

L. F. Maynard will lecture before the Library Association at the Court House on Wednesday evening, Feb. 1.

Joseph Bailey of Perry County, was elected State Treasurer on the 16th inst.

The City of Philadelphia has subscribed \$2,000,000 to the Sunbury and Erie Rail Road. This, it is thought, will secure the completion of this very important work.

There will be a Temperance meeting in Homer, at the school house, near Jacob Peet's, on Monday evening, Feb. 6th, at which time Rev. L. F. Porter will deliver an address. We hope there will be a full house.

Theo. Fenn, for twenty years Editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph has become Editor and Proprietor of the Lancaster Independent Whig. We regret his withdrawal from the Telegraph, and now rejoice at his return to the Editorial Chair; for we consider him one of the most liberal and straight-forward Editors in the State.

The Promulgator.—We have received the second number of this new Free Democratic paper, and a very handsome appearance it makes. It is of the size of the Visitor, printed on new, clear type, and nearly all reading matter. It is publishing numbers, "Manual Perera; or the sovereign rule of South Carolina," which alone would cost half the price of a year's subscription—gives a fine miscellany, full Congressional and foreign news, with original correspondence and editorial.

Charles Blanchard, editor and proprietor, New Castle, Pa.—Pittsburg Saturday Visitor. We have heard much of the above paper, but notwithstanding the Journal has been sent regularly for the last six weeks, never a Promulgator has made its appearance at this office. If we supposed this neglect intentional, we should take no notice of it; but supposing it to be an oversight, we shall "learn to labor and to wait."

Single Districts.

The Pittsburg Dispatch, in noticing the message of Governor Bigler, speaks very favorably of many of its recommendations, but notices one very important drawback to the Governor's progressive suggestions as follows:

Many other subjects are alluded to in this message, but not of sufficient importance to require special mention here, as we trust all our readers will give the whole document an attentive perusal. We have to regret, however, that in suggesting five amendments to the constitution, the Governor did not recommend such legislation as would lead to the election of senators and representatives from districts choosing but one member, instead of having a county electing a couple of senators and half a dozen representatives, by general ticket as at present. But this is a reform entirely too radical for those who claim to be the democracy, and we have but little hope of its success at present.

Young Ireland and Slavery.

"We are no abolitionists—no more abolitionists than Moses, or Socrates, or Jesus Christ. We deny that it is a crime, or a wrong, or even a peccadillo, to hold slaves, to buy slaves, to sell slaves, to keep slaves to their work by flogging or other needful coercion. 'By your silence,' says Mr. Haughton, 'you will become a participator in their wrongs.' But we will not be silent when occasion calls for speech; and as for being a participator in their wrongs, we, for our part, wish we had a good plantation well stocked with healthy negroes in Alabama."

The above is an extract from the second number of the Citizen, Mitchell's paper. It will not need many such to give the Citizen an infamous notoriety. While this champion is pleading for Irish liberty, he is wishing for a "plantation well stocked with negroes," where he could keep them to work by "flogging, or other needful coercion." A southern negro driver might blush at an avowal so shameless. We are yet to learn that Irishmen are any better than negroes. Put John Mitchell under Legree's keeping a spell and he would get enough of negro plantations.—Cayuga Chief.

We were never more disappointed in any one than in the man who proclaims his own supreme selfishness in the above bold and reckless language. We thought he was a high-minded, noble-hearted patriot, who risked his life and liberty for the sake of the rights of man. It turns out that he is only a tyrant in expectancy; and hence we infer his only

object in trying to break the British rule in Ireland, was that he might establish his own instead.

This noble paper comes to us, at the beginning of the year, in a double sheet, with a new and handsome dress throughout, and replete as usual with the best productions of Christian intellect—wisdom, enlivened by feeling and warmed by contact with the interest of humanity, wit consecrated to the noblest ends, and fancy, elevated by faith and chastened by true views of "the life which now is and that which is to come." There is no other religious journal in the world, whose array of editorial and contributory names give such assurance of a weekly feast to the subscriber. Leave it, the editor, is distinguished for a greater variety of knowledge—legal, political, historical, theological—than perhaps any other editor in the country, and wields with a pen, as facile and as potent as the ablest of them all. Then there are Cheever, the theological meat-axe, the very thing of whose name chimes in our ears with such words as clever—chance—achiever—a man whose spirit we do not always admire, but whose power it is not very safe for an opponent to underestimate.

And Beecher, the boy-man, the juicy and the jovial—the man of fancy and fun and heart—whose piety is a living principle of happiness in himself and to all around him, whose hard and ponderous Saxon is wielded to break human chains and brain the hydra-heads of oppression, superstition and folly, and whose exhaustless jocosity almost reconciles his victims—half tickled and half tormented—to the merciless mauling they receive at his hands.

There is Charles L. Brace, the young pedestrian, who tasted for a time the delights of an Austrian dungeon, and returning, became the author of two popular works on Hungary and Germany—and thus instead of hunting up a mahogany pulpit with a velvet cushion in it, as the manner of some is, supported himself with one hand, while with the other he carried the gospel of Love (and of bread and butter) to the ragged street boys of New York. Brace was the first who began to call attention to these little degraded creatures, by sketches in the New York papers. Robinson followed with his "Hot Corn" papers—the difference between the two being that the former were simple, sober fact, while the latter are, obviously enough, only "founded on facts."

And finally, there is Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, a lady who has already evinced some very decided talent for writing of "composition," and who, we venture the prediction, can hardly fail to attract public attention when she becomes a little more known.

With such a list of editors and stated contributors, and the wide reputation which the Independent has already won, for liberality and general beneficence, as well as for power, we can hardly hazard much in commending it to all who would possess the best religious journal in the world.—Syracuse Evening Chronicle.

We endorse all that the Chronicle says about the Independent, and hope some of our friends who want the very best religious paper published, will give the above article from the Chronicle another perusal, and then look at the terms, and see if they do not think the N. Y. Independent is the paper which they want for religious instruction.

TERMS:—Two dollars per annum by mail.—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents by carrier.—The price is the same to clergymen as to laymen.

In all cases, fifty cents per annum will be added, if the payment be delayed three months.

Ministers or others who procure four new subscribers shall have their own paper gratis for one year. Clergymen and Postmasters are authorized Agents, and will be allowed fifty cents on each new subscriber whom they may induce to take the Paper.

All letters and communications, to insure attention must be post-paid, and addressed (if for the Editor) to "Editors of The Independent, 10 Spruce street, New York." If on business, to "Publisher of The Independent, 10 Spruce street N. Y."

The Free Soil Element.

The vote upon Mr. Cuting's resolution in the National House of Representatives, seems to settle the question, as far as that body is concerned, in regard to the introduction of the free soil element into the democratic party. We cannot see that it can result in any other way. Mr. Bronson was appointed, without any solicitation on his part, was an excellent officer, capable and honest, and yet he was removed because he would not comply with certain requisitions made upon him by the Secretary of the Treasury, which, in the opinion of many sound Democrats; that officer had no right to make, and which Mr. Bronson could not have complied with without dishonoring himself and compromising his principles as a National Democrat. The conduct of the Secretary was, in our judgement, an infringement of the Baltimore Platform and the Compromise Resolutions of Congress. Having adopted that platform and those resolutions, in common with all the Democrats who supported the election of Gen. Pierce, we cannot now go behind them in order to think at what we believe to have been a violation of principle and duty on the part of the Secre-

tary. What motives may have actuated the majority of the House of Representatives in voting down, or more strictly speaking, laying upon the table the resolution of inquiry into the conduct of Secretary Guthrie, we of course do not know; but that they were of a character to promote hereafter the concord and success of the Democratic party, we must be permitted to doubt. The free soil element so long as the Democratic party shall stand upon the Baltimore Platform, cannot be honestly blended with us. It is essentially different and cannot coalesce; and those who are endeavoring at all hazards, and in violation of all principle, to bring about a union, will find in the end that they have only sown the seeds of discord, and laid the foundation of difficulties and divisions which a wise, common sense course would have avoided.—Harrisburg Union.

Does the Maine Liquor Law Promote Temperance?

We affirm that it does. We have produced the testimony of ministers, lawyers, and editors residing in Maine, to substantiate this position. Below we publish a letter from Rev. THEODORE PARKER, to the same purpose. This letter was called out because a friend of his understood Mr. Parker to say "that the Maine Liquor Law had done no good in Massachusetts." Having a high regard for his judgment, his opinion against the practical utility of the law would have great weight with us.—Hence we wrote him on the subject, and are happy to find his testimony to the necessity and beneficial workings of the law. We trust our informant will be more careful in future how he reports the opinions of great men, as an error in this respect is always injurious, and frequently quite troublesome.

Boston, Nov. 6th, 1853.

DEAR SIR:—Your informant probably misunderstood me in this way: I said, if I recollect the conversation aright, that the Maine Liquor Law had done no good in Boston. That may be true of some other towns in New-England. I know not how many, though I doubt if there is any other town in Massachusetts of which it can be said. In Maine, I have the best evidence for believing it has worked well, and very well. Our law in Massachusetts has some ugly features which I always opposed, though I petitioned for a law like the present in its main features, and recommended it. I look on this kind of law as provisional; it is "good for the present, distress." But I hope it will not always be needed. In Boston it is not executed at all. Every body sells who likes. Boston is the headquarters of New-England drunkenness. We have a Rum Mayor, Rum Aldermen, Rum Common Councilmen: these are temperance men in both these bodies; but the majority are as alleged. The city government sits on a hoghead and laughs at Law, and winks at Drunkenness. What can you expect of the Maine Law under these circumstances? There is so much property concerned in the liquor trade that it is difficult to execute any law in Boston which restricts the sale of drink, or the making of drunkards. If the South wants a man enslaved in Boston, we have men to do the business as neatly as Cain & Scroggs do it in Pennsylvania. But to promote temperance—that is not so easy. Some men dislike the harshness of this law. I have much respect for them, if (as it is often the case) they oppose it on moral principles. Some oppose it because it disturbs the honest part in their business—the sale to men "who do not drink to excess;" and I respect them also; their property, their calling is at stake, and it is hard to expect them to feel as I do—as all temperance men should do—about the trade. But there are other men, who, knowing the wickedness, wish to make money out of Rum-selling. They would sell babies, or young women, or old men, if the law allowed it. They oppose the Maine Law, and all other humanities, at every step: Some of them are rich, and able men; they are a powerful class in Massachusetts, and all New-England. If the question were taken by secret ballot to-morrow, I think three-fourths of the men in Massachusetts would "Execute the Maine Liquor Law. It does good."

Truly yours,
THEO. PARKER.

MR. MANN.

Since writing the above, I understand that the city government has forbidden the Police officers to enter any complaints (against Rum-sellers) under the Maine Liquor Law. Shops open on Sunday are complained of under the old law.

The Liberator puts Mrs. Swishelm in the "negro pen" of its columns, styled "The Refuge of Oppression." This is an ex cathedra anti-slavery communication from the ranks of the faithful. But why is it? Oh, she ventured to let her goose quill fly characteristically in criticism of Mr. Garrison, and in sympathy with Douglas. This illegitimate use of the "bad corner," savoring as it does of intolerance, yet utterly powerless at home; is simply ridiculous.

What does it accomplish? Does it answer the criticisms opponents may offer? Does it fire a stigma on those thus distinguished? Does it evince the noble bearing of conscious rectitude? Does it present the influence of the antagonist opinions expressed? Certainly not.—Wesleyan.

Educational.

The teachers and friends of Education of Peter county, are earnestly requested to meet in Convention at Coudersport on Saturday, March 11, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The object of the Convention will be to form a Teachers' Association as a permanent organization in the county. The influence of such an organization—the good which would necessarily result from it—will, it is believed, be sufficient to induce every friend of Education to attend.

An Address will be delivered on the occasion by an able and experienced speaker.
HUGH YOUNG,
M. A. FRENCH,
O. J. SPAFFORD,
Coudersport, Jan. 27, 1854.

For the People's Journal.

Do not speak to him! That's right, don't notice him. What right has he—a hard-handed, sun-browned toiler—to your notice? None, of course. What has he in common with people of quality—people who have no trouble or care except to sleep, eat, dress, and promenade the streets of a fine day, or pore over the latest novel when it drizzles? What a great, vulgar paw! Why, its gentlest grip would crush your taper, ring-bedecked fingers like an eggshell. There's no indication of gentle blood in that brawny, freckled hand. Ugh! don't shake hands with him!

Do you suppose that the same hopes, fears, and affections, cheer, distress, and warm the heart enshrined in that broad bosom, that you, the delicate child of wealth, experience? Certainly not, you cannot be so vulgar. He never had a hope beyond a few rugged acres of land, and a dirty farm-yard, filled with vulgar cattle. He love, hope, or fear as you do! Nonsense! His love never aspired higher than some awkward country girl, with great, fat, freckled hands, and boasting nothing better than shilling calico for a Sunday fix-up. What a figure he would cut, making love to the fine ladies whose most humble servants you feel proud to enroll yourselves! Just imagine that lank, awkward form, in undignified homespun, going down on his narrow bones at the feet of one of your silk-and-satin ladies! That would be ridiculous!

Don't notice him. Keep a stiff upper lip when you pass him in the street, and coax a fashionable curl into it, just to show him that he can't expect to shine anywhere only in the barn-yard,—where he belongs. Don't allow him to be familiar, if you place anything like a reasonable price upon dignity; and if he asks a civil question, either be witty at his expense, or turn up your nose—not slightly, but decidedly—and pass on.

These working-men are getting too high notions; and you, with moustaches and tight pants, are especially commissioned to keep them down. It is a terrible state of things when men rise above their proper level! This equality, and mutual dependence, is very good in theory, but in practice and society would get heels uppermost in a jiffy, and in the grand mass you will be quite likely to find the bottom of the heap. Depend upon it, these hard-fisted working-men will pitch you out of the social hive in a twinkling, if they get the upper hands. They consider you lavender-scented genies miserable drones, and underrate you scandalously—in your own conceit.
SILEX FLINT.

A Vain Effort.

We notice that an effort has commenced among progressive Whigs, to retrieve the character of their party. In Crawford County, a resolution was passed at the late Whig County Convention, repudiating the Baltimore platform; and the late Warren Mail contains the following manly declaration of war against the pro-slavery character of the Baltimore edict. The Mail goes back to the death of General Taylor, and says:—

"When his successor, Millard Fillmore, took the Chair of State, the Whig party of the North confidently expected that he would faithfully adhere to the original doctrine and policy of the party that placed him in power; but the bright star of hope that had sent its radiant beams through the political firmament began to wane toward the horizon—the administration catered to the whims of the South, and the fires of freedom feebly glimmered from the Executive Mansion and the Capitol halls; and that bright star that arose in pride and glory and seemed to dispel the gloomy clouds of oppression that had been hovering over the nation, at length became dim and finally sank into the dark shades of the 8th section of the Baltimore Platform, which abounds that odious feature of the Compromise measures, known as the Fugitive Slave Law. As long as that infamous section is incorporated in the

Whig Platform, so long the Whig party will be in the minority. It never can be united on principles antagonistic to the spirit of freedom. It must take its stand as of old, basing its claims on principles consistent with the rights of man; and while it expresses its sympathy for the oppressed of foreign climes, it must show its opposition to the extension of oppression at home. We must denounce that infamous enactment that makes northern freemen bloodhounds for southern dealers in human flesh and blood—we must tear up that plank in our platform on which southern nabobs compel us to chase their Ethiopian vassals.

Now, we like this effort of the Mail and its associates in the work of reform, but we say frankly, we have no faith in their ability to accomplish the work undertaken. The organization of the Whig party is in the hands of the old fogy Whigs, and they will rule it to the death. This accounts for the withdrawal of Theo. Fenn from the editorial chair of the Harrisburg Telegraph, and the substitution of a man in his stead, who thinks it is his first duty to "crush out" what little devotion to freedom there may be left in the Whig party. And, this effort of the new Editor of the Telegraph is in sympathy with the present leaders of the party. Hence, we think the course taken by the "Medina Whig" of Ohio is the only one that will insure success. That paper has changed its name to Medina Gazette, and defines its position as follows:

After the suspension of our paper (the Democratic Whig) for several weeks, we again resume our position under a new title which we hope will be as satisfactory to our readers as the former one. The paper, as heretofore, will advocate Anti-slavery principles. The Whig through the ten years which we have conducted it, has been an advocate of every measure which the Free Soil party has urged. Upon our consistency in sustaining the Whig organization it is not necessary to enlarge.—The professions which the Whig party of Ohio and Medina county made of opposition to slavery extension, propagandism, and perpetuation, in 1847, were acknowledged to be correct even by the most ardent men of the Free Soil party. The main difference was in the mode of carrying out these principles—we and our fellow Whigs contended that the Whig party was the most efficient instrument for that purpose, and the Free Soilers laboring to convince us that a separate organization was the only available weapon of warfare against slavery. Whether the latter was true then or not, we believe it is true NOW, and in sentiment and action, WE ARE WITH THEM. Whatever effect it may have upon our business or otherwise, we have no hesitation in declaring our honest impression that the Whig party, as a national organization, is pledged to the sustenance of the Fugitive Law, and impotent for good in any Anti-slavery sense; and that many of the leading Whigs of even our own State are bound up in cold conservatism which has smothered what we believe the honest impulses of the mass of Ohio Whigs, rendering the party as an organization, inefficient for the accomplishment of that Anti-slavery influence which it might an ought to exert at home and abroad. Hence our efforts, however humble, shall hereafter be exerted to UNITE AND COMBINE THE ENTIRE ANTI-SLAVERY ELEMENTS OF MEDINA COUNTY, whether its component parts may have heretofore been known as Whigs, Democrats, or Free Soilers, under whatever party name they may assume. We believe that a large portion of the Democrats are with us in sentiment and will soon be with us in action; and we have vainly studied the character of our Whig friends of Medina county for the last ten years; if nineteen-twentieths of them are not ready to rally to the standard of a truly Anti-slavery party, organized upon fair and honorable principles—proscribing no man for his former position, and asking only his pledge for the future.

Such are our views. If they meet the approbation of the People, we shall be gratified; if they do not, we shall have the conscious satisfaction that they meet the approbation of our judgment.
From the Forest City Democrat.

The Question.

For months past, and while certain ill-judging friends were grumbling lest we should fall, we have been warning them and others, of the designs of the Slave Power. These designs are now developed. Away, then, with suspicions of each other! Down with the narrow men, whoever they may be, who would plant them among us, as we pull together and strike out together, and boldly for the right.

Look at home and look abroad, and see how the Slave Power is moving and concentrating. There is no accident about it, or its action, nor will there ever be; for it forms but a small portion of the South, and does not express the will or wish even of the majority of the People there-of. Look at the past and present, and mark how step by step it has advanced, by coming bolder as the North yielded, until now it grasps all of the free soil owned by the Government, and whatever it may seize besides from Mexico. There is in all this a fixed purpose, and an iron will to execute it, and unless the Free States are aroused, this will succeed.

It is a matter of amazement to us, that Douglas's bill does not startle the whole North as would the shock of an earthquake. It professes to affirm, but directly repeals the Missouri compromise! Is there no faith in past covenants! Are solemn guarantees to be violated with impunity? Why, the world will mock and scorn us, if we so act. Just recall the Missouri compromise. In substance, as is well stated by another, it was this: "That if the free states would agree to admit Missouri into the Union, with slavery, no other state should, within the territory then possessed by the United States, north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, be admitted without a prohibition of slavery. We will waive our objections to the admission of Missouri with the institution of slavery, said those who represented the North, if you of the South, will guarantee that no other slave state shall be received into the Union north of that parallel."

"This guarantee was given; the pledge that slavery should never be allowed to exist north of that line, was incorporated into the act, by which Missouri was made a State of the Union. Having obtained the admission of Missouri by giving that pledge, they take the opportunity, as soon as the territory which lies in the same latitude with Missouri is ready for government, deliberately violate it."

Nor is the fraud of Douglas's bill, veiled; it stands out as a jugg and a cheat, as barefacedly as if villainy were a practical good. True, it pretends that Nebraska is to be organized as Utah and New Mexico were organized. The cases are not parallel. The territory of Nebraska is part of the country purchased from France, and its destiny, its free character, was settled by a covenant solemn as men ever framed, and sacred as Government can make. For thirty-three years it has stood, no lawyer, no statesman, questioned its validity—the whole land acquiescing in it. Yet now it is to be set aside, over-ridden, that the Slave power may grasp Nebraska.

But embrace in one view the action of this Power, and realize its spirit, and know its purpose. Put down as naked propositions what it has done, and what it proposes to do, if you wish to see the peril of the hour, or fathom the plot against Freedom. All men who have eyes, or ears, or memory, may do it, and as they do so, may behold what is in the future, by noting simply cause and effect. Here is the outline, a daguerreotype, bold and bare, but true to the original:—

- First, the Compromise of 1850.
- Second, opening by them Utah and New Mexico to slavery.
- Third, the Baltimore Platform.
- Fourth, the action of the Ohio Democracy, and the Indiana and Illinois Democracy repudiating all professions of Free Soil.
- Fifth, the invasion of Lower California, with the certainty of Sonora being invaded.
- Sixth, the repealing of the Missouri Compromise.

Here step by step the powers that be, governed and controlled by the Slave Power, press the North further and harder, and as it yields, rise up to the bold and barefaced hardness of demanding the violation of the Missouri Compromise to satisfy its new demand for more territory. And as the action of the so called Ohio Democracy reaches Washington, Southrons will say, "Oh! all is safe—Ohio yields—we can win, and we will win."

Will the People look at these facts? Will they open their eyes, and see? For if they do not, the Slave Power will throw its last and boldest card, and claim the right, backed by the Supreme Court, of taking their slaves, as property, where they please, thus making our Republic, ONE MIGHTY SLAVE EMPIRE.

A new Scheme for disavowing an old Bargain.

Senator Douglas, who is a convenient agent when any game of petty cunning is to be played, has been put forward in the matter of Nebraska territory; with a proposition to give it a civil government, on condition of repealing that part of the Missouri compromise which forbids slavery north of a certain line of latitude.

It will be impossible for that class of politicians to which Douglas belongs directly to oppose the opening of that vast territory, now simply an Indian country, to the settlement of the whites. The tide of emigration which is flowing west, is dammed up at the Nebraska frontier, and is already chafing its bounds with an impatience which alarms those who are desirous to procrastinate its progress in that direction, and turn its current to the southwest. Settlers have already found their way into Nebraska territory, notwithstanding Mr. Many-penny was unable to find any white men in the region. Newspapers cannot very well be published, we should imagine, where there is no population; and this morning's mail brings us the Nebraska Democrat, issued at Old Fort Kearney, where there is a colony of emigrants from the United States, with wharves, warehouses, public houses, and a ferry crossing the Platte river. In Iowa and Missouri, and the other western states, are thousands who are anxious to follow their example, and who, as soon as the government shall be established, will press into the territory.

Under these circumstances, the politicians who desire to keep Nebraska a wilderness, perceive very well that, if they value their popularity, they must seem to favor the proposal to organize