THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

T. S. CHASE, } DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY, AND THE DISSEMINATION OF MORALITY, LITERATURE, AND NEWS. { EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

VOL. IX. COUDERSPORT, POTTER COUNTY, PA., AUG. 21, 1856. NO. 14.

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 to 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 M'Kean Counties.

A. P. CONE,
Attorney at Law,
Wellsborough, Tioga county, Pa, will regularly attend the courts of Potter county.
June 2, 1848.

JOHN S. MANN,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
Coudersport, Pa., will attend the several Courts in Potter and M'Kean 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, Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa. 44.

W. K. KING,
Surveyor, Draftsman, and Conveyancer,
Smethport, M'Kean Co., Pa.,
Will attend to business for non-resident landholders, upon reasonable terms. References given if required.
P. S. Maps of any part of the County made to order. 7-35

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,
BLACKSMITH.
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SMITH & JONES.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Stationery, Drugs & Medicines, Paints, Oils, Fancy articles, &c. Main Street, Coudersport Pa.

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

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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. Upper end of Main street, Coudersport Pa.,

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

ALLEGANY HOUSE,
Samuel M. Mills, Proprietor. On the Wellsville 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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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

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One copy per annum,	$1.25
Village subscribers,	1.50

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Campaign Songs.

[For the *Journal.*

A SONG FOR FREEDOM.

BY A FRIEND IN HEBRON.

Rally friends by FREMONT led—
Know ye not our fathers bled—
How they scorned to bow the head
To shame and Slavery?
Raise the cry ye freemen brave,
That ye will not be a slave;
Let stars and stripes o'er Kansas wave,
That they, too, may be free!

'Twas for that our fathers fought
Our liberty with blood they bought;
Yet all this they counted nought,
That they might yet be free.
Aid our cause ye just and good,
Behold you not our SUMNER'S blood—
Wilt thou not aid us, O, just God!
To wipe this stain away!

On our noble chieftain bear,—
Place him in the President's chair,
That fraud and crime no more shall dare
To hold its revel there!
Then let the brave path-finder be
The ruler of this Republic free;
And let old Hunkerism see
'Tis destined for the grave!

FREMONT AND VICTORY.

BY MISS F. J. CROSBY.

AIR—*Auld Lang Syne.*

All hail, ye gallant freemen true,
United heart and hand,
Who, in the noble cause of right,
Have fearless vowed to stand.
Unfurl your banner to the breeze,
And wave it o'er the sea,
And herald wide, "Free soil, free men,
Fremont and victory."

Oh, by the blood your fathers spilt,
Fair Freedom's pearl to gain,
By that high principle within
That spurns Oppression's chain.
Arise! your country bids you rise,
Her faithful champions be,
And herald wide, "Free soil, free men,
Fremont and victory"

Be strong—for oh! the day is near,
The bright and glorious day,
When Truth and Justice shall prevail
Where Error holds its sway.
Then spread your banner to the breeze,
And wave it o'er the sea,
And herald wide, "Free soil, free men,
Fremont and victory."

For the *Journal.*

LAW AND ORDER.

As the Slavery propagandists claim at present to be par-excellence the party of "Law and Order" we propose to examine their sincerity.

When some eighteen years since the liberty party commenced agitating the Slavery question these devoted friends of the Union—of Law and Order, were the advocates of mob law. Abolition Lectures and assemblies were broken up—buildings devoted to their purposes burned down—presses destroyed—editors tarred and feathered and sometimes murdered in cold blood. But it was found that like the mobs which eighteen hundred years ago supposed they could stop the spread of Christianity instead of suppressing the movement only increased its converts. Then at once they were in favor of law, in favor of all human laws being implicilly obeyed even though they should be contrary to the laws of God and nature. Laws like the fugitive slave law were then the order of the day.

Now is any one verdant enough to believe these men care any thing about law any further than it answers their purpose, that of "subduing the friends of Freedom." It is an old game and not likely to deceive any one who does not wish to be deceived. For the benefit of those who expect to succeed in their nefarious plans of subduing freedom, we refer them to a case similar to theirs and ask them to mark its sequel. We find it in an ancient book which perhaps some of them have read. When the Empire of the Medes and Persians was in the heighth of its power a man was found by the name of Daniel in whom was the "spirit of truth" and because of this he was preferred above the other officers of the kingdom by the king, who thought to set him over the whole realm. This at once stirred up the old fogies, who thought, of course, that all the honors and emoluments of office belonged of right to them.

They succeeded in getting a law passed which from the character of the man they knew he would not obey. What his conscience told him to be right—that he would do, though he were cast into the den of lions, "He could suffer but would not obey." Similar to this, is the fugitive slave law, requiring men to violate the golden rule. To do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you. For who, when robbed of all that men hold dear—of his own earnings—of his wife—of his children and—of his own manhood—for no crime whatever—when escaping to a land of Liberty, would wish to be returned to eternal bondage. But mark the sequel, Daniel was cast into the den of lions, was saved by a miracle, the Almighty himself setting the seal of His approbation to the eternal laws of right and justice as conscience dictates, and His disapprobation to all human laws which come in conflict with them. Those who were instrumental in getting the law enacted were then subjected to the same ordeal, and were crushed to the earth and ground to powder. Similar to this will be the fate of those who are now striving with all the powers of which they are capable to extend Slavery and the laws which are necessary to its existence over the Free Territory and the Freemen of the north. Frank Pierce has already had a touch of the lion's paw of public opinion, and the signs of the times indicate that some of his friends will come in for a share soon.

HOMER.

[From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.]

THE TRUE ISSUE.

The democrats of the South in the present canvass cannot rely on the old grounds of defence and excuse for slavery; *for they seek not merely to retain it where it is, but to extend it into regions where it is unknown. Much less can they rely on the mere constitutional guarantees of slavery*, for such reliance is pregnant with the admission that slavery is wrong, and but for the constitution, should be abolished. This constitutional argument for slavery, standing alone, fully justifies the abolitionists. They are clearly right if slavery be morally wrong, for to get rid of it under the constitution, or by amending the constitution, is confessedly impracticable.

In truth, the constitution cannot help Slavery, if it be a violation of the laws of God and of morality. In that case, the constitution should be changed, or the free states should secede, rather than continue to guarantee what they consider immoral and profane. The constitution cannot help slavery for another reason. That institution, extending through fifteen states, and interrammified with the interess, the feelings, and the very existence of many millions of men, is much stronger than the constitution. It would be far easier to change or violate the constitution, than to abolish slavery. Besides, slavery is older than the constitution, existed before it, and independently of it. We derive no right to our slaves from it, and weaken our cause by seeming to rely on it.

Nor will it avail us aught to show that the negro is most happy and best situated in the condition of slavery. If we stop there, we weaken our cause by the very argument intended to advance it; *for we propose to introduce into new territory human beings whom we assert to be unfit for liberty, self-government, and equal association with other men.* We *must go a step farther.* We must show that African slavery is, a *moral, religious, natural*, and probably, in the general, a *necessary institution of society.* This is the *only line of argument* that will enable southern democrats to maintain the doctrines of state equality and slavery extension.

For if Slavery be not a legitimate, useful, moral, and expedient institution, we cannot, without reproof of conscience and the blush of shame, seek to extend it, or assert our equality with those States having no such institution.

Northern Democrats need not go thus far. *They do not seek to extend Slavery, but only agree to its extension, as a matter of right on our part.* They may prefer their own social system to ours. It is best that they should. *Our friends* are conservatives at home, and conservatives of the Union—conservative of religion, of marriage, of property, of state institutions, and of federal institutions. But whilst they may prefer their own social system, they will have to admit in this canvass that ours is also *rightful and legitimate*, and sanctioned alike by the opinions and usages of mankind *and by the authority and express injunctions of Scripture.* They cannot consistently maintain that slavery is immoral, inexpedient and profane, and yet continue to submit to its extension.

We know that we utter bold truths. But the time has now arrived when their utterance can be no longer postponed. *The true issue should stand out so boldly and clearly that none may mistake it.*

SLAVERY AMONG THE BORDER-RUFFIANS.

A Methodist Preacher Tarred and Feathered.

[From the Binghampton Daily Republican, July 26.]

Mr. Stuart: Will you have the kindness to publish the following letter, received by me from Isaac K. Fay, lately of Rochester, Andrew county, Mo. Mr. Fay was a resident and owned property in that place, but he loved freedom too much for his own safety, and left the state to reside where he could freely utter his sentiments. His letter shows the state of society where slavery is permitted to exist—shall it be extended over our free territories?

Yours truly. W. I. WHITNEY.

ELGIN, Ill., July 7, 1856.

William Whitney Esq:

Dear Sir—I have just arrived at this place, and I take the first opportunity to fulfill my promise to give you some account of certain transactions which took place at Rochester, Andrew county, Mo., and mentioned by me while we were on the boat together, but which you know we could not then safely talk about. On the last day of May certain citizens of Rochester and vicinity held a pro-slavery meeting and adopted resolutions, which were signed by nineteen of the most influential and wealthy citizens. One of those resolutions referred to two brothers by the name of Jones, who had returned from Kansas, and were said to have had something to do with the free-soil legislature of that territory. This resolution required of them to leave Andrew county within ten days, or they would be driven out by force or killed.

Immediately after the free soilers [for there are two parties in the county] held a meeting, and passed a resolution that no man should be compelled to leave the place unless by process of law. On the 10th of June, being the last of the ten days given to the Jones brothers to leave the county' pro-slavery men to the number of one hundred and fifty assembled at Rochester; but, as the brothers had left the day before, the crowd could only give vent to their feelings in oaths against the free soilers and their proceedings, and in threats of killing them and burning their property. About this time a slave owned by a farmer near Rochester had committed some offence, and was sentenced by his master to receive a thousand lashes. After the infliction of the punishment he ran away, was pursued and brought back.

The slave told his master (as the master alleged) that one Sillens, a northern Methodist minister, had advised him to run away, and where to go. Now, this Mr. Sillens had before been accused in the Galitan papers of aiding slaves to obtain their freedom, but there had been no proof of it. The pro-slavery men immediately held another meeting to consider the matter, and passed a resolution that Sillens should not preach again in Rochester. He preached regularly one Saturday and Sunday in each month. June 14th and 15th were the days on which Mr. Sillens was to preach in Rochester, and he was in town on Friday, the day before. Some of the best citizens advised him not to try to preach on those days, as, under the circumstances, he could do no good, and might endanger his own life and the lives of others. Finally, he consented to leave town, and stayed over night with a Mr. Holland, about four miles out.

This Mr. Holland was a class-leader in the Northern Methodist Church of Rochester, an old man, and respected by all who knew him. He told Sillens that if he would return to town he would accompany him, and he thought he could influence the pro-slavery men not to commit any injury or disturb his preaching. So they returned on Saturday morning, and, on arriving, went into the store of a Mr. Strock. While there, some of the mob entered, and were forcing Sillens out of the store, when Mr. Holland made an effort to reason with them on the propriety of permitting Sillens to preach. He had scarcely commenced speaking, when one of the mob shot him through the neck, and he died immediately. They then took Sillens, tarred his head, placed him on his horse, and told him never to come back there to preach again. I heard threats from the mob that they would kill him if he did not leave the State or stop preaching. Sillens says he has done nothing to merit such treatment, and that he will preach there as long as his life is spared. I know him. He is a young man, a scholar and a Christian. No one was arrested, although it is known who shot Mr. Holland.

June 14th, Mapie's circus showed in Rochester. In the morning some were drunk and some drinking, and many threats were uttered against the free-soilers. A man by the name of McCormick, while partly drunk, said that he would kill a Mr. Colwell, (free-soiler,) who owned a flouring mill in the place, and started for the mill, saying that some one must be killed; but just as he started his pistol went off, and the ball passed through his leg. In the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Hardesty, (free-soiler,) while walking in the street was attacked by a pro-slavery man named Simons, with a cane. Hardesty, in self-defence, shot Simons, and immediately delivered himself up to the sheriff, saying that he committed the act in self-defence. The mob gathered about, exclaiming, "Hang him! shoot him!! kill him!!!" &c., and declared that they would hang any man who would do the like. The sheriff managed to protect him, with the aid of others.

Simons lived about a week. Hardesty had his examination in a few days, and was sent to the Savannah jail. The free-soilers said that fairness was not shown' and the pro-slavery men said there was. But you can see what a distinction is made, whether a free-soiler or pro-slavery man is killed. In Rochester, the pro-slavery and anti-slavery parties are about equal, I was an eye witness of part of the facts here stated, and the rest was told to me by eye-witnesses whom I know. You can see what is getting to be the condition of society where slavery exists. It is growing worse, and I have left, unwilling to live in such a state. The mob hold the power, and there is no safety, to life or property.

I am, truly, your friend,

ISAAC K. FAY.

IRRIGATION.—We regret much that our farmers do not appreciate the value of irrigating their lands. Few men in this county have ever given the subject a moment's thought, or if they have, their thoughts have not shown themselves either in works or words. The present has been a favorable season for trying the experiment. The majority of the farmers of this county are so situated, that with an outlay of from ten to fifty dollars, a large portion of the land might be watered, especially the meadow lands. The value of irrigation cannot be fully known until tried. Even in wet seasons it is beneficial. We are told by Mr. A. T. Aldrich, the only man that we know of in this county who has attempted the plan of irrigating lands, that his meadow lands during a wet season, produce far better since he is able to supply them in part during a short dry spell, with water. In many parts of the county large springs, which are abundant can easily be made to flow large portions of ground, when now they only flow through some ravine or gully, doing no good to anything. All the streams can easily be made to run, a part of the water at least, on to the higher portions of land, and from thence at pleasure. Farmers will you give this subject a little thought? It is a paying subject. You do not have to trust six months or a year for a return: You can witness the paying down process every day.—*McKean Citizen.*

LADIES who wear hoops are kindly advised by the Bellows Falls Argus, "to look to their rigging." A few days ago the editor observed a lady sweeping along with the air of a queen with about *two feet of whalebone sticking out behind.*

FROM KANSAS.

[From the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal.]

We give the following extract from a letter received by one of our compositors from a relative who went out to Kansas with Major Buford's company:

FOUR MILES SOUTH OF KANSAS CITY, (Mo.) June 22, 1856.

"I have been through the "wars" in Kansas Territory, and am now perfectly tired out. I have been in one battle and several skirmishes, without receiving any personal injury, except a slight bruise received from my horse falling on me when he was killed from under me; but I received three bullet holes through my hat and had a "tub full" of Sharpe's balls to whiz around me. I have killed two of the "dogs" and Cosgrove one.

"The United States troops will no permit us to enter the territory armed any more, and hence "Othello's occupation's gone." I am coming South just as soon as I can make a "raise."

"Buford's expedition is unfortunate. His men are scattered all along the frontier, trying to make money enough to "carry them back to Old Virginia."

"This is undoubtedly the finest country in the world, without any exception; and if some of our wealthy slave-holders were to visit it once they would emigrate with all their household.

"The South ought to send 20,000 men here this fall well armed, and provisioned. If she don't begin to stir her "stumps" Kansas will be a free State sure. "J. F. S."

NEWS ITEMS.

Two boys were drowned in French Creek, three miles above Utica, Venango county, on Sunday, July 27th.—They had been at Sabbath School, and were returning, when in company with some other boys, they went into the Creek to swim, after swimming about some time, one of them was observed to be strangling in deep water, and upon the other going to his rescue, the drowning boy seized him, and after struggling a few moments, both went down together. Their bodies were recovered soon after. Their names were, Amos, Moyer, aged 17, and John Duncan, aged 16 years.

ON Thursday, the 31st ult., two boys named John Buckley, aged 19, and Andrew Simms, aged 16, were drowned in Pine Creek, at Savage's Mill, in Oil Creek township Crawford Co., while bathing. They were missed during the day, and on going to the chute of the dam their clothes were found lying there, when search was made for their bodies, which were found about 6 o'clock in the evening. They were supposed to have been drowned about 10 o'clock A. M.

HON. SCHYLER, Colfax, of Indiana has been unanimously re-nominated, in Convention, for Congress, by his constituents. He is an able representative, and faithfully reflects the sentiments of a majority of the people of Indiana. All who have not already done so, should procure and read his speech on Kansas affairs, delivered the House in June last.

AHEAD OF ALL.—The Louisville Courier says the wife of a well known drayman in Covington, died one day last week. The next day the bereaved man married a new wife and took her with him to the dead wife's funeral.

SOMETHING NEW. There is to be a gathering of deaf mutes at Concord, N. H. on the third of September next when an oration is to be delivered, in the sign language, of course, by Mr. Lurent Clerc, who has been chosen orator of the day. The services of Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, of New York, have been secured as interpreter, for the benefit of the hearing portion of the assembly.

THE SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The ceremony of breaking ground at Erie, Pa., for the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, took place on Friday last amid much enthusiasm and rejoicing. There was a large assemblage on the ground. S. V. Merrick, Esq., of Philadelphia, President of the road, broke ground, and speeches were made by Hon. Jas. Thompson, S. V. Merrick, Esq., Mr. Northrop and others.