiment of suitable characters is enrolled in the extreme South, armed, it is said, with Bibles and Sharp's rifles, revolvers, bowie-knives, &c., and arrives just in time to be enrolled as the militia of the Territory, and to be used as the posse of the Marshal and Sheriff.

In the mean time, the President's Judge instructs his partisan Jury, selected by the President's Marshal or his deputy, to indict certain characters for treason and the like.

The Jury, themselves instrument of the party, find true bills against certain persons for treason, because they resolved to defend themselves

and their families from a mob; and against the hotel at Lawrence as a nuisance, because its walls, not then complete, had sheltered some people while preparing to defend themselves from mob violence, and because LeCompton had no hotel as good; and against the newspapers of Lawrence, also as nuisances, because they justified the people in their preparations for self-defense, and because they exposed the villainy of the President's laws and officials, and also they were an evidence of prosperity which LeCompton could not brook in a rival town. This much accomplished, now for the execution.

The arrest of those indicted for treason is an easy matter, as no one proposes to resist any process in the hands of the Marshal, except in the case of Gov. Reeder, who pleads his privilege from serving as a witness before the Jury on account of his being a contestant for a seat in Congress.

His declining to recognize the right of the Marshal to take him from the Committee of Congress on such an errand, was seized upon as a sufficient excuse for calling on all the people of the Territory to assemble once more against Lawrence.

The Southern regiment are on hand and the people of Missouri once more cross the line, wait upon the Marshal and the Governor, receive the Government arms, are enrolled as a militia or posse comitatus, and commence operations. All horses and other property of Free-State men are pressed into service (which means stolen or plundered in their language), and the mostly army proceed to Lawrence, against the remonstrance and protests of all good citizens, who volunteer to secure the service of any legal process in their town, if this body of armed depredators could be kept away. But this would not answer: there were certain things to be done that even the Governor and Marshal did not dare say were legal, and to this end the mob must be taken into town.

All is quiet in town before the Marshal enters. He appears with a few men, arrests his prisoners, as he had been doing for several days before, without opposition, and then suddenly leaves. His posse, under the direction of the Sheriff, who is indorsed in the message and proclamation of the President, then enter, disarm the people, bombard the hotel and burn it to the ground, destroy two printing presses, type and office-furniture, burn a private dwelling, and pillage the town.

This done, the civil posse is dismissed into guerrilla bands that infest the Territory like the plagues of Egypt committing all manner of thefts, robberies, murders and other outrages upon the Free-State settlers, and it is not till the people, driven to desperation, take vengeance into their own hands, and commence a like warfare upon this Government armed *ex posse* that the President or his appointees find any occasion for restraining the villainy of their friends and partisans.

All this time every Free-State man suspected, or even charged with an offense without suspicion, is arrested, confined, and sometimes put in irons and shamefully abused and tortured, while murderers, thieves, robbers, and every kind of criminals, are suffered to go at large, provided always, they belong to the Pro-Slavery or Administration party; and not only suffered to go at large, but are promoted to or are retained in office under the Government.

Property has been taken by the officer and his posse, and when application was made for it to the Executive, the applicant was tauntingly asked "Why he gave it up?" and told that the officer had no right to take it, &c., yet if any man attempts to protect his person or his property from these officials and their partisans, he is at once charged with treason; and, as Gov. Shannon is reported to have said, "If charged, must be tried, and if tried, convicted, and if convicted, hung."

Such, in brief, is the Government forced upon the people of Kansas at this time, and indorsed by the President, and upheld by all the power of this mighty nation. The wrongs of 1775 and '6 imposed upon our forefathers by the British Crown were rights—yes, unmerited favors and privileges—compared with the tyranny practiced upon the people of Kansas. But the above is not all; deprived of a government of their own—a foreign government forced upon them; that they could not recognize without forfeiting their manhood—oppressed beyond endurance by Federal tyranny—the people of Kansas, in imitation of several new States, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, without reference to party distinctions, drafted a State Constitution which was approved by the people at the ballot-box. An attempt was made to organize a State Government. A Legislature and officers were chosen, and on the 4th of March the Legislature met, chose two United States Senators, memorialized Congress, appointed Committees to prepare laws for the completion of the State organization, and adjourned till the 4th day of July. In the meantime, their application for admission into the Union as one of the States of the Confederacy was made, and a memorial presented to Congress. In the Senate of the United States their memorial was rejected, and their Senator grossly insulted, and the people of Kansas taunted, jeered and abused as if they were a set of pirates or banditti unworthy of respect or protection.

The organ of the Administration also omitted no opportunity to libel and denounce the real settlers of Kansas, and to apologize for or justify the barbarities practiced upon them by the people of Missouri.

The 4th of July came, and the Representatives met for the purpose of exculpating their Senator from the gross charges made against him on the floor of the Senate, and also of memorializing Congress relative to the inhuman barbarities practiced upon this people by the President of the United States and his accomplices, as well as to complete the State organization preparatory to our admission into the Union, as Michigan, California, Arkansas, and other States had done before. For this proceeding there is a Constitutional sanction; for that instrument (not yet, however, extended over Kansas) declares that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

While attempting to assemble in strict accordance with this provision, a large military force, with artillery and all the paraphernalia of war, rushes upon them, with cannon loaded and torch in hand, and disperses them. The apology for this unheard-of outrage upon the Constitutional rights of the people is found in a proclamation of the acting Territorial Governor, in which he says "that such an assemblage was in violation of the Act of Congress organizing the Territory and of the laws adopted in pursuance thereof."

If there is anything in the organic act, either directly or indirectly forbidding such an assemblage, I am unable, after careful perusal, to find it; and if it can be found it is in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, which ought to be extended over Kansas. As for "the laws adopted in pursuance thereof," none have been adopted by a Legislature chosen by the people of the Territory in accordance with the provisions of the law of Congress. As for the acts of a body elected by the people of Missouri, calling themselves a Territorial Legislature of Kansas, which authorize "abridging the freedom of speech or the press," or the right of the people "peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a

redress of grievances," which authorize the destruction of printing presses, hotels and private dwellings; the plundering of the people of their horses, cattle, and other property; the sacking and robbing of towns and their citizens; the murder of political opponents with impunity; the "quartering of soldiers in time of peace in houses without the consent of the owners;" the infringement of the "right of the people to keep and bear arms;" the violation of the right of the people to be "secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures;" the issuing of warrants without "probable cause supported by oath or affirmation;" the requiring of "excessive bail," the indictment of persons for high crimes, for the sole purpose of persecution, or of depriving them of their liberty and lives; these, and such as those, who can dignify by the name of "laws, adopted in pursuance thereof!"

While such things are done in Kansas, and her citizens are obliged to flee to escape death from the Government's tools and partisans, the Missouri River and the public highways, leading to the Territory are blockaded by pirates and robbers who plunder Free-State men, and drive them back from whence they came. They steal and rob in the name of the Governor of the Territory of Kansas, and hold the plunder subject to his order. The President of the United States looks on unmoved, and witnesses outrages which, were they perpetrated by a foreign power, would involve the nation in a war of revenge at once. Even the Governors of other States permit their citizens to be robbed of all their constitutional rights and neglect their protection. A few hundred desperadoes in the State of Missouri have defied and overthrown, with the countenance of the President, the power of 25,000,000 of people, including the National and State Governments.

They have made the Constitution a dead letter, and the name of Republicanism a reproach; yet the people are unmoved, except to pass occasionally a resolution of indignation, and the President looks complacently on. All this, and more, has been brought about or permitted, directly or indirectly, by the President of the United States and his appointees; and a once large and respectable party has, by resolution and otherwise at a late Convention at Cincinnati, indorsed it, and the nominee of that Convention, once an honorable man, has offered himself with alacrity as the representative and embodiment of this system of outrage, rapine and murder. Under such circumstances can I, or any American citizen who loves his country and hates tyranny, be expected to hold my peace?

No! All the threats of all the officials of the Administration, that unless I keep silence I shall be "hung," or the false charge of treason, cannot prevent me from uttering my views and belief respecting their conduct. I may lose my life upon the gallows, as perjury in Kansas is cheap, packed juries common, and Constitutional rights unknown; but persecution will be very apt to stop at the gallows; and there may be a place beyond "where the wicked cease from troubling" and where there may be leisure to settle accounts with this Administration and its abettors.

Such, dear Sir, are my views touching the state of affairs in Kansas; and that you might more fully understand me, I have thought proper to state them to you; and, as I see no impropriety in permitting my friends in the States to know them, I shall forward a copy of this for perusal. With high esteem for you personally,

I am very respectfully yours,
C. ROBINSON.
We, the undersigned, concur in the foregoing statement fully, and endorse the same.
Geo. W. Smith,
GEO. JENKINS,
JOHN BROWN JR.,
HENRY H. WILLIAMS,
Geo. W. Drizzle,