

# 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., SEPT. 18, 1856.

NO. 18

## 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 in his care, with promptness and  
ability.  
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,  
Wellbore, Tioga Co., Pa., will attend the  
Courts in Potter and McKean Counties.

**A. P. CONE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Wellbore, Tioga county, Pa., will regularly  
attend the Courts of Potter county.  
1852-3, 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  
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Office on Main-street, opposite the Court  
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**COUDERSPORT HOTEL,**  
Daniel F. Glassmire  
Proprietor.  
Corner of Main and Second streets, Cou-  
dersport, Potter Co., Pa.

**W. K. KING,**  
Surveyor, Draftsman, and  
Conveyancer,  
Smithport, McKean Co., Pa.  
Will attend to business for non-resident land-  
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given if required.  
P. S. Maps of any part of the County made  
to order.

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

**ABRAHAM 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.  
All work in his line, done to order and  
with dispatch. On West street, below Third  
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**SMITH & JONES,**  
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Station-  
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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  
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Groceries, Crockery, &c. Coudersport, Pa.

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Dealer in Shoes, and manufacture of Tin  
Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware. Main street,  
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**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,**  
Fondryman and Dealer in Ploughs. Up-  
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Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,  
and Ready-made Clothing. Main street, Cou-  
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**R. J. CHENEY,**  
Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in Ready-  
made Clothing. North of the public square,  
Coudersport, Pa.

**A. B. GOODSSELL,**  
GUNSMITH, Coudersport, Pa. Fire Arms  
manufactured and repaired at his shop, up  
Main street.  
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.

**ALLEGANY HOUSE,**  
SAMUEL M. MILLS, Proprietor.  
On the Wellsboro road, seven miles North  
of Coudersport, Pa.

## THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

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tention, should be addressed (post paid) to the  
Publisher.

**Campaign Songs.**  
[From the Evening Post.]  
FREEMEN RISING.  
Tune: "Dandy Jim of Carolina."

BY WM. H. ROBINSON, OF BROWNVILLE, JEFFER-  
SON COUNTY, N. Y.

Hail, friends of Freedom! happy band!  
Rejoice with us throughout the land,  
That Slavery's minions strive in vain,  
Columbia's patriots to enchain.

Though slaves of party quake with fear,  
We'll rally round the martyr's bier;  
While on our banners wave in front,  
"Free speech, free Kansas and Fremont."

Buchanan hopes to save the clan,  
And volunteers to lead the van,  
While Pierce and Shannon loudly cry,  
"Slaveholders, save us, or we die!"

But Fremont's hosts are marching on,  
And soon will be in Washington;  
While on their banners wave in front,  
"Free speech, free Kansas and Fremont."

Of democratic blood afraid,  
Lest it should soil his black cockade,  
One drop of blood his frame about,  
He'd prick his veins and let it out.

Such federal notions we did in,  
And equal rights we will maintain;  
While on our banners wave in front,  
"Free speech, free Kansas and Fremont."

While Cushing cries, "We'll crush them out,"  
Hear howling Douglas hoarsely shout,  
"We will subdue you," northern fools,  
You're only fit for slavery's tools.

But freedom gypsies are uprising forth  
Against these traitors of the North,  
While on their banners wave in front,  
"Free speech, free Kansas and Fremont."

Though weak in talent, as in worth,  
They boast that they will rule the earth,  
And to succeed, for want of brains,  
They use their gaiters' perch and spurs.

But hoarse uprising now we see,  
Arm'd with the billos of the free;  
While on their banners wave in front,  
"Free speech, free Kansas and Fremont."

See Bully Brooks shake off with shame,  
The coward feared brave Barlingame,  
Superior, unarm'd he did not dread,  
But ran from powder and cold lead.

Thus, will slavery's minions yield,  
When meeting us in open field;  
While on our banners wave in front,  
"Free speech, free Kansas and Fremont."

## From the St. Louis Democrat. THE CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.

We publish in another column this  
morning the most exciting intelligence  
from the disturbed districts in Kansas,  
which has yet transpired during a  
year of civil commotion in that Terri-  
tory, unexampled in our annals. It  
is unnecessary that we should add any  
comments of our own; depreciating  
as we have always done any measure  
from whatever quarter, party, or sec-  
tion they might proceed, to inflame  
and exasperate the mournful and dis-  
astrous feuds which have raged for  
some time past in that devoted region  
of our common country. We have  
ever aimed to assume a conspurative  
and pacificatory position throughout  
the whole of this angry and menacing  
controversy; and now with deep sor-  
row behold our worst fears for the Na-  
tional peace realized in the breaking-  
out of an internecine war whose be-  
ginnings are sufficiently sad and de-  
plorable, but whose issue pray God,  
may be so controlled and overruled  
by the watchful Providence that guides  
our destiny as to result in no lasting  
injury to the integrity of our Govern-  
ment and national institutions. We  
have, indeed, happened upon evil times,  
and it requires all the political virtue  
of the nation, summoned from the ranks  
of every party and every section, to  
secure to us the further preservation  
of that internal harmony and concord  
which have thus far marked our trium-  
phant career in history. Now is the  
time to test the strength of a popular  
government founded in the reason,  
conscience and affections of the people,  
and we fondly hope and trust that we  
shall not in this, the hour of our trial,  
be found wanting and unequal to the  
mission which has been assigned to us  
among the people of the earth. Let  
conservative men of every political  
denomination and complexion rally to  
the conservatism of order and law and  
a firm reliance upon the genius of a  
free and equal constitutional govern-  
ment.

As we have given verbatim the print-  
ed accounts of disorder that have  
reached us from Kansas, and which  
proceed from the organs of the Pro-  
Slavery party, it is but fair that we  
should annex those which have reached  
us from the Free State party, through  
gentlemen who arrive in the city yester-  
day. One of these informs us that  
on August 9th a military camp, con-  
sisting of some 150 Pro-Slavery men  
were driven off from their position,  
four miles from Oswattimie. Our in-  
formant states that the plundering of  
provision wagon, proceeding from Kan-  
sas City to that point, had been traced  
to this camp, and hence the demon-  
stration against it. He says that Franklin,  
near Lawrence, was a rendezvous for  
some sixty or seventy Southerners, who  
committed trespass upon the property  
of Free State men, similar to that re-  
corded above, and were, beside, carry-  
ing on the stealing of horses. On the  
12th, these men were routed in an en-  
gagement, which resulted in the death  
of one Free State man and the wound-  
ing of three. Seven Pro-Slavery men  
were wounded. Williams, a Missourian,  
who had expressed himself in favor  
of the Free State party, was shot by  
one McBride, a Pro-Slavery man, while  
the former was mauling rails. He  
died in a few hours after receiving the  
contents of the other's gun. This took  
place on the 10th inst.

Hoyt, a citizen of Lawrence, and  
peaceably inclined, while riding in the  
neighborhood of a camp of sixty South-  
erners, on Washington Creek, was taken  
from his horse, shot six times  
through the body, and left dead in the  
road. His horse was taken. The peo-  
ple of Lawrence called upon the United  
States troops to act in the matter.  
As they declined, about two hundred  
of the Free State people marched on  
this camp which retreated to Leecom-  
pton. The Free State men receiving a  
reinforcement, proceeded to Leecom-  
pton on the morning of the 16th. From  
the numerous reports of artillery heard  
in that direction during the day, it is

presumed that a sanguinary engage-  
ment was fought at that place. Par-  
ticulars unknown.

On Saturday the 17th, Leavenworth  
City was alive with the preparations  
for another incursion into the Terri-  
tory. Dispatches were being sent to  
Liberty, Platte City, Delaware, &c.,  
with the offer of \$150 per day for men.  
The excitement was passing all bounds,  
and 1,000 recruits were expected to  
arrive in the place by the morning of  
18th. Large numbers of the circular  
which we publish to day had been dis-  
tributed throughout the border coun-  
ties and down the river as far as Bruns-  
wick. Invading parties had been or-  
ganized at Independence, Weston,  
Lexington, and at other places. From  
the extensive preparations made, it  
was supposed that Lawrence would be  
reduced to ashes this evening. We  
give this on the authority of a gentle-  
man who arrived in our city yesterday  
from the seat of war. His narrative is  
a sad one indeed; well fitted to move  
the utmost solicitude of the true-heart-  
ed and patriotic of our citizens.

## From the N. Y. Evening Post. THE FILLMORE AND BUCHANAN TRADE.

[The following communication is  
chiefly important as showing a compli-  
city between the administration  
party and the Know-Nothings, to  
which we have alluded before. We  
have more evidence of the same tenor  
which we shall adduce by and by.]

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

It may be of some interest to the  
readers of your valuable paper to be  
informed of the policy which prevails  
with the present administration even in  
its most subordinate appointments, as  
evidenced in a late removal and ap-  
pointment of a route agent on the Har-  
lem railroad. The nature of the du-  
ties of such office are probably too  
well known to need any explanation.  
The administration appointed to route  
agents in June, 1853, to take charge  
of the mails on the Harlem railroad—  
Mr. Allen, who sustained Van Buren  
in 1848, and myself from the other sec-  
tions of the democratic party.

Although many of the acts of the ad-  
ministration were of such a nature that  
I could not conscientiously uphold  
them, I remained quiet, hoping that  
the representatives of the party, when  
they should assemble at Cincinnati,  
should condemn these acts, and repudi-  
ate the administration. My hopes  
proved fallacious: that convention open-  
ly endorsed the whole policy of the ad-  
ministration. I could not refrain from  
expressing my regret at the position  
finally assumed by the party with which  
I was identified. I was soon after  
waited upon by an attaché of the post-  
office, and advised to conceal my feel-  
ings upon so delicate a subject. This  
information struck me as the more re-  
markable, from the fact that I had for-  
borne any public expression of my con-  
victions, and it was given under cir-  
cumstances that induced me to believe  
that the hint was by authority. Upon  
further observation and reflection, I  
became satisfied that a strict system of  
surveillance was maintained, not only  
over myself, but over such other hold-  
ers of appointments as were associated  
with me, and with whom I had inter-  
course.

I was soon after advised to resign  
my situation, and given to understand  
that I would be removed if I did not  
do so. My answer was, that I would  
not resign, preferring a removal, as I  
challenged it to be made upon any  
other ground than the one involving  
political subserviency.

I was soon after removed, and John  
W. Vanvalkenburgh, of Columbia  
county, appointed to fill the vacancy.  
I desire to make no statement detri-  
mental to Mr. Vanvalkenburgh as a  
private individual; but I cannot re-  
frain from referring to his political  
character as evincing the policy and  
designs of the present administration.  
He had always been a whig, until his  
affiliation with the Know-Nothing  
organization. Early in the spring of  
1855 he joined and became an officer of

a Know-Nothing Council in Malden  
Bridge, Columbia county. Since that  
time he has been an active member of  
that order. These facts are not notori-  
ous and beyond contradiction. Mr.  
Vanvalkenburgh does not nor cannot  
deny them. He has never voted a  
democratic ticket in his life to the  
knowledge of any one.

Horatio N. Wright, of the town of  
Batham, a well known and prominent  
whig until Know-Nothingism became  
prevalent, since which belonging to  
such organization and a defeated Know-  
Nothing candidate for Surrogate last  
fall, was the chief instrument of Mr.  
Vanvalkenburgh's appointment.

In my own removal I find no cause  
for regret, and I am really happy to be  
relieved from a connection demanding  
such servility to a supreme central  
dictating power; but the circumstan-  
ces attending it seemed to demand ex-  
posure. This case as fully betrays the  
policy which governs the administra-  
tion throughout as would the presenta-  
tion of hundreds.

It does seem to me that a system of  
of as severe an espionage over all the  
public appointments is disgraceful to  
a republican government, degrading  
to the public functionary, and well  
calculated to drive every honorable  
man from seeking any position under  
the federal government, and in the  
end to convert the whole army of  
officeholders into a horde of servile  
mercenaries. The character of the  
new appointments shows also from  
what sources the administration are  
willing, or perhaps driven, to draw its  
recruits.

Yours, for a Free Press and Speech,  
S. H. ROGERS.  
New York, Aug. 14, 1856.

## THE PARTY OF SLANDERERS.

Not satisfied with asserting the  
meanest and lowest falsehoods in re-  
gard to Fremont, the Buchanan press,  
has now attacked the memory of Jack-  
son, because some of the old heroes  
letters reflect pretty severely on the  
honesty of James Buchanan.

The following from the Louisville  
Courier is a fair sample of the way  
the campaign is conducted by that par-  
ty. Its destruction cannot be far dis-  
tant, when its organs manifest such  
madness. Says the Courier.

"A private letter written by Jack-  
son in 1845, just before his death,  
meantly vilifying Buchanan, charging  
him with cowardice and falsehood, is  
shamelessly dragged forth to degrade  
Buchanan. The infamy of the affair  
rests upon Jackson for writing this let-  
ter, and next upon those who have  
brought it to light for political effect  
now for the first time. They who  
heap opprobrium mountain high upon  
the grave of Jackson, are they who  
have dishonored him and degraded  
themselves by publishing the unfortu-  
nate private letter of the insanely vin-  
dictive old tyrant, who in this very let-  
ter, proved that, to the last, no touch  
of justice or magnanimity towards an  
opponent or rival ever entered his  
breast, and that his only use for friends  
was to make use of them. If Buchan-  
an had, in 1837, instead of faithfully  
giving truthful testimony, as he did,  
corroborated Jackson's charges against  
Clay, Jackson never would have writ-  
ten his infamous secret letters of 1845!  
We believe that history convicts Jack-  
son of slandering Buchanan because  
he would not perjure himself by sup-  
porting the slander against Clay."

If any Buchanan man in this Coun-  
ty, has interest enough in the reputa-  
tion of General Jackson, to see his rep-  
utation defended from this attack, we  
advise him to procure the address of  
F. P. Blair on this subject. To be  
found in the weekly N. Y. Post of  
Aug. 28.

A GREAT CORN CROP.—The Ameri-  
can Farmer publishes a well attested  
statement from G. P. Smith, of Snow,  
Hill, Md., one of the competitors for  
the premium offered by the Maryland  
State Agricultural Society, for the best  
yield from one acre of corn, from which  
it appears that he harvested one hun-  
dred and fifteen bushels, one gallon  
and one quart from one acre of land  
The land was ploughed about eleven  
inches deep, early in the spring, after-

having been heavily manured broad-  
cast with new rotted stable manure,  
night-soil and wood-yard dirt. On  
the 8th of May, the land was run out  
with a large plough, in rows four feet  
apart, in the bottom of which super-  
phosphate of lime, mixed with Peru-  
vian guano in about the proportion of  
one part of the former to two parts of  
the latter, was dropped. The mixture  
was then covered with a light plough,  
and the rows again opened and the  
corn dropped, after being dampened  
with salt water and rolled in plaster of  
Paris. It was then covered with an  
ordinary harrow, and rolled.

As soon as the corn appeared above  
the earth, it was given a top-dressing  
of superphosphate of lime, at the rate  
of 200 lbs. to the acre; and this was  
followed by a slight sprinkling of plas-  
ter of Paris. The corn was left to  
stand at about eleven inches apart in  
the rows. It was harrowed twice,  
ploughed once, and the plough was fol-  
lowed by the cultivator once, which is  
all the tillage the crop received.—  
Prairie Farmer, April 17.

## BUCHANAN'S VOTE TO RIFLE THE MAIL.

U. STATES SENATE.  
Wednesday, June 8, 1836.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the bill  
to prevent the circulation of incendi-  
ary publications (touching the subject  
of Slavery) in the mail, was taken up  
on its third reading.

The bill was lost on its passage by  
the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Black Brown, BU-  
CHANAN, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Grundy,  
King of Alabama, King, of Georg-  
ia, Mangum, Moore, Nichols, Pater,  
Preston, Rives, Robinson, Tallu age,  
Walker, Wright, White—19

Nays—Messrs. BENTON; Clay,  
Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Illinois,  
Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Han-  
dricks, Hubbard, Kent, Knight, Mc-  
Kean, Leigh, Morris, Naudain, Niles,  
Prentiss, Ruggles, Shepley, Southard,  
Swift, Tipton, Tomlinson, Wall,  
Webster—25.

It will be seen that Mr. Buchanan  
was truer to Slavery and its despotic  
demands than several leading South-  
ern Senators, among them Clay, Be-  
nton, Crittenden, Leigh, of Virginia,  
Goldsborough, and Kent, of Mary-  
land.

Every one understands what is  
meant by "incendiary publications."  
They include every speech or writing  
which questions the morality or law-  
fulness of Slavery. All such publica-  
tions could, at the discretion of a South  
Carolina postmaster, be burnt or de-  
stroyed, without consulting the party  
to whom they were addressed. The  
Kansas laws on this subject, copied,  
we believe, in this as in other cases,  
from those of Missouri, punish with  
fine and imprisonment the circulation  
of any writing which questions the va-  
lidity of Slavery in the Territory.—  
National Era.

PENNSYLVANIANS IN KANSAS.—When  
the calm and dispassionate historia-  
n at some future day, shall write the  
history of Kansas, he will find it his  
duty to point to Pennsylvania—the old  
Keystone—as having furnished most  
of the leading spirit in the great con-  
test for freedom. He will first record  
the name of Gov. Andrew H. Reeder,  
a Pennsylvanian. Then the name of  
Lieut. Gov. Wm. Y. Roberts, also from  
this State. G. P. Lowry, Reeder's  
Secretary, likewise emigrated from  
the east side of the mountains. Ala.  
Maj. Robt. Klotz, of Carbon county  
a prominent Democratic candidate for  
Surveyor general, in 1853.

To these must be added the name  
of four of the five individuals now in  
prison on charge of high treason, viz:  
George W. Deitzler, of Schuylkill  
county; George W. Brown, (Editor  
of the Herald of Freedom) from Craw-  
ford county; Gaius Jenkins from  
Wayne county; and Judge George W.  
Smith from Butler county. His  
Young, one of the editors of the Free  
of Freedom, is from Coude-

In addition to these names prominent  
names, there are hundreds of others  
hardy Pennsylvanians, now on Kan-  
sas soil, all battling for a common and  
Pittsburg Chronicle.