

THE JOURNAL.

COOPERSTOWN, PA. Thursday Morning Jan. 8, 1857. JNO. S. MANN, EDITOR.

Policy Walker, a fire eating representative in Congress from Mississippi, had recently prepared a lengthy speech for spouting out on the first opportunity presented by debate...

V. B. PALMER, the American newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for the paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is daily empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates required by us...

We are sorry to learn that the school house in the Irish settlement in Genesee township, was destroyed by fire on Christmas night. It is not known how the fire originated. There is much excitement in the neighborhood, and we fear there is wrong on the part of some Americans as well as on the part of the others.

We are pleased to announce the appointment of Lewis B. Cole as clerk to the commissioners for the ensuing year. This appointment will give general satisfaction throughout the county, as Mr. C. is a faithful and competent clerk, a determined foe of oppression, and a good citizen.

Gross Misrepresentation.

The Clinton Democrat has undertaken the defense of President Pierce. It lauds him to the skies. That is natural. The Buchanan man of Clinton county are more than ready to praise of him...

In its defense of the President, the last Clinton Democrat gets off the following whopper:

Then we have only the Kansas-Nebraska act to justify all the malignity and bitter invective hurled at the President. And after all, there is nothing in this of which any one complains, except that it allows the people of the Territories to settle their questions of domestic policy according to their own views of propriety...

The man who does not know that the above paragraph contains two gross falsehoods, has closed his eyes to the light for nearly two years past.

The heaviest complaints made against the President have been in consequence of his manner of executing the Kansas Nebraska act, and not the act itself although that was bad enough. The opposition to the President have hurled invectives at him because he removed Governor Reeder, simply because that independent Pennsylvanian would not be the tool of the Border Ruffians...

This other falsehood in the above extract, is still more glaring. The Kansas Nebraska act, does not "allow the people of the Territories to settle their questions of domestic policy according to their own views of propriety," and it does not profess to do it. It allows the Border Ruffians of Missouri to take possession of the ballot boxes of Kansas, and to enforce upon the people of that Territory a code of bogus laws, which even Lewis Cass pronounces a disgrace to civilization.

Under this Kansas act, the President appoints and removes the Governor at his pleasure, also the Judges, Marshals and all the other executive officers; and these settle the "domestic policy" of the Territory according to the will of the President. We think the old Jeffersonian way of treating the Territories was more democratic, than the new Pierce way of doing the same thing, and far more likely to produce peace and harmony.

of the times, in order to defend these new schemes of extending slavery.

The Lycopomig Gazette on Dr. Tyng's New Church.

The reply of the Gazette to an article on this subject does gross injustice to an eminent divine, and shows clearly that the party of which the Gazette is the organ in Lycopomig, is the ally of Slavery...

A new political organization under the name of a church has been added to their forces, the pulpit to be occupied by a speaker who has acquired great notoriety by haranguing his congregation on political questions and by dividing his church by the introduction of such subjects into his sermons. It never was supposed that it would be a hard matter for the political friends of an outlier like Dr. Tyng, or for the party whose cause he is to advocate in the pulpit, to raise money enough to build him a church, in which he could administer to the public mixed doses of politics and religion...

What is that but bearing false witness against thy neighbor? Dr. Tyng has never harangued his congregation on political questions. He preached one sermon against American slavery, and as several of his congregation were supporters of this great iniquity, it made a great disturbance. We have known a minister give great offense to some of his most zealous supporters, by preaching against profanity. But we are not at all aware that any one pretended that the minister was to blame. And as slavery is a much greater sin than profanity, we think it should receive more attention from the pulpit. Of course those guilty of sustaining it, will be ostracized; but if the minister is set to preach against sin for fear of giving offense and dividing his church, then he is a worthless appendage to society; and would better be dispensed with.

But the organs of the church, are probably as good judges of Dr. Tyng and the effect of his preaching, as the organs of the Buchanan party; and this is the way "one of the former talks of the new congregation."

It will give great pleasure to the many friends of Dr. Tyng to hear that a large number of his former congregation has associated to have the National Hall, in market street, near Thirtieth, in Philadelphia, for public worship under his ministry. He has preached there for three Sundays, to very large congregations, and has engaged to preach for them for three months. This is one of the largest and most commodious halls in Philadelphia, holding over two thousand people, and it has been filled with an attentive crowd on these occasions. We trust the Blessed Spirit will guide and prosper him in his new work. He can make the darkest trials work for the good of his people, and the Saviour's glory. We have received a copy of the candid and faithful statement published by members of the congregation of the Church of the Epiphany. But our readers will not desire us to enter into a discussion of the matters involved. They are now, for a time, settled. And we earnestly desire a Divine blessing to rest on both the moiety which has been thus rejected, and on the church which has rejected it.—Protestant Churchman.

[Correspondence of the Journal.] FROM KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 20, 1856. If unpunished the citizens of Kansas, because they differ in political opinions from those vested with Federal authority, and forcing them to submit to laws without any regard to making, with no prospects before them, but extermination or revolution, be permanent peace, then Gov. Geary has established peace and quiet in Kansas. Peace here, is the sacrifice of all Constitutional rights and immunities, and all principles, save that which enhances the interest of the slave-growing community. On the arrival of Geary in this Territory, the free State party were determined to aid and sustain him in the performance of his duties, if he manifested a disposition to deal justly and impartially; but instead of doing this, he has placed them in a still more deplorable condition than they were under the imbecile management of Gov. Shannon. While this phase of an agitation was being perfected, by the Administration, cold weather was fast approaching, and this rendered further hostilities impracticable by either party; but as warm weather makes its appearance, hostilities will again be resumed, on a more larger scale, unless justice can be had from the Judiciary and Executive departments. This is the kind of peace which affords the President so much gratification to mention in his late annual message. There can be no safety in Kansas, while the laws passed by the Shawnee Legislature remain on her statutes. They have been the cause of all the trouble thus far, and as long as the authorities try to enforce them, so long will they be resisted by the people. It is not Northern men altogether who are opposed to them, but men from Missouri, who have settled in the Territory and who are in favor of Slavery, disregard them also. They say they care not how equitable or just they may be, they were made by foreigners, and should be treated as such—that no man who has any aspirations above servility will submit to the frauds that have been practiced through the ballot-box in Kansas. The difficulty which originated between Judge Leecompte and Gov. Geary, has been watched by the free State men with great anxiety, hoping some good might result therefrom, but another Leecompte is left to carry on the conquest. Notwithstanding Geary's success in re-arresting the murderer Hayes, he had to submit, and the assassin has been released on a writ of habeas corpus and is now living with his friends in Kickapoo. The only pre-slavery criminal arrested under Geary's Administration has been released without undergoing an hour's imprisonment. All of the border-papers are urging the removal of Geary, and recommending Davy R. Atkinson to fill his place, with Benjamin Franklin Stringfellow E. q. to occupy the position that Judge Leecompte did before his suspension; and John W. Winfield, if not admitted, is at present knocking at the door of Congress (and will undoubtedly "come in") claiming the right to represent 30,000 people which is supposed to be the present population of Kansas, three fourths of whom are free State, and only about one-eighth of the remaining fifth voted for him at the recent election, which can be shown by deducting the vote imported from Missouri. With this worthy trio occupying the above-named positions, there need be no fear for the speedy adjustment of the existing troubles in Kansas, and a happy and prosperous perpetuity of the Union. G. W. Clark, Indian agent for the Pawattawatties, and the murderer of Barber, has been removed, and Isaac Winston of Virginia appointed to fill the vacancy; also Col. Spencer, of Ohio, has been appointed Marshal of this Territory, in the place of J. B. Madison resigned with a hint to do so for the Gov. Whether Col. Spencer will "abate" H. C. P. and B. H. C. or not, we have no means of judging more than Webster had when he "judged of the future by the past." As he received his appointment from Pierce it would not be very strange if he is gifted in that way. Since the commencement of cold weather it has been very dull in this place. Building has pretty much stopped. It was the intention of the Emigrant Aid Company this winter, to rebuild the Free State Hotel and have it completed for the accommodation of the spring emigration. It was commenced last November, but little has been done yet and probably will not be this winter. The Unitarian and Presbyterian Churches, with the Rev. Mr. Nutt, and the Rev. Mr. Lunt, pastors, are both beautiful and substantial stone edifices, and will be completed for service early in the spring. The Basement of the Unitarian Church has been fitted up for a school-room. It is large and commodious, and will be superintended by a first class teacher. Money has been raised in the States to defray the expenses and it will be free for all who wish to attend. There will also be another free school in Lawrence this winter. Mr. Arney, general Agent for the National Kansas Committee, has taken some steps towards establishing a University in Kansas, and a general interest is manifested by the citizens to have a permanent and thorough system of education. I think efficient means has been sent here to relieve the actual want of the suffering, if rightly distributed. Some difficulty exists between the National and Central Committees which may be detrimental to the system established, for the distribution of provisions and clothing throughout the Territory. However it is to be hoped, that peace will again be restored and all go on smoothly as it has heretofore. Irreparable losses have been sustained by many, but robbery has been so common that they do not seem satisfied if they have enough left to supply the actual necessities of life. The weather is very cold, and the river is frozen over, sufficiently strong to bear a team.

And as you published my letter it is no more than common courtesy, to publish the reply. I therefore send you a copy, retaining the original to prove in the clearest manner possible, the doctrine of Total Depravity.

I like the fearless and consistent course your Journal adopts in disposing of its political enemies. I therefore enclose the within sum, as payment for your valuable paper, which you will please forward. Yours, in the good cause. FRANK.

COOPERSTOWN, Dec. 8, 1856.

BROTHER FRANK—I suppose that before this letter reaches your hand, you will have an opportunity of glorying in your own name, for writing to me that mean letter. Yes, perhaps before this time, you have seen it published in a paper that is a fit vehicle for all such low, contemptible, slang. But, perhaps I ought to apologize to you for its making its appearance in public. It was not any of my doing. God knows that I would not sink your political character any lower, by having your name appear in such a God-forsaken Journal. The fact is, that some things are too mean for common ordinary Devil to perform, and for that reason, an uncommon Sin Devil, came it to my house and stole that letter away, without my knowledge or consent, and, as she was of course connected with that Journal Office, she took it there, and read it to the Editor and he thought that it was a noble and snooty thing that he had seen in a long time, and as election was over "Kansas shrieks" were of no importance, and he was in want of stuff to put in his paper; he thought he would publish it. So you must not blame me for the insult; but, after all, I think you ought to be punished some. How do you think Gov. Cass will feel when he reads that production from a citizen of his own State, and finds himself assigned to a political grave, and after the resurrection finds himself located on the new waters of that briny stream, or yea! And what will become of Jim Buchanan, when he hears that big gun, and finds out that he has given every Post Office, and every Post Master's Deputy, the privilege of robbing the United States Mail; and O. Frank Pierce I want to look small, when he comes to read what he has done, that he has taken an oath before high Heaven, and sacrificed every acre of land belonging to the United States to barbarian despotism! What he be used up, when he comes to see how he has violated his oath, and stands a perjured wretch before the Republican Party. (I don't say Black Republicans.) What he look blank for not letting women and children carry a bible, or the Declaration of Independence about their persons; and that free society is a failure; won't he feel awful for letting Brooks give Sumner such a caning, (not Fremont, Foote, I don't mean), and above all, I think you ought to be punished for telling that I was born in that old land of Superstition, where they used to hang people for witchcraft, and is now the very hot bed of political Priestcraft, the fruit of which is a majority of 50,000 for Fremont. You also insult me by saying that I was educated in that old anti-slavery state of New York, which also gave a majority to the Patriarch. Perhaps this would not be considered an insult by your party who are living in the fallen state, but by a Pennsylvanian, it is considered as willful and malicious slander. Now Frank, you know that I told you not to write to me until you got good natured; if you had followed my advice you would not expect yourself in the way you have. You know it was wrong to tell me that you was glad that I got defeated, and hoped I would every time I accepted a nomination from the Democratic Party. Don't you suppose that I feel bad as well as other great men to be defeated, especially of an office which I have held for fifteen years; I must now retire to private life and let Brother Stout enjoy the honors and profits of the office as I have done. I don't want to advise you to leave a good situation where you are, perhaps you are doing good service to your party; but if you are capable of writing a few more letters like your last, and will come out here and have them put into the Journal, you can get any office you want—for some dreadful mean men get office in this County now-a-days.

Please write to me again when you get ready, and if you write me another such letter, the Devil may have it and welcome, and use you accordingly. You will please excuse the liberty that I have taken, as it is only intended as an answer to your last. AMOS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[Correspondence of the Journal.] HILLSDALE, Dec. 12, 1856.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.—I see published in your Journal of the 4th inst., a portion of a letter I wrote to one of your citizens. It was not intended for publication; nevertheless, I am glad you saw fit to notice it, as it has called forth a reply, which for high-toned morality, and lofty statesmanship, has few equals—and when it is known that you have a man of such giant intellect in your place, you will doubtless have to obtain another Physician, as he will be called upon to take a seat in Jim Buchanan's Cabinet.

however, is greater than his sense of justice; of this we have ample proof, judging from the uncouth angles made in our hose (politely speaking), this morning after his visit, from the strange medley of their contents. There were shoes for the feet, books for the head, meat for the table, and choice luxuries for a Christmas feast, also other things too tedious to mention. Speaking of St. Nicholas reminds us of the him-or paid him and his predecessors by a society in New York bearing his name. Their annual festival is held upon the sixth of January. We suppose it is upon that day, to give the present worthy Saint time to rest after his tedious labors during Christmas time, that he may have the "honor to be present." The sons of the society then relate the wonderful account of the birth and origin of their patron Saint, far away in Old Amsterdam, and speak with pride of the great virtue and power still transmitted to his posterity, as upon one after another his mantle has fallen. The remarkable feat he performed in visiting in one night the chimney of every domicile in the land is thus told in "song and story." At the feast upon this occasion, conspicuous among the various Knickerbocker vignettes is an innoce tale of gayly-colored pass eggs, from which we infer that they still hold in great reverence the customs of the early settlers of the once New Amsterdam, now the modern Babylon of the world. After their repast is over, toasts are offered, the old-fashioned "Meerschman" is filled with the most exquisite of the acid, and with puff and wit, the sons of the St. Nicholas close their festivity.

Among the many customs and usages of Christmas time, none have a more potent power of good than the giving and receiving of presents in the family circle. How cordially are they treasured as the gift of Father or Mother, Husband or Wife, and with what holy tears are they bedewed, long after the kind hand that gave, is forever released from giving. Such remembrances we love to cherish. They serve as a kind of charm or talisman, and when we are wearied or faint hearted, they bid us with a peculiar ray, a religious voice of faith in the good of the human heart "press on." A reciprocal merry-wishing, upon Christmas, is also a time-honored and salutary custom, but the innovation made by the lads and misses of our time, by wishing their elders a merry Christmas, for the sake of getting a quarter here and there, we very much deplore.

This day has its festivities, and this evening its thoughts. We who are climbing toward the hill-top, are thinking of the Christ as times far back in the valley and up the ascent. Flitting before us as in panorama view is our own lives picture, its Christmas times like so many mile-stones, are seen amidst the light and shade along the way. Between these mile-stones how many events have transpired which have cast their shadow over our future, and made us to look back at the bank of life as a sealed book, none may read its pages; but as they are turned over day by day, with the finger of destiny. With each returning Christmas time comes sorrow to some heart-stone—some loved one are singing their first Christmas a them in the "upper courts," then how grateful is the kindness of the living. How many children of trial and want, have this day had their hopes kindled afresh upon the altar of well-doing; by some kind friend whose "basket and store is blessed," to whom the wings of the wind comes laden with plenty, and who do not forget, that there are those to whom he comes with drooping pinion, and whose only salvation is the sound of his evil, cheerless voice. Such friends bid us trust in the Infinite who has said, "I will not leave thee nor forsake thee." "Capitol" the Washington correspondent of the Nation, urges upon the readers of that paper their duty in making their Christmas gifts. Our papers have fortunately, no need of such correspondents, and though the balmy air which "Capitol" breathes may be conducive to the growth of great men "a plenty," if they would know the pleasures of an "enlargement of the heart," they would be benefitted by a few years residence amid the cloud-capped hills of Fetter.

COOPERSTOWN, Dec. 25, 1856. Z. COOPER has been enjoying a holiday for the last fortnight.