

# 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., OCT. 30, 1856.

NO. 24

## 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, 7½ street.

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

**L. P. WILLISTON,**  
Attorney at Law,  
Wellsville, Tioga Co., Pa., will attend the Courts in Potter and M'Kean Counties.

**A. P. CONE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
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June 3, 1848.

**JOHN S. MANN,**  
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Coudersport, Pa., will attend the several Courts in Potter and M'Kean Counties. All business entrusted to his care, will receive prompt attention.  
Office on Main-street, opposite the Court House, Coudersport, Pa.

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All work warranted. A stock of Watches and jewelry on hand. Call at the store of Smith & Jones, Coudersport, Pa.

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March 3, 1848.

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SAMUEL M. MILLS, Proprietor.  
On the Wellsville road, seven miles North of Coudersport, Pa.

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PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

Terms—in Advance

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All letters on business, to secure attention, should be addressed (post paid) to the undersigned. T. S. CHASE, Publisher.

## Campaign Song.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE CALCULATION.

Yankee Doodle is the tune,

It comes so nation handy;

Nothing makes the Back-Ram droop,

Like Yankee Doodle dandy.

Freemen now we use this tune,

For Fremont and for Dayton;

Run them both we surely will,

Like Bulwer versus Clayton.

We start with Pennsylvania,

She gives us 27;

Then take 'Linoia, Stephen's State,

She'll give us just 11

The State of Penn with Arnold's,

In this case fifty nine, sir;

Plus them together and they give

Us exactly 38, sir.

New Hampshire when we Pierce her through

Will let us out 5 more, sir;

Just step across to old Vermont,

And he'll give us 5 more, sir.

The land of gold will give us 4,

And if we're in a fix,

Go down to old Connecticut,

And she will give us 6, sir.

Begin to add your 38,

Your 5 and 5 and 6, sir;

And Democratic 54,

Becomes our first big tick, sir.

Massachusetts gives 13,

6 more from Michigan, sir.

Hold the rein, clinging to the Main;

Till with Eshe gets along, sir,

54, 13 and 6,

(Just please to let me be, sir.)

When added up just make complete,

Precisely 73, sir.

The 8 from Maine we will not drop,

Since thus we have begun, sir;

To 8 and 73 add 8,

And we have 81, sir.

Four we get from Iowa,

And 7 from New Jersey,

These counted up gives 92,

For William, John and Jessie.

New York gives us 35,

Ohio 23, sir;

White Indians sends us on

Her 13 it will be, sir.

92 and 35,

13 and 25, sir;

Now count em up! do it right—

How stands it? let us see, sir—

163 it is,

Yet still we have some more, sir,

Wisconsin sends us on her 5,

Rhode Island gives us 4, sir,

Stop! stop! for that is quite enough.

It surely now will do, sir,

Added up these give us clean

172, sir.

If North Carolina gives us 10,

And South Carolina 8, sir;

And Tennessee gives her 12.

The work would be complete, sir.

Let Virginia Wisely send 15,

And we'll begin to count;

We'll down to old Kentucky go,

And claim from her a dozen

But as we have full enough

Joined in our glorious band, sir,

A few we'll leave to comfort Jesus,

Remaining at Wheatland, sir.

Old Buck, the rusty Bachelor,

Can't to the White Horse go, sir,

Ask 'Bullion,' Jessie's father,

'Old Tom' will tell you "no, sir"

## Written for the Journal.

### POLITICAL SERMONS.

BY "A PREACHER OF RIGHTEOUSNESS."

No. III.

Text.—"What is the Odds?"

My BRETHREN: There is a prodigious odds; a very great difference indeed—between voting to elevate Mr. Fremont to the Presidency, and voting for Mr. Buchanan. The one, as his name indicates, represents the party of freedom; the other, the party of slavery.

The conjoint question, Shall the unsettled territory of the Union be made into Free States, or shall it be made into Slave States? is almost the only issue—it is the only prominent issue, in the approaching Presidential canvass.

Much has been said of late respecting the wrongs and the sufferings of the people of the Territory of Kansas. And no wonder it is has been thus; for a state of things has existed there so shameful and horribly dreadful, that one might almost expect that if men held their peace, the very ground under their feet would arise and cry out.

The great procuring cause of all the outrages enacted and suffered in that unfortunate territory, has been neither more nor less than slavery extension. A determined attempt is being made to establish chattel slavery there—in a word, to make Kansas a slave State.

And as disgraceful and as mortifying as the fact really is, the general government of this great republic has in various ways, actually sanctioned the Border Ruffianism through which all these atrocities have been perpetrated. It does not appear as yet, that even one pro-slavery robber, or murderer, has been so much as arrested, much less punished. And that most diabolical code of laws made for the people of the Territory, by filibusters from Missouri and elsewhere, and which not only legalizes slavery there, but punishes in the severest manner him who even says that slaveholding is a wrong, our most worthy (I) Chief Magistrate assures us must and shall be sustained and enforced, at whatever cost.

The party that wants to elect Mr. Buchanan, fully declare their "unqualified admiration of his measures and policy." Elect, then, Mr. B. and his friends, and Kansas comes into the Union as a Slave State, large enough to hold for division into three as large as Pennsylvania or New York. And if Kansas comes in thus, making the Slave States a majority without the northern doughfaces, then also all else that is desirable of the U. S. territory, say enough for ten or a dozen large states.

Methodists now I hear some one ask,—in a tone of voice though, which indicates that the asker is rather ashamed of his question,—"What's the odds if Slavery does spread all over the U. S. Territory?" Oh my brother! what a question that for a man of intelligence and enterprise! and heart; but I'll answer it.

Slavery has impoverished every state that has ever fostered it. There is much less wealth in the Slave States than in the Free, though the former have much the most territory now, saying nothing of Kansas, which they count all the same as theirs.

The people of the Free States are indirectly taxed thousands of dollars annually, to make up the deficiencies of the Slave States. We pay for the greater share of the tariff by the operation of which, the expenses of the general government are provided for. In the revenue of the P. O. Department, there is always a deficit in the Slave States, and nearly always a surplus in the Free; so that for every dollar which we hand over for postage, a considerable per-centage is taken and appropriated to help pay the transportation of the mails for our slaveholding brethren. And this last is to be accounted for in the easiest manner, since

In the Free States, schools being generally provided for by law, almost every person is able to read and write

and so is likely more or less to patronize the mail establishment. But in the Slave States in general, if not altogether, no common school system exists, and thousands upon thousands of free white men cannot sign their own names, much less write letters to their friends, and the most of such are incapable of reading—not merely the newspapers, but—even the names printed upon the ballots they may perhaps be privileged to deposit at the polls. Is not this some odds?

In the Free States in general, labor is respectable, and fair remunerative wages are given and received, so that even a hireling may gain property. But in the Slave States, labor is disreputable, and the man who works for a living takes rank with slaves, and if he works for others, must put up with little more than such wages as a slave can be hired for, which may be set down at 50 or 60 dollars a year, and how can he ever be other than poor? Besides where slavery is, working men have almost no political influence. A few slaveholders sway the entire political power of the State. Some odds this, I think.

Our children, or grand children, if not ourselves or neighbors, may wish to emigrate beyond the States, and settle there. And we are laboring men, your humble servant, who is also a servant of Christ, being no exception to this, "as ye yourselves also know." Would it make no odds with us, or with them, whether in that country there are public schools or not? Would we as lief be denominated "white niggers," because we work for a living? If our young men wish to work for hire, do we want them to be obliged to work alongside of slaves, and at the low price for which slave labor can be obtained? Or, if we stay here in the land of the free, do we want a half dozen or dozen more of Slave States to help support?

In respect to the grand results of the approaching election, it may, my brethren, make a great deal of odds how a few men vote. The Presidential Electors who shall be chosen in this State may be chosen by a majority even less than the number of votes which will be cast by those I am now addressing. (Harrison's majority over Van Buren in Pa. in 1840, was only 319.) And the majority of votes in the Electoral College for the successful candidate, may be considerably less than the electoral vote of our State. So you see, my brethren, it may be literally true that your few hundred votes may actually determine who shall be the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic for the next four years. Is it not, then, a matter of importance that we vote? and especially that we vote right?

Suppose "the carpenter's son" of Nazareth—he who was called from the work-shop to go and "proclaim liberty to the captives"—were now among us in the flesh; and suppose also, that, having duly paid his tax, as he did anciently, he should appear at the polls for the purpose of voting in the approaching contest. Does any suppose he would vote for the extension of slavery? The idea is preposterous. Why then should we vote thus?

Once more, and to conclude. The people of Kansas have suffered greatly. Their appeal for help has been heard all over the land—yea, their cry has gone up to Heaven. Shall we heed their call? or shall we neglect it? If we heed it not, the odds that such neglect will make with us, "when the Judge of all the earth" takes our case in hand, may, peradventure, be such as that we shall be painfully sensible of the difference in the condition of him who performs known duty, as compared with that of him who knowing his duty, performs it not.

Let us all vote for Fremont and Freedom; let us ask our fellow voters to vote so too; let us do this "heartily, al to the Lord;" and may God bless the fight. Amen.

## From the Boston Journal.

### MR. CHOATE'S LETTER.

The Washington Union takes exception to the sentence in Choate's Letter in which he says: "It is in part because the duty of protection to the local settler was not performed, that the Democratic party has already, by the action of its great representative convention, resolved to put out of office its own administration." The Union, with many fulsome praises of Choate's letter, says he "shows himself well qualified to give counsel to his Whig friends, and to teach them by his example a lesson of wisdom," but expresses its regret that he undertook to develop the motives which actuated the Democratic party in the selection of its candidate. It says:

"It will be remembered that the convention, with entire unanimity, and with enthusiastic cordiality, approved and endorsed the course of policy of the present administration; and we have no hesitation in affirming that no part of its policy received a more earnest and hearty approval than that which embraced its Kansas Policy."

The Post copies the article from the Union which administers this gentle rebuke to Mr. Choate, and adds to it the following significant mention:

"It seems very convenient for every one who desires to gratify past or present prejudices against the Democratic party, to cast imputations upon one of its ablest, boldest, and most successful members, the President of the United States. But the history of his public career will redress his character from the aspersions of either malice or ignorance."

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN KANSAS.  
Chicago, Oct. 29.—Intelligence was received on Saturday by messengers via Nebraska City, that two hundred and fifty Kansas emigrants, including women and children, were taken prisoners by the U. S. Deputy Marshal Preston and seven hundred U. S. troops near Plymouth, Kansas, on the 10th inst.

Previous to proceeding from Nebraska City, Mr. Eldridge, the conductor of the party, procured permission from Governor Geary to enter the territory with the ordinary arms, the emigrants having assured him that their intentions were peaceful. On arriving at Plymouth they found seven hundred troops and six pieces of artillery drawn up to oppose their progress. The troops were acting as a posse of the Marshal, who ordered a halt, and informed the whole party that they were prisoners. Search was immediately instituted and all boxes, trunks and baggage were opened, resulting in the discovery of one keg of powder, one keg of cartridges belonging to the night guard, ten Sharp's rifles, a box containing two dozen of revolvers, being freight to Council City, and a number of common rifles belonging to private individuals. The troops then took possession of all the horses, wagons, baggage, farming utensils and a large quantity of provisions, and ordered the whole party under guard, with orders to shoot any who should attempt to escape. The prisoners were then sent back. To this statement of facts are one hundred and thirty-four signatures mostly from New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.

PROFESSOR HEDRICK, of North Carolina University, whose able and manly letter appears to have confounded the slave-drivers of his native State, was the honored subject of a vote of censure passed by the faculty of the University on the 6th inst. This is not the vote of expulsion asked for by the North Carolina Standard, and the course of the faculty will hardly satisfy the class who will not tolerate freedom of expression or even of opinion. The following are the resolutions adopted:

"Resolved, That the course pursued by Prof. Hedrick, as set forth in his publication in the North Carolina Standard of the 4th inst., is not warranted in our usages; and that the political opinions expressed, are not those entertained by any other member of this body.

"Resolved, That while we feel bound to declare our sentiments freely upon this occasion, we entertain none other than feelings of personal respect and kindness for the subject of them; and sincerely regret the indiscretion into which he seems, in this instance, to have fallen."

## From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

### The Slaveholder's View of the North and its Institutions.

"The relations between the North and South are very analogous to those which subsisted between Greece and the Roman Empire after the subjugation of Achaia by the consul Mummius. The dignity and energy of the Roman character, conspicuous in war and in politics, were not easily tamed and adjusted to the arts of industry and literature. The degenerate and pliant Greeks, on the contrary, excelled in the handicraft and polite professions. We learn, from the vigorous invective of Juvenal, that they were the most useful and capable of servants, whether as pimps or professors of rhetoric. Obsequious, dexterous, and ready, the versatile Greeks monopolized the business of teaching, publishing, and manufacturing in the Roman Empire—allowing their masters ample leisure for the service of the State, in the Senate or in the field. The people of the Northern States of this confederacy exhibit the same aptitude for the arts of industry. They excel as clerks, mechanics, and tradesmen, and they have monopolized the business of teaching, publishing, and peddling."

SPRINGFELLOW BANISHED.—The St. Louis Democrat learns that an indignation meeting had been held at Weston, last week, at which the banishment of Stringfellow from Weston and Platte counties, had been resolved upon. The circumstances which gave rise to this proceeding, were these: A merchant of Weston, by the name of Rockwell, some time ago sold out his stock of goods to a firm known as that of Perry & Walker. These gentlemen, in the exercise of their commercial liberty, had sold a quantity of flour to certain parties in Kansas. This fact happening to become known to a body of regulators in Platte city, an armed expedition of about one hundred men, issued from that place, and proceeded to Weston with the avowed purpose of arresting and hanging Perry, whom they accused of being an Abolitionist. On reaching Weston, they at once placed themselves under the command of Stringfellow, and marched to the store of the parties against whom they had sworn summary vengeance. Mr. Perry was arrested, and assured that he should be hung. Upon this, Mr. P. appealed to the people of Weston for justice and protection, and the result shows that he did not calculate in vain upon their sense of right. As soon as these circumstances became generally known, a public meeting was called, Mr. Perry was released, and the party from Platte city ordered to leave within two hours or abide by the consequences. They then proceeded to dispossess the case of General Stringfellow, whose course in the Kansas difficulties they denominated most indignantly, and concluded by passing a resolution, requiring him to leave the town and county forever, giving him five days to settle up his affairs.

HOOPS.—It appears from an article in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal that "Hoops" were persecuted formerly with as much zeal as at present. We read with a smile the other day, in Drake's History of Boston, the following judgment upon "Hoop Patticoats" in the olden time. The statement is that they were severely condemned "until they surrendered without conditions." The tirade against them was contained in a pamphlet advertised in Franklin's Courant, and whose title runs thus: "Hoop Patticoats, Attained and Condemned by the Light of Reason and the Law of God. Price 3d." From the price, this must have been a small affair, and doubtless the ladies thought so!

The Journal, however, defends these "institutions" on the ground that the ground that the light frames raise the weight of the skirts and are "pleasantly cooling;" also; that in several well-authenticated instances these appendages have saved human life in cases of shipwreck. We advise all ladies about to travel, and liable to find themselves on board of any uncontrollable or ill-managed steamboats, to go hooped. But let all take notice, that although we believe the Jargon hoops are, in case of any involuntary plunge-bath, the better—we warn their fair wearers against such a size on land. Don't take cold. (Boff. Courier.)