

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., DEC. 18, 1856.

NO. 31.

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,
Wellsville, Tioga Co., Pa., will attend the Courts in Potter and McKean Counties.

A. P. CONE,
Attorney at Law,
Wellsville, 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,
Danfil F. Glassmire
PROPRIETOR
Corner of Main and Second streets, Coudersport, Potter Co., Pa. 44.

W. K. KING,
Surveyor, Draftsman, and
Contingency,
Smithport, Keok 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. 7-31

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

E. R. HARRINGTON, having engaged a Window in Schoemaker & Jackson's Store, will carry on the WATCH AND JEWELRY BUSINESS there. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired, in the best style, and on the shortest notice. All work warranted.
Coudersport, Oct. 29, 1856.—9-24.

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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.

O. T. ELLISON, M. D.,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Coudersport and vicinity that he will be found regularly at his office, over the Drug Store of Smith & Jones, ready to attend to all calls in his profession. Nov. 20—17-2

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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.

DAVID B. BROWN,
Farmer and Dealer in Ploughs, Lp. 27 end of Main street, Coudersport, Pa.

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

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SAMUEL M. MILLS, Proprietor.
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SELECT POETRY.

A SICK MAN'S DREAM.

This beautiful piece of poetry was written by the late Judge Robert Raymond Reed, of Georgia, afterward Governor of Florida. It has never appeared in print before, and the lady for whom it was penned—now a resident of our city—has kindly consented to give it to the public through our columns. It is one of those choice, yet unobtrusive gems, struck out from a rich mine of thought, that has only to see the light to have its beauties appreciated.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Journal.*

Methought that in a sacred wood,
I slumbered on a bank of flowers,
Soothed by a streamlet's wandering flow,
That gurgled thro' the whispering boughs:
And dreams did visit me—a bright,
An Elysium only could bring them;
They brought me such intense delight,
I never, never can forget them.

It seemed that thou wert present there,
Thine eyes with living lustre beaming;
The star of morning decked thy hair,
And all around us radiance streaming.
Imparted to thy lip—thy cheek—
The brightness of immortal glory;
O! we can ne'er such visions seek,
But in some old romanic story!

And near thee hung a lyre of gold,
Beneath a bower of shining roses—
Roses—like those that love unfold,
When from his toils the god reposes;
And when thy fingers touched the strings,
They yielded numbers rich and swelling,
As when some spirit sweetly sings,
At evening, from her viewless dwelling.

Ye changeful was that music's strain,
It told of hope, of youth, and of life's bliss;
Of pleasure's wealth, of true love's oh-ine,
And then of blighted joys and sadness,
At last an answering voice there came,
From a bright cloud that then descended,
And while it spoke a quivering tone
Was with the fleecy whiteness blended.

I may not tell the words so kind,
By that same plaintive voice then spoken;
For the dark night—stomach's rudest wind
Came o'er my dream and it was broken.
But lady, tranquil be thy hours,
And smooth the path of life before thee,
For surely, from celestial bowers,
Some happy spirit watches over thee!

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON.

REPUBLICAN ROOMS,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1856.

At a meeting of the Republican Association, held at their Club Room on the evening of the 27th instant, the Committee appointed at a previous meeting, to draft an address and resolutions, presented the following which were unanimously adopted:

The Republican Association of Washington to the Republicans of the United States:
The Presidential contest is over, and at last we have some materials to enable us to form a judgment of the results.

Seldom have two Parties emerged from a conflict, with less of joy in the victors, more of hope in the vanquished. The Pro-Slavery Party has elected its Presidential candidate, only, however, by the votes of a minority, and that, of such a character as to stamp the victory as the offspring of sectionalism and temporary causes. The Republicans, wherever able to present clearly to the Public the real issue of the Canvass—Slavery Restriction or Slavery Extension—have carried the People with them by unprecedented

majorities; almost breaking up in some States the organization of their adversaries. A sudden gathering together of the People, alarmed at the inroads of the Slave Power, rather than a well-organized Party; with but a few months to attend to the complicated details of Party warfare; obstructed by a Secret Order, which had pre-occupied the field, and obtained a strong hold of the national and religious prejudices of the masses; opposed to an old Party, commencing the canvass with the united support of a powerful section, hatched by long party drill, accustomed to victory, wielding the whole power of the Federal Administration a party which only four years ago carried all but four of the States, and a majority of the popular vote—still under all these adverse circumstances, they have triumphed in eleven if not twelve of the free States, pre-eminent for enterprise and general intelligence, and containing one half of the white population of the country; given to their Presidential candidate nearly three times as many electoral votes as were cast by the Whig party in 1852; and this day control the Governments of fourteen of the most powerful States of the Union.

Well may our adversaries tremble in the hour of their victory. "The Democratic and Black Republican Parties," they say, "are nearly balanced in regard to power. The former was victorious in the recent struggle, but success was hardly won, with the aid of important accidental advantages. The latter has abated nothing of its zeal, and has suffered no pause in its preparations for another battle."

With such numerical force, such zeal, intelligence, and harmony in counsel; with so many great States, and more than a million voters rallied to their standard by the efforts of a few months, why may not the Republicans confidently expect victory in the next contest?

The necessity for their organization still exists in all its force. Mr. Buchanan has always proved true to the demands of his Party. He fully accepted the Cincinnati Platform, and pledged himself to its Policy—a Policy of Filibustering abroad, Propagandism at home. Prominent and controlling among his supporters are men committed, by word and deed, to that Policy; and what is there in his character, his antecedents, the nature of his Northern support, to authorize the expectation that he will disregard their will? Nothing will be so likely to restrain him, and counteract their extreme measures, as a vigorous and growing Republican Organization, as nothing would be more necessary to save the Cause of Freedom and the Union, should he, as we have every reason to believe, continue the Pro-Slavery Policy of the present incumbent. Let us beware of folding our arms, and waiting to see what he will do. We know the ambition, the necessities, the schemes, of the Slave Power. Its policy of extension and aggrandizement and universal empire, is the law of its being, not an accident—is settled, not fluctuating. Covert or open, moderate or extreme, according to circumstances, it never changes, in spirit or aim. With Mr. Buchanan, the elect of a Party controlled by this Policy, administering the Government, the safety of the country and of Free Institutions must rest in the organization of the Republican Party.

What, then, is the duty before us? Organization, vigilance, action; action on the trustrum, through the press, at the ballot-box; in State, county, city, and town elections; everywhere, at all times; in every election, making Republicanism, or loyalty to the Policy and Principles it advocates, the political test. No primary or municipal election should be suffered to go by default. The Party that would succeed Nationally, must triumph in the States—and triumph in State elections, must be prepared by municipal success.

Next to retaining power in the States

already under their control, let the Republicans devote themselves to the work of disseminating their principles, and initiating the true course of political action in the States which have decided the election against them. This time, we have failed for reasons, nearly all of which may be removed by proper effort. Many thousand honest, but not well-informed voters, who supported Mr. Buchanan under the delusive impression that he would favor the cause of Free Kansas, will soon learn their mistake, and be anxious to correct it. The timid policy of the Republicans in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, in postponing their independent action, and temporizing with a Party got up for purposes not in harmony with their own, and the conduct of Mr. Fillmore's friends, in either voting for Mr. Buchanan or dividing the opposition by a separate ticket, can hardly be repeated again. The true course of the Republican, is to organize promptly, boldly, and honestly, upon their own Principles, so clearly set forth in the Philadelphia Platform, and, avoiding coalitions with other Parties, appeal directly to the masses of all Parties to ignore all organizations and issues which would divert the Public Mind from one danger that now threatens the honor and interests of the country, and the stability of the Union—Slavery Propagandism allied with Disunionism.

Let us not forget that it is not the want of generous sentiment, but of sufficient information, that prevents the American People from being united in action against the aggressive policy of the Slave Power. Were these simple questions submitted to-day to the People of the United States—Are you in favor of the extension of Slavery? Are you in favor of such extension by the aid or connivance of the Federal Government?—and could they be permitted to record their votes in response, without embarrassment, without constraint of any kind, nineteen-twentieths of the People of the Free States, and perhaps more than half of the People of the Slave States, would return a decided negative to both.

Let us have faith in the People. Let us believe that at heart they are hostile to the extension of Slavery, desirous that the Territories of the Union be consecrated to Free Labor and Free Institutions; and that they require only enlightenment as to the most effectual means of securing this end, to convert their cherished sentiment into a fixed principle of action.

The times are pregnant with warning. That a Disunion party exists in the South, no longer admits of a doubt. It accepts the election of Mr. Buchanan as affording time and means to consolidate its strength, and mature its plans, which comprehend not only the enslavement of Kansas, and the recognition of Slavery in all Territory of the United States, but the conversion of the lower half of California into a Slave State, the organization of a new Slave Territory in the Gadsden purchase, the future annexation of Nicaragua and subjugation of Central America, and the acquisition of Cuba; and as the Free States are not expected to submit to all this, ultimate dismemberment of the Union, and the formation of a great Slaveholding Confederacy, with foreign alliances with Brazil and Russia. It may assume at first a moderate tone, to prevent the sudden alienation of its Northern allies; it may delay the development of its plot, as it did under the Pierce Administration; but the repeal of the Missouri Compromise came at last, and so will come upon the country inevitably the final acts of the dark conspiracy. When that hour shall come, then will the honest Democrats of the Free States be driven into our ranks, and the men of the Slave States who prefer the Republic of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson—a Republic of Law, Order, and Liberty—to an Oligarchy of Slaveholders and Slavery Propagandists, governed by Wise, Atchison, Soule, and Walker, founded in fraud and violence, and seeking aggrandizement

by the spoliation of nations, will bid God speed to the labors of the Republican party to preserve Liberty and the Union, one and inseparable, perpetual and all-powerful.

Resolved. That the principles of the Republican party are based upon broad and national grounds, securing to every citizen all the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution; that in its opposition to the extension of Slavery it is but carrying out the great sentiments of Freedom upon which the Constitution was founded, and upon which depend the growth and prosperity of our free institutions; and that while it recognizes "Freedom as national and Slavery as sectional," it acknowledges the principle of State sovereignty, and disavances any interference with the domestic institutions of the States.

Resolved. That in the result of the recent election, we have the most cheering evidence, expressed through a large and intelligent popular vote of the American people, of the correctness of our principles, and of their ultimate and speedy triumph; that the unprecedented development of the Republican movement is a sure guarantee that the intelligent masses are on the side of Freedom, and opposed to the further encroachments of Slavery, and points with unerring certainty to a full and complete triumph in 1856.

Resolved. That the most important time to correct, form, and establish public sentiment, on the great principles involved in the present contest of parties, is during the next three years, and before we shall have become again engaged in the strife and conflict peculiar to a Presidential campaign; and relying upon the justice of our cause, and the enlightened intelligence of the People to sustain it, we therefore recommend to the several associations in each of the States, to keep up their organizations, and by every means labor to disseminate light and knowledge; and that we urge upon our friends throughout the country to form themselves into associations, where none already exist, for a like object, and for purposes of free discussion.

Resolved. That the noble and patriotic hearing of J. C. Fremont and Wm. L. Dayton during the recent contest, marked as it has been by the most unprejudiced exercise of personal invective and base calumny, calls forth our warmest admiration; that we recognize them as statesmen of the most exalted virtue, honor, and integrity, and whose devotion to the interests of Freedom finds its highest eulogy in the generous confidence so cordially expressed by an enlightened and free people.

Resolved. That we recommend and urge upon our Republican friends the necessity of supporting men pledged to the principles of the Republican party at their municipal and county as well as State and National elections.

The Association also resolved to continue its organization, and to hold regular weekly meetings for the discussion of political and national questions.
E. M. JUSTIS, President.
L. CLAPHAM, Secretary.

Synopsis of the President's Message.

The President in allusion to the recent election says that the result has emphatically condemned the idea of organizing mere geographical parties, and he considers that such an organization could have had countenance in no part of the country had its aims not been disguised by suggestions, plausible in appearance, acting upon an excited state of the public mind induced by temporary causes, and transient, he hopes, in their influence. After some bitter invectives against those who, under the guise of preventing the extension of slavery, seek to interfere with the institution where it exists under state law, and who throw every obstacle in the way of the execution of the fugitive slave law, he comes to the territorial question in relation particularly to Kansas and Nebraska. He argues at length upon the policy and defends the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He charges that the revolutionary disorder in Kansas had its origin in projects of intervention deliberately arranged by members of that Congress which enacted the laws for organization of the territory.

He condemns the incursions both from the north and south which have been made into the territory, and the exaggerated and inflammatory reports which have been circulated. Refers to the efforts which have been made to correct abuses, and rejoices at the peaceful condition of things which now prevail.

He then proceeds to review the course of events in Kansas generally, and to defend the action taken by the government in the premises, concluding with the hope that reflection and wise legislation either in the Assembly of the territory, or Congress, will see that no act remains on its statute book violative of the provisions of the constitution or calculated to interfere with the due exercise of the rights and privileges of citizens.

After referring to the several reports of the cabinet officers, the President refers to our foreign relations. The various questions at issue between the United States and England are in a fair way of being amicably adjusted; and there is reason to believe that when the question of the Sound Dues is finally adjusted between Denmark and the maritime powers of Europe, the pending negotiation on the same subject, with the United States, may be settled in a satisfactory manner.

The subject of the maritime propositions are dwelt on at some length. The proposed amendment offered by our government has been favorably entertained by all the governments who have replied to it, and the present aspect of the question leads the President to hope that the American principle will eventually be incorporated into the code of international laws.

Our affairs with Mexico and Central America are briefly alluded to. With regard to Nicaragua, the President says, that being unable to decide which of the two contending parties in this state is the government de facto, he had declined to receive a representation from either, and is now awaiting further developments.

In reference to the Panama massacre, the President says he has demanded the punishment of the guilty parties, with full indemnity to the families of those who were killed in that affair, as well as for the property destroyed.

In conclusion, the President expresses his congratulations in view of the peace, greatness and facilities which our country now possesses and enjoys, and says he is preparing to surrender the executive trust to his successor and retire to private life with sentiments of profound gratitude to Providence, which has, during his administration, vouchsafed to carry the country through so many difficulties.

GUTTA PERCHA HOOPS FOR LADIES.

The New York Evening Post recommends the substitution of gutta percha for whalebone in the article of ladies' hoops. It says that the gutta percha which has been introduced is not so heavy as whalebone, and much more flexible, so that the dress can be folded close to the person if necessary, while it will preserve elasticity enough to resume its proper position again. For the ladies' dresses this is just the thing needed, and it can be united by simply putting the ends in hot water. There is therefore no springing of the ends and tearing the dress. The ladies make a larger figure in the world than they were wont, or were formerly allowed. They claim a great deal of latitude while moving through life now-a-days. They undoubtedly "spread themselves" in a manner to abridge the rights and privileges of the sterner sex, and occupy a very "large space in the public eye." Any improvement suggested therefore, even in such a matter as dress, assumes an unprecedented importance at this time. Some other people, besides old bachelors, however, are beginning to wish that the better half of creation would resume its natural proportions. In the meantime, "Room for my lady, room!"

*Richmond (Va.) Examiner, Nov. 29, 1856.