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. 25, 1856. NO. 19

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 3, 1848.

JOHN S. MANN,
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Office on Main-street, opposite the Court House, Coudersport, Pa.

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March 3, 1848.

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Campaign Songs.

CAMPAIGN SONG.

AIR—"*A little more Cider.*"

The South once struck for liberty,
And played the patriot's part;
But, cotton now she takes instead
Of freedom to her heart.
And now the days of old her friends,
"Black Douglas," "Baby Brooks,"
And "Uncle Butler," all are told,
And black her future looks.

CHORUS.

Then shout with joyous cheer!
Then shout with joyous cheer!
For now we Freemen shall lead the fronts,
And be our pioneer.

Soon shall the fame of Franklin Pierce
In dark oblivion fade—
Melt like the early, short and sweet,
For which the coon was paid.
Buchanan, though no doubt a "trump,"
"Runs with" a bad machine
And never shall in the old "White House"
As President be seen.

CHO.—Then shout, &c.

Beside he has no dear one's self,
The partner of his soul,
Fremont has got a "better half,"
And what must be the whole!
And in the old "White House" shall sent
Sweet music in the aisles,
And like a Jessemine will wreath
Its porch with flowering smiles.

CHO.—Then shout, &c.

There comes a chief from the sunset land,
From the far off shores of gold—
A man whose mind and soul is cast
In Nature's noblest mould,
And Freedom's heart exulting throbs
While from her banner'd van,
Like the voice of many waters, peals,
The cry—"Behold the man!"

CHO.—Then shout, &c.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

LATER FROM LAWRENCE.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sept. 1, 1856.

On Friday night, Aug. 29, G. W. Hutchinson and another gentleman went to Governor Woodson at Lecompton, to expostulate with him about the arrest by the Ruffians of Mr. John H. Wilder who, went to superintend the shipment of goods belonging to the firm of G. W. and W. Hutchinson & Co., of which he is a member. Also to ask Woodson to send a protective escort to Leavenworth, to see the goods safe through to Lawrence. On the return of these two gentlemen, they were arrested a few rods from the door of the Governor's office, by an armed mob, and held in prison ever since. It will be remembered that that very same day a hundred of the United States troops were employed to set two of their own Border Ruffian spies at liberty, in case they found them arrested, as they supposed they would be; but let it be borne in mind that peaceable citizens who go to do business with the Governor, are arrested by a mob close to his office, and he offers not a single deprecatory syllable! Wise Governor! Pierce and Douglas shall rise up and call thee blessed.

Saturday morning about one hundred of the Free State forces at Lawrence, were detailed to go as an escort to meet about one hundred emigrants who were on their way to assist in defending this and the surrounding towns. They were overhauled near Lecompton by the United States troops, and questioned as to their intentions, &c. They stated their object, and were allowed to pass on. They took the California road, and met the train at Topeka. While between Big Springs and Washington the escort intercepted and turned back sixteen mounted men under command of Judge Elmore. They were doubtless on their way to Lecompton to join Stringfellow's Platte county army numbering about six hundred men inclusive of Buford's last installment. Yesterday the escort came back here with the emigrants, but as they had some valuable stores, they struck off the California road, for the reason that if Woodson was going to use the troops to disarm them, which was the report, he would have to send them to Lawrence to do it. It seems, from reliable information, that Stringfellow's entire army of 600 men was stretched across the California road in battle line, to intercept them and take away their stores—*if they whipped them.* The whole train reached Lawrence in safety.

On Saturday morning, August 30, Gen. Lane, instead of opening the road from Lawrence to Leavenworth, as my letter of the 29th anticipated he would do, went to render assistance to the Free State men of Prairie City, who had another battle with the Ruffians on that same morning at daybreak. It seems that when they got enough of them together at Little Santa Fe, they started on the Santa Fe road, and probably came up into the Territory as far as Bull Creek, where they probably camped. There are different rumors about the number of them, and as I have heard this Border Ruffian army variously estimated at from 600 to 2,000, we will call it 1,000 armed men, not including the Northern Division which may be as many more. On arriving at Bull Creek, this army must have been divided up into three divisions, for the reason that 500 were at Osawattamie, 76 at Prairie City, and the balance at Bull Creek, on Saturday morning. When they separated, and for what reason they did so, we know not.

On Tuesday, Aug. 26, a company of Free State men under command of Capt. Shore, surprised a camp of Missourians on South Middle Creek. There were about 50 Missourians, but the attack was made by six Free State men. The former were under command of an editor from Ft. Scott, Mo. They did not fight long; for the rest of Shore's company coming up at the time, rather frightened them so that they threw down their arms and ran; 15 of them being first made prisoners, and two of them killed. The spoils amounted to three wagon loads of stores, and some guns.

The next day they, in company with Capt. Brown, followed up the Missourians as far down as Sugar Creek. They saw that they were being chased, and made toward Missouri, where it is to be hoped they will stay. The Free State men here recovered about seventy head of cattle gathered, it is supposed, to sustain the Border Ruffian army when they could not steal any more, and in case they got driven back. This party of Free State men got back to Osawattamie on Friday night, the 29th of August. On the same evening, the man who carries the mail from Osawattamie to Westport, returned to Osawattamie, after having been a prisoner at Santa Fè (new) for ten days, charged with the infamous crime of Free Stateism. He reported that the Ruffians intended to attack Osawattamie very soon; that it was liable to be attacked at any time; and advised the people either to leave it or defend it. This was in the night, after most people had gone to bed.

Osawattamie is situated in the fork formed by the confluence of the Meredizine with Potawatamie Creek. On the banks of the creek the timber grows to about half a mile in width. The town was beautifully located, and its residents have proved themselves a brave people.

On Saturday morning about 8 o'clock, a number of people came into town with the news that the Missourians had come, and were within two miles of the town. No defense had been anticipated, and the Free State men were but poorly prepared to defend it. However, they determined to do their best. It must be recollected that their women and children had been removed for a long time, at least ever since the town had been threatened with destruction. The men numbered about 35 to 40. The Ruffians must have numbered 500 to 600; for when drawn up in line of battle, their line reached from the timbers of the Meredizine to the timber of the Potawatamie, a distance of at least three quarters of a mile, at the point where their *alignement* was made. They had two pieces of cannon, and were mostly armed with United States muskets, though many of them had Kentucky rifles and Sharpe's rifles. The Free State men rallied at two or three points, and fired into them as best they could. Capt. Brown was at one point with a handful of men, Capt. Shore at another point, and so they ought manfully and gallantly, against fearful odds. At last they were driven further back into the timber, and their ammunition gave out. A company of about fifty Ruffians advanced into the timber, and a few Free State men fought them till the others escaped by means of a private ford which the Ruffians forgot to guard. At last they closed upon them, and three men swam the river, while a company of fifty fired upon them. Two of the three came out on the other side: the other—a Mr. Partridge—is supposed to be killed. Capt. Brown is supposed to have reached the private ford, and crossed over. If so, he is safe; if not, he is killed. Five Free State men are known to be killed, and the loss on the other side is supposed to be twelve killed and twenty wounded. One of the Free State men killed was a son of Capt. Brown, but was killed before the battle begun.

As soon as the Free State men retreated, the Ruffians advanced and sacked and burned the town, except two houses which were those of Pro-Slavery men. They then went away feeling quite patriotic, no doubt, after such a noble achievement. Was the satisfaction of burning a few houses worth their thirty two killed and wounded? It must be borne in mind that these five or six hundred men were a wing of the new Santa Fe army which Atchison has been raising so long, and who make their general headquarters, while in the Territory, at Bull Creek.

I have not got the particulars of the battle of Prairie City, but will send them as soon as I can. It is to this place Gen. Lane, with a part of his army, is gone, and it is the great new Santa Fè army he is going to meet.

News has just reached us that Lane drove the Missourians into Missouri yesterday. There was no battle, but a general retreat. They (the Ruffians) number 2,000 in all. In the meantime, the Stringfellow wing at Lecompton, numbering about 500, are burning houses, and "carrying on" tremendously. If there are any at Leavenworth, they are very quiet. We have had no communication from there in over a week, and it is supposed our prisoners taken there are at Lecompton with Stringfellow's command.

This afternoon a company of dragoons encamped in sight of Lawrence. There are none at Lecompton now. There are 800 guarding the Treason Prisoners. POTTER.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF SLAVEHOLDING INTOLERANCE.

The *Hochwächter*, a German Republican paper published at Cincinnati, has transferred its Presidential ticket from the first to the third page. The reason for this change the editor, in a recent number, explains as follows:

"We have been obliged to take the ticket of Fremont and Dayton from our first page, in consequence of the annoyances and persecutions which it brought on our subscribers in the southern states. Some of them have been threatened with mob visitation, tar and feathers, &c., unless they would discontinue taking 'that abolition sheet.' Such is freedom of the press, as understood by the nigger-democracy! Such is the respect entertained by the South for the right of conscience! The inhabitant of a slave state who does not own negroes is himself tyranized over like a slave, and dare not even read a newspaper that has not passed the censorship of his masters, the traffickers in human flesh and blood. Is this to serve as an example of what awaits us whenever slavery shall be extended over the free West?

"Mr. Buchanan is a worthy candidate of the party that refuses to recognise the freedom of the press. He too has never respected this fundamental principle of liberty. When, some years since, a motion was made in the Senate to prohibit the mails from circulating 'incendiary' newspapers and other publications in the South, Mr. Buchanan's vote was recorded in favor of this attempt to muzzle the press. This was more than the great fire-eater Calhoun himself could swallow, and he voted in this case against his confederates. But Mr. Buchanan was at all times ready to outstrip southern politicians in servility and submission to the behests of slave-drivers, and thus voted for a measure from which even Calhoun recoiled.

"Whoever, therefore, is opposed to freedom of the press, will vote for James Buchanan."

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

A RECORD OF KANSAS RUFFIANISM.

Availing themselves of the fact that the rumors of the alleged death of Dr. Reot, Gen. Pomeroy, and Mr. Mitchell, the shooting of Jones, and the killing of "eight pro-slavery men," now prove to have been unfounded, the doughfaces boldly characterize all statements of outrages in Kansas as "Republican lies."

That there has been falsehoods as well as truth sent over the telegraphic lines by the Missourians who have charge of them is unquestionable. But these false statements do not invalidate or diminish the real catalogue of crime. To enable our readers to keep the latter in memory, we subjoin below a list of a few occurences, which are authenticated by legal evidence, and which are not even attempted to be denied. There are five times as many other similar ones reported, and tolerably well authenticated. But we wait until they shall be officially and legally confirmed before adding them to the list.

INVASIONS.

NOVEMBER 29, 1854.—Missourians to the number of over one thousand invade territory, armed, drive judges and legal voters from polls, and by fraudulent ballots pretend to elect Whitfield delegate.

MARCH 30, 1855.—Nearly four thousand Missourians again invade territory and repeat the outrages committed in November preceding.

OCTOBER 1, 1855.—Third invasion of Missourians, accompanied by similar outrages.

DECEMBER 15, 1855.—Fourth invasion, by which an endeavor is made to vote down the free state constitution, but proves a failure.

MAY 21, 1856.—Jones, a Missouri postmaster, heads an armed mob of Alabama, Carolina and Missouri men, which marches against Lawrence, pillages and plunders it, with violence to the inhabitants, and the burning of several buildings.

MURDERS.

OCTOBER 2, 1855.—Thomas Newman, a free-state man, stabbed in the street at Leavenworth by a gang of Missourians.

OCTOBER 2, 1855.—Child killed while at play, by a shot fired by a Missourian at James Furnam, a free-state man, which missed him and entered a window.

NOVEMBER 23, 1855.—Charles W. Dow, a free-state man, shot by F. N. Coleman, a pro-slavery settler. Murderer takes refuge with Gov. Shanon, and is protected by him.

DECEMBER—1855.—James Barber, a free-state man, assaulted and murdered by a shot in the back from the gun of one of President Pierce's Indian Agents.

NOVEMBER, 1855.—Collins, a free-state man, called from his mill, where he was at work, and shot by Laughlin, a pro-slavery settler.

JANUARY 17, 1856.—E. P. Brown, a free-state man, taken prisoner by a gang of Missourians, hacked to pieces with knives and hatchets, and his bleeding corpse flung into his own door—from the effects of which his wife is now a maniac.

MAY 20, 1856.—John Stewart, formerly of Rushford, Allegany County, N. Y., a young man of 20, shot in his saddle while attempting to escape from a party of "Jones' posse."

MAY 19, 1856.—Jones, "the only son of his mother, and she a widow," aged 19, shot through the back, by one of "Jones' posse," because he refused to give up his horse, with which he supported himself and his widowed mother.

PRINTING OFFICES DESTROYED.

DECEMBER 22, 1855.—*Territorial Register*, an administration paper at Leavenworth, conducted by Col. Delahay, mobbed for advocating a free state, presses broken, type thrown into the river, and editor threatened with murder.

APRIL 14, 1855.—Parkville *Luminary*, at Parkville, on the frontier, mobbed by Missourians for similar cause, and the editors, Messrs. Park & Patterson, obliged to quit the state.

MAY 21, 1855.—*Herald of Freedom* office, Lawrence, K. T., fired upon with a field-piece by Jone's posse and reduced to ruins.

Tribune office, Lawrence, K. T., mobbed, ransacked and set on fire and burned to the ground, presses, &c. destroyed.

LYNCHIAGS—1855 AND '56.

Sixteen free-state men, at different times, have been tarred and feathered or beaten, or both, and some of them carried into Missouri, or set adrift in the river. Among them were William Phillips, a lawyer of Leavenworth, a member elect of the territorial legislature; the Rev. Pardee Butler, a Baptist preacher; the Rev. Mr. Clark, a Methodist missionary, and other ministers of the gospel, of various denominations. Assaults and battery have been too numerous to recapitulate, hardly a day passing without some attack on the free state men in the streets or on the high-roads. Among those assailed, have been Gov. Reeder, Gen. Pomeroy, &c.

UNLAWFUL ARRESTS.

Of Gov. Robinson, without a warrant.

Of Mr. Brown, editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, without a warrant.

Of Messrs. Bronson, Hutchinson, Dietzler, Schuyler, Smith, Baker and fourteen others, by Missourians acting under authority of a pretended court, for "high treason," in refusing to obey laws of the "Legislature" pretended to have been elected by the Missouri invaders.

PRETENDED LAWS.

SEPTEMBER, 1855.—Imposing penalty of death for assisting slaves to escape.

Imposing penalty of death for circulating or printing publications calculated to incite slaves to insurrection.

Imposing penalty of death for assisting slaves to escape from any State and take refuge in the territory.

Imposing penalty of five years imprisonment at hard labor for harboring fugitive slaves.

Imposing penalty of two years' imprisonment for aiding a fugitive slave to escape from custody of an officer.

Imposing penalty of five years' imprisonment at hard labor for writing, printing or circulating anything against slavery.

Imposing penalty of two years' imprisonment at hard labor for *saying* that persons have not a right to hold slaves in the territory.

Disqualifying all from sitting as jurors who do not admit the right to hold slaves in the territory.

Disqualifying all as voters who do not swear to support the Fugitive Slave law.

Admitting any one to vote on payment of one dollar, no matter where resident, who will swear to uphold the Fugitive Slave law and Nebraska bill.

Appointing Missourians to be town and county officers for six years to come.

Re-enacting the slave laws of Missouri, *en masse*, adding that wherever the word "state," occurs in them, it shall be construed to mean "territory."