## THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

JNO. S. MANN, EDWIN HASKELL, EDITORS FIDELITY TO THE PEOPLE.

CULLERSFORT, FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1854

### PENNSYLVANIA

State Temperance Convention. A Mass Convention of the friends of Prohi-bition will be held in Harrisburg, on the 26th and 27 of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and 27 of annuary next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. We hope every city and town and temperance organization will be represented fully. Never have we met under such circumstances as the present. Voters of Pennsylvania, come up to the Metropolis and next the good area of the the Metropolis and geet the good men you have elected to enact a law suppressing the the the drinking houses and tippling shops. Distinguished mon from other States will be with us to assist in our deliberatens. Editors will please insert this call : and clergymen are T. WATSON, Ch a. B. W. JACKSON, Cor. Secertary.

Phil, November 18, 1853.

There will be a Temperance meeting at the Palmer School House in Roulet, on January, the 14th inst., in the evening. One of the Editors of this paper will attend to assist in the exercises of the evening.

What has become of the Agricultural Society of Potter County? Have our farmers made up their minds, that it is of no use for them to improve in their system of farming ? If not, let them wake up to the necessity of agricultural meetings.

The meeting of Eulalia Division of S. of S. to-morrow evening will be an important one, and a full attendance is earnestly requested. In addition to the instalation of officers for the present: quarter, an important proposition for renting the Hall will be laid before the Division. Let every member be in attendance at the call of duty.

LECTURE .--- JOHN MANN, Esq. will lecture at the Court House, Wednesday evening next. This will be third in the course of lectures provided for by Coudersport Library Association.

We publish on the fourth page some forms of petitions, which any one can cut out and paste on a half-sheet of paper, when it will be ready for signatures. We also publish in another column the circular of Lewis Tappan in relation to these petitions, to which we call the attention of avory reader. Let us take care that each of us are not responsible for the continuance of the Fugitive Slave bill, and kindred measures, which will rest on our shoulders until we have done all that we can for first to make up the increase. for their repeal.

Neal Dow Lodge of Good Templars bas initiated a very important movement, as will be seen by the proceedings, which we publish in another column .----The traffic in intoxicating drinks now carried on in this county, in defiance of law and public opinion, though not very extensive, is sufficient to ruin now ind forever, quite a number, who would he, were it not for this curse, among our test citizens. Let all who are willing to do something for the entire removal of this hateful traffic from our county, take care to be represented on the 27th inst. in the Convention called at Cushingville by Neal Dow Lodge.

A Propesition. Thanks to the activity of a few work-

ing friends of the Journal, we received new subscribers enough an Court week to satisfy us that our list might be largely increased if all our friends would but

make a little effort in our behalf. And ton Commonwealth, Milwaukee Free selling the soul-destroying beverage, Democrat, Portland Inquirer, Pittsburg Suturday Visiter, Pa. Freeman, Manchester Democrat, National Era, Northern Christian Advocate, and others too numerous to mention, we have no delicacy, in urging our friends to put the Journal on such a footing of usefulness and pecuniary independence as its character deserves. But we will not ask for this effort on the part of others without putting our own shoulders to the wheel, and therefore we make the following proposition :

We think we ought to have an addition of two hundred new subscribers by the first day of June next; and if our friends will take hold of the matter in earnest and raise us this number, we will commence the next volume with entire new type, advertisements and all. This will take more money than we shall receive for two hundred subscribers; but never mind-we are not afraid of a little expense.

And now, having set our hearts on this addition to our subscription list, and on making this improvement in our paper, we call on our friends to stand by us.

We have made an apportionment of this increase among the townships, according to the vote for the State ticket, which we publish below, and we think it is in the power of any one man in each town to obtain the quota for his town without any difficulty. Who will

try ? 👔 🗉		i	:	
Abbott,	:		· 1	Oswayo, 7
Allegany, •		:	20	Pike and Jackson, 11
Bingbam,			30	Pleasant Valley, none
Clara,	-		4	Portage, 5
Coudersport,				Roulet, 4
Rulalia,				Sharon, 14
Generee,		٥	4	Sweden, 4
Harrison,	•		17	Ulysses, 31
Hebron,			20	West Branch, 2
Hector,		-	14	Wharton, 4
Homer,			7	
			:	200

We have more subscribers in Ulysses than in any other town in the county; and vet. owing to her unprecidence liberty vote, her proportion of the increase is larger than any other; and yet we have faith to believe she will be the

Now, friends, there is our proposition, and there is the work before you. Shall it be done? Shall the Journal commence its seventh volume in an entire. new dress, with its influence doubled in this county? Is our offer not a very liberal one? If so, will you turn away from it before making up your mind to do up your share of the work at once? We hope not.

ations of intoxicating liquors shall cease correctly, society will show its sovereignthe destroyer shall cease. May that period speedily arrive.-Conneautville Courier. Such items of news as the above are

full of encouragement. They show that the liquor traffic cannot withstand the now that our paper has received the flood of light which is pouring in upon cordial endorsement of such standard this great question. Honest men will papers as the N. Y. Evening Post, Bos- no longer engage either in making or

> What Weight must we Give to Preslavery Decisions of the Supreme Court

The slaveholder and his Northern allies rely chiefly for their defense upon the allegation that the Constitution of the United States upholds slavery. We regret to say that a few opponents of slavery: are constantly giving the slaveholders aid and comfort by affirming the same thing. In fact, the Garrisonian Abolitionist is more active in asserting the pro-slavery character of the Constitution than the slaveholder himself, which we think a most suicidal course. It is a little remarkable that all justice to two of these measures and classes of persons who assert the proslavery character of the Constitution, are unable to find any thing in that instrument'itself to sustain their interpretation, but are obliged to rely entirely on the decisions of the Supreme Court. We admit that these are entitled to great respect, and are only to be questioned for good reason. But Courts, no more tion of inquiry offered by him to-day, as than individuals, are entitled to respect to the modification of the present onerous for mere arbitrary decisions unless these decisions are accompanied by good and sufficient reasons. Now what reasons do the Judges give for deciding that the or busisnss, communicate with foreign Fugitive Slave law is Constitutional, or countries, and while I am speaking of that the Constitution legally construed two such distinguished Free-soilers, let gives any support whatever to the institution of slavery ? Do they take the words of that instrument, and apply the | Congress, are silly enough to attribute usual legal construction to them? Not to them as their only merit. at all. The judges, like the people, are unable to make the great Charter of our Union sustain slavery by any thing in the instrument itself; but being determined to uphold slavery, they decide that " persons held to service " means slaves, because that was the intention of

framed the instrument. We submit that such reasoning is not. entitled to respect, and that the decisions of a Court founded on such reasoning are not such authority as should settle the question. And here we commend the example of General Jackson on the Bank question to all true men as the only safe course of action. Who does not remember that, in the face of the decision of the Supreme Court that the United States Bank was constitutionally chartered by Congress, the old Republican vetoed a renewal of the charter or Ole Bull recently performed to the citi the ground that it was unconstitutional ? zens of that place "in a horn." majority of the people, and the docision falo Morning Express.

in Western Crawford, the influence of power; his decision will be reversed to-morrow, or corrected by statute." We have made this article too long already, to make further comment on the above-profitable,

> One-Idea Men. There has always been a studied and

find the most public spirited men-those who are first in every good workamong the Free Democracy. It is so falsity of this charge.

The only practical measures proposed in the Senate, this Session, have come from SEWARD, CHASE, and SUMNER.

The following extract from a Washington letter to the Daily Register, does their authors:

"One of the best resolutions as yet submitted to the action of the Senate, is that of Mr. Sumner's relating to the collatement and classification of the statute laws of the United States, which I hope will pass Congress, and enable not a few pitfalls, and smaller holes to be either exposed to the uninitiated and unwary, or securely covered up. Also, a resoluocean postages, and the, method by which it may be reduced. The present enormous charges are exceedingly onerous to those who, either from pleasure me say that they both seem to have many more than the one idea which so many, both in and out of the Halls of

"The very fair and creditable arrange ment of the Standing Committees in the last Congress has been greatly modified by the present President, as much to his credit, as it will rebound to theirs .---When the "healthy organizers" are covered in the sands of the future, and no. speck marks their place, statutes may be raised to keep in continual rememthe members of the convention that brance such men as Chase and Sumner; nay, what is better than either, they will live in the memory of every being that admires men who can sacrifice present gain to future greatness."

OLE BULL hus just reached our city, on his return home from a professional tour through the South and West, in which he met with a most gratifying and brilliant success. He is accompanied by Maurice Strakosch and Mad'lle North Ameaican. Dec. 24.

The Erie Constitution says that the ground that it was unconstitutional i And his arguments were accepted by a as he always used a violin before...Buf-He

Gerrit-Smith's Speech.

In the New York papers we find the following sketch of Gerrit Smith's speech in Congress, on Tuesday. The Tribune's correspondent says : "Gerrit Smith's speech, one says, was imposing, brilliant; another that it was able, dignified, and clothed with rich eloquence and solemnpersevering effort among the opponents ity of manner which impressed the of progress to cripple the influence of House; another that it was eloquent but reformers by calling them "one-idea unargumentive, captivating but unsound ; men." There is no truth in this charge, another, that his voice was good, manner as every sensible man knows. Take graceful and winning, but in ability was our own county for example, and you not equal to expectations. Smith's onslaught on the Administration was rather gratifying to the "Union Democrats." but grieves the "Hards." Preston's everywhere. It is the legitimate effect reply is generally pronounced able, feof our principles. Our Representatives licitous, and telling. His hearing was in Congress are a standing proof of the lofty and genteel. Here is the report of what was said :

Mr. Gerrit Smith said, as this was the first; time he had had the floor, it might be well for him to conless in advance, he was in the habit of imputing errors to men very freely; perhaps on this occasion he should follow up that habit; it might be a bad habit, but it is not a counterpoise to this habit, if it is a bad one, that he claimed no exemption from errors himself. He abounded in them, and was willing gentlemen should make reprisals upon him. He hoped that while he beld his seat here he would be in a teachable posture. The President's Message fully and warmly endorsed the conduct of the Administration in the matter of Martin Koszta. Now he was not prepared to bestow unqualified praisein that particular. He was not ready to accord great credit to Captain Ingraham for his just determination to rescue Koszta, and yet be would that Ingraham had gone one step further; he would that Ingraham had insisted on Koszta's being set at absolute liberty; he would have left nothing at that point, to the discretion of France or the French Consul, or to the discretion of any other Government. He would have had him hold no terms or enter into any treaty with kidnapders. Koszta-was a kidnapped American citizen; as such the American Government was bound to set him absolutely free, but Capt. Ingraham The reflex influence of such petitions represented the American Government on that occasion, and for that occasion he was the American Government.

Perhaps what he said might be inconsistent with the views of his peace-loving friends, who knew his opposition to war, yet he justified Capt. Ingraham, believed in the propriety of a National Armed for the use of such Police, but that was not war. Capt. Ingraham was not ready to make war on Austria, and did not threaten her with war. Capt. Ingraham properly had nothing to do with Austria, authority, had he charged her with authorizing kidnapping. He had to do with Patti, and it is hoped he will give one or ku nappers who restrained Koszta's lib- sentatives to grant the prayers of our two concerts here, during this holiday erty; ill he had to do was to set him season, before he departs.—Philadelphia unconditionally free, and compel them unconditionally free, and compel them to make unconditional surrender of their prey. He knew Koszta was not an American citizen, but the Secretary of State argued conclusively in right of international law-that he was. He forms of petitions. wished that Mr. Marcy had gone further, and said Koszta was by the law of reason

Mr. Hulsemann did not know that the slave trade finds in the American government its greatest patron ?-that it comes not only under general regulation but specific regulation of Congress ! Did Mr. Marcy suppose Mr. Hulsemann was ignorant of the fact that this Administration surpasses all predecessors in shameless pledges and devotion to the slave power ? The Secretary exalts the wisdom of man above the wisdom of God when he says Christianity requires us to do unto others as we would have others do unto us, except when acting under legal restraints. This latter is sheer interpolation of the Secretary, The Administration is guilty; at this point of attempting to corrupt Christianity in the sacred and authentic record. The Bible command is absolute.

He was aware that had the Administration put the justification of Capt. Ingraham's conduct on simple, Bible truth, it would have opened the door for the rescue of every American slave, and justified the rescue of Shadrach at Boston, and the celebrated rescue in his (Smith's) neighborhood—the Jerry rescue at Syracuse-and justified the shedding of blood at Christiana, and justified the deliverance of every slave in this land. He supposed the Administration had sold itself in advance to the slave power. This Administration had no right to give up Christianity for slavery. Having further dwelt on this point, he said :---After all, the Administration has done us good service in attempting to qualify the divine command, "Do unto" others as ye would have others do unto us." For the sake of saving slavery, it impels us to obey the commands of the Bible, to let the oppressed go free. He was glad the Administration had identified itself with Abolitionism. It should not have meddled with the Bible.

# Circular.

To each friend of Liberty in the United States :

Your attention is earnestly requested to this communication. Please read it, with the annexed forms of petitions, and then act efficiently in the premises. It is believed that the friends of Freedoin cannot do a better service to the sacred cause, than by petitioning the National Legislature from all parts of the country respecting these great objects. will be obvious to every reflecting mind. It will lead to conversation, public discussion, newspaper essays, public meetings, supplications to the Almighty, and sympathy for the enslaved. For several years past there has been a relaxation among the friends of the slave, in this department of effort. It is believed that Police, and believed here was occasion now is the time to resume petitioning with augmented effort. We invoke the aid, therefore, of every friend of the slave, of every anti-clavery citizen, of every true-hearted American, in this work of humanity and patriotism. Let nor with the Austrian Consul. It would earnest efforts be made to awaken our have been an insult to Austria and her citizens to the momentous importance of Athe present crisis, and to unite in one floud and earnest demand on their reprepetitions.

Does the reader ask," What can I do ! I answer:

1. Call together a few intelligent and active friends of our cause, and read them this circular, and the annexed

2. Adopt prompt and systematic measures to have each citizen called upon 4. Get those who can be depended t was placed on the immutable law of upon to circulate the petitions, and procure the signature of every citizen to each of them. 5. Have the petitions collected and transmitted as soon as possible, with a letter signed by a few prominent constituents, to the Meinber of Congress from your District or State. The paper should be folded for filing, with an endorsement stating that it is a petition of -Citizens of -----, with the date. 6. Get the circular and petitions inserted in all the newspapers and magazines in your county. Request the editors to advocate the prayer of the petitions during the whole session of Con-7. Get suitable persons to write for the newspapers, and correspond with the friends of the cause throughout your. county and State. S. Petition to your Legislature, and try to influence the members to right action at the present crisis. 9. Please mail a copy of each of the newspapers in your county that publishes the circular and petitions, or either of them, to Lewis Tappan, Cor. Sec., 48 Beekman street, New-York. Unless sent from the printing office, the postage must be pre-paid. Doubtless other matters will suggest themselves to you. These petitions are prepared and circulated, not from any design to dictate to the friends of Liberty the particular topics or modes of petition, nor because it is desired to secure minute uniformity. in the petitions ; but solely because some forms are requisite, and because frequent requests have been made to the Secretary to prepare and circulate some forms. The friends in each locality can amend them, or substitute others, if thought LEWIS TAPPAN, Cor. Sec. best. Am. and Foreign A. S. Society, 48 Beekman street, New-York, Dec., 1853.

### The Free West.

We have received the first three numbers of-a fine looking paper published at Ghicago, bearing the above title. We like the name, the tone, and the appearance of this paper very much. It is up with the times. Has faith in the people. Opposes all wrong with spirit and power, and goes in for redeeming the State of Illinois from the control of Hunkerism at once. That is the kind of paper that will take with the people. It asks for a list of ten thousand subscribers to start on, and it will get them, for its own spirit is coptageous, and the Free Democracy of Allinois are ripe for the movement. Would to God we had such a paper as dit is full of interest, The Free West established at Harrisburg

this State. 

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Several new advertisements have been crowded out this week, among which is that of Mr. Lewis Mann, which will appear next week. By the way, we would say that Mr. Mann has "Just Received" from the city, a complete stock of new goods of nearly every description, which he offers for sale at very reasonable prices. We think so at least, THE LADIES WREATH AND PAR-LOR ANNUAL .- On our fourth page will be found the Prospectus of this Maga-

zine, which we commend to lovers of good reading.

to Good .- At one of the missionary sta tions, the question, "What is original sin ?"

Coudersport Academy.

The first term of this Academy under the administration of Mr. BLOOMINGDALE, closed on Tuesday last. We had the pleasure of witnessing the exercises. upon: that occasion, and found quite a number of the friends and patrons of the school had preceded us to the hall. It

is a long time since we have seen so many people in attendance at the Acadomy, when no effort had been made to get out a crowd,-which is a sign of progress. Those who assembled on Tuesday, we suppose were drawn there simply because a new interest has been created in this institution; and the exercises on Tuesday show very clearly what has created this new life. Mr. BLOOMINGDALE is perfectly master of his business. He has waked up the energy and ambition of the students. The whole school is alive with thoughts, and energy, and determination. Of course, Tisitors are attracted to such a school, for . p. 92, the Court sny-

About fifty students were in attend ance the last term. This was well under the circumstances, but nothing short of seventy-five will do for the next term, which will commence on Wednesday, the 18th day of the present month.

### Progress.

The two distilleries heretofore in operation in this vicinity have been closed, and a week or two ago Mr. KRICE forwarded the old material-said to be in good repair, and capable of doing business for twenty years-to the manu. facturer, to be worked into more useful utensils. There has been another small to be taken as the law of all future cases, establishment in operation a few miles right or wrong. \* \* \* The doctrine south of us; but that, we believe, is now pronounced to day from a bench may, closed, after having destroyed the family of the proprietor, and, lastly, the proprietor himself. Thus the still-worm clared the sense of the community as

of the Supreme Court was overruled. Why not overrule the decision of the in this place .- Lockport Journal. Dec. same Court on the slavery question, if it 28.

is wrong ? Just as sure as truth is mighty, these ances "in a horn" have a different meanpro-slavery decisions will be overruled. | ing from that which vulgar people at-Let no one accuse us of presumption in tach to that expression. Will the Lockthis matter. a :

We have good authority for asking ing ? the people to withhold their, respect for decisions not founded on solid arguments. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is setting us a good example in this respect. spirits is carried on to a considerable ex-The Judges of this Court overrule their own decisions so fast that no lawyer can tell his client what the law will be by the time his suit is decided. In the last instance where this overruling propensity was manifested, they give such good efforts in suppressing such traffic, there- belligerent shall do justice to itself. reasons for the position taken by those who assert that the pro-slavery decision of the Supreme Court is not entitled to respect, that we insert it here. In the case of Schriver v. Meyer, 7th Harris,

"But it is demanded of us that we shall follow the decision in Wridman v. Mairh, where this very devise has received a construction. And why must we follow it? If the law was totally misapplied in this case, where one-fortyfourth part of this land was in controversy, must we therefore continue to misapply it as often as the other shares come up for discussion ? Because we or our predecessors have wronged one man by our blunders, must we therefore wrong forty three others for the sake of our own consistency? Does the doctrine of stare decisis hold us to conform to that decision ? I trust that this doctrine shall never be held to mean that the last decision of a point is indeed, not be found in any law book, but the Judge has ascertained and dehaving been put to an aged Indian chief, he recedes before the advancing car of already evinced in its usages and habits to-day we winter.

The same instrument came into play

We hope these allusions to performport Journal please to amplify its mean-

NEAL DOW LODGE, No. 133, December 30, 1853.

Whereas an illegal traffic in erdent tent in this County, which is detrimental to the common good and general lieve it to be the duty of all working Temperance Organizations to unite their

fore, Resolved, That, a delegation of Good Templars and Sons of Temperance meet in Convention on Friday, the 27th day Jan. next, at 10 o'clock, P. M., in Neal Dow Hall, at Cushingville, for the purpose of divising some means and consumating some plan by which the ille-gal sale of alcoholic drinks may be suppressed.

Resplued, That the several Lodges and Division shall be entitled to seven delegates each, exclusive of their pres-ent officiating W. C. Ts., P. W. C. T., and W. P., and P. W. P.s, who shall be entitled to membership without an election. Resolved, That the W. C. T. appoint

a committee to confer with the several Lodges and Divisions upon this matter. Resolved, That these proceedings be, published in the People's Journal, and their publication be considered a due notice to the several Lodges and Divisions

of the County. R. W. BENTON,

N. B. Neal Dow Lodge holds its weekly sessions on Friday evenings.

LP The warm weather the fore part of the week made sad have with the sleighing; but today we are made sensible that it is mid-winter.

and right, an American citizen. It is for his signature. high time we have our justification on | . 3. Separate these forms of petitions, something more substantial and certain and attach each to a separate sheet of than Conventionalities, and the worm- paper properly ruled. eaten codes of Europe. It is high time justice. -

It had been said that Capt. Ingraham invaded the rights of a neutral state, but he always regreted the Sccretary cf State did not positively deny this. The denial was not needful for his argument, yetfit would have done good. Captain Ingraham did not violate the rights of Turkey. Austria did not so charge. But Turkey violated the rights of Americans, because she did not afford Koszta the protection due him. She was chargepeace of society; and, whereas we be- able with letting him be kidnapped. Turkey had no right to be invaded. He held that when a neutral state shall forbear to do justice to a belligerent, that gress. He might be asked whether he would have had Capt. Ingraham fire into the Austrian ship. He answered that he would have Koszta free at whatever peril. He had said he would not bestow unqualified praise upon our Government for the Koszta affair. In one of the passages in the letter of Mr. Marcy to Mr. Hulsemann, of rare rhetorical beauty, he ventures to insinuate the despotism of Austria. He would not say this was impudent hypocrisy, but it was in bad taste, for America is a far greater and guiltier oppressor. Austrian despotism compared to ours, which degrades men to chattels, is as the little finger to the

Secretary Marcy mentions in his justification of Capt. Ingraham, the divine law-" Do unto others as yo would have them do unto us." Was not this the very achme of presupption for an American Secretary to quote this, while the nation is trampling under foot millions of its inhabitants? Did he suppose Mr. Hulsemann stone blind, and that he had S. A. SLADE, S.B. DICKENSON, Com<sup>\*</sup>lee. Huisemann stone blind, and that he had lived in Washington so long as never to see the buying and selling of men. see the buying and selling of men, women, and children going on continualy ! And did Mr. Marcy suppose Mr. Hulsemann ignorant of the fact that this for the slaveholders ! Did he suppose for a steamship Co.

loins.

A private company with \$10,000,000 government is the great slave-catcher capital has been formed at San Francisco,