

A Story.—When the newsboys of New-York found that John Mitchell was in favor of selling boys as well as papers, they dropped his Citizen like a hot potato.

What has become of the True American, of Erie, Pa.? One number found its way to this office, which we liked very much; but having introduced itself, it ceased its visits at once. We shall be glad to make its further acquaintance.

We learn from H. J. Olmsted, Esq., our delegate to the Harrisburg State Convention, that nearly every County in the State was well represented, and that the Convention was the largest and most enthusiastic of any ever held in the State.

The Conneautville Courier has been enlarged and otherwise improved. It is an excellent paper—up with the times—in favor of Temperance, Liberty, and Progress, and not afraid to advocate whatever measure it deems right, in language befitting a free country. Such a paper deserves an enthusiastic support, and we are glad to see that the Courier receives it.

There are sixty students at the Coudersport Academy at present, a larger number than has been in attendance for years. We like to visit the school under such circumstances, and think our citizens generally will find it pleasant to call and witness the exercises.

Daily Mail.

We were gratified to hear our Post Master announce on Saturday evening last, that he had received orders to make up the mail for Wellsville every morning. This is progress that all our citizens will feel and appreciate.

Nebraska—The Compromise.

The bill recently introduced into the U. S. Senate, for creating a temporary government, by the name of the Territory of Nebraska, will again, when it shall come up for consideration, open the whole slavery question for discussion. We trust that every Democrat in Congress will abide by the spirit and letter of the compromise, and settle the point by a strong vote that that adjustment of difficulties is not to be disturbed. The abolitionists, and their allies of all hues, will undoubtedly howl and agitate, but there is strength enough pledged to the compromise measures to sustain them triumphantly. The passage at an early day of the Nebraska Bill as reported, will secure the repose of the country and convince all factions of the inutility of their efforts to disturb the feelings of the nation.—Harrisburg Union.

We should like to understand what claim a party that upholds such principles has to the name of Democrat. And then we should like to know the consistency of resolving "that the Democrats, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made," and then introducing a bill into the Senate which it is admitted will "open the whole slavery question for discussion." The people of Pennsylvania have swallowed many odious doses because they were labelled Democracy, and perhaps they will permit the dough-face demagogues, who have undertaken to make over to slavery the little that freedom gained by the Missouri Compromise, to accomplish their purpose. But we shall not believe it at present.

When Missouri applied for admission as a slave State, the North resisted: they said with truth, that the understanding of the framers of the Constitution was that slavery should gradually die out,—that it should be confined to its original territory; and they insisted on following up this policy. The South said, We will compromise with you. If you will admit Missouri as a slave State, we will consecrate the remainder of the territory North of 36 degrees and 40 minutes to freedom forever. The compromise was unfortunately accepted, and the freedom clause is in the following words:

"And be it further enacted, That all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36° 30' N. L., not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and hereby is, prohibited forever."

By the above arrangement slavery gained a State, but freedom has as yet

gained nothing; and now, just when there is a prospect of gain in the direction of liberty, the Slave Power steps forward and says, I demand the repeal of the above clause, which consecrates a large territory to freedom. And all the dough-faces of the North say, The sacrifice shall be made. The demands of slavery must be satisfied, for this is Democracy.

We rejoice to see symptoms among the people that they are not to be deceived with such hollow pretensions and sham republicanism.

For a clear statement of this Nebraska question, see article from National Era, headed "A Review—1787, 1854."

The following manly protest against this scheme of Douglass to extend slavery, is from a leading Administration paper in Ohio, the Sandusky Mirror. We commend it to the attention of the Union, and those associates who bend their necks to slavery. Says the Mirror: "Let no member of Congress vote for Douglass' bill for Territorial government to Nebraska. If any do, they had not better return to Ohio—mark it! Much as we desire the organization of Nebraska, we would rather wait until after another election for members of Congress, than have such a bill pass. How contemptible men do appear, when they resolve at Baltimore against agitation of the Slavery subject, and then repair to Washington and open the powder anew. These clap-trap politicians mean that they alone have the right to talk on the subject, and nobody else. By such a course, Mr. Douglass may get himself elected to take care of his 140 slaves in Mississippi, but he can never reach the Presidency."

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—We have already given an account of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; but the following, by M. C. E. of Wellsborough, gives a better idea of the object and plan of action of the order than we have seen before, and we give it for the information of those desiring more light. Missa Mary C. Emery of Wellsborough, Tioga Co., Pa., is the G. W. S., and all applications for charters may be addressed to her.

The following is part of an article written for the Wellsborough Advertiser, when it first appeared:

The next annual session will be held at Troy, Pa., upon the third Tuesday of December, 1854; the next Quarterly session at Standing Stone, Bradford Co., Pa., upon the third Tuesday of March next.

The Order is yet in its infancy, the first Lodge in New York having been established, we believe, in July, 1852; the first in Pennsylvania upon the 29th of April, 1853; yet it now numbers a membership of upwards of twenty five thousand, and has extended into a number of States, and even into the British Dominions. In Pennsylvania there are Lodges in the counties of Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna, Lycoming, Clinton, Potter, McKean, Warren, and Erie, the number in membership being about seven thousand. There is no doubt, from the present indications of public sentiment, that Lodges will rapidly increase in this State.

The object of this Order is two fold. First of all, as a necessary step to insure us an intoxicating drinks as a beverage. Second, The elevation of the human race by the diffusion among all classes of the means of mental and moral cultivation.

To attain the first object, moral suasion, arguments addressed to the reason, kindness, benevolence, and love will be resorted to, and in addition to all this, as experience has shown that laws are necessary for the lawless, the members of this Order will advocate the passages of stringent prohibitory laws.

When the first object is attained, more than half is done towards accomplishing the second. Banish the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage and you have driven four fifths of the degradation and misery from our land—you have laid a foundation upon which to rear a structure of mind, furnished and ornamented by all that is noble and beautiful. But total abstinence is not all. A man may be low and grovelling, and yet be a sober man. It is the object of the Good Templars to exalt the man.—They will advocate a general system of education, by which all may be highly and cheaply educated. In all their social intercourse they will endeavor to inculcate the great principles of morality and social equality, recognizing in society only those distinctions which virtue and talent create, and while they take the lowly by the hand and lift them up in the social scale, they will never be found attempting to pull down those whom virtue and talent have exalted.

It will be seen that this Order does not exclude woman from its ranks. This is a great moral enterprise, and why should not woman participate in its labors? Has she ever proved unwilling to join in alleviating suffering—or in benefiting the world? First at the Saviour's tomb and first in works of kindness, may we not hope that this first attempt to unite woman on an exact equality with the other sex in a great moral enterprise, is the harbinger of unparalleled success? We believe that it is,

and that the Good Templars, with woman's hand pointing to the goal ahead, and woman's voice cheering on to victory, will yet accomplish wonders for the redemption of man from the thralldom of ignorance, vice and consequent misery. M. C. E.

Wellsborough, Jan. 1854.

For the Journal.

It is often said by the opposers of Temperance efforts, that there is more drinking of alcoholic liquors now than formerly; and that the labors of the friends of Prohibition only result in promoting intemperance. In order to test the truth of these allegations, I propose to publish some facts connected with the habits of the people of the last age, and also some circumstances that have come under my own observation in early life. Contrasting these with the usages that now prevail in society, we shall be able to judge whether any advance has been made toward reformation. And here let me premise that I am actuated by no unkind feelings toward those who were unfortunately the victims of the evil influences that formerly prevailed. The facts are only alluded to for an illustration of the truth or falsity of the position of the opposers of Temperance.

A very aged and respectable citizen of this county informs me that forty-two years ago last December, he, being then a resident of Broome county, N. Y., was summoned to attend Court at Binghamton as a Grand Juror. Says he: "The Jury were qualified and sent to their room about 2 o'clock P. M. of the first day of Court; and we got through with our business and were discharged about 11 o'clock A. M. of the next day. Soon after we went to our room to commence business, a contribution was made up, and the Constable was sent for a bottle of liquor, which was placed on the table, and each Juror helped himself as he had occasion; and the bottle was refilled as often as it became empty. During our session, fourteen bottles of rum, gin, and brandy were drank, costing us three shillings per bottle. Very soon after we commenced business, one of our number was helplessly drunk, and several others were so much intoxicated as not to be able to aid us much in the performance of our duties. Nothing was said by the Court, or anybody else, to my knowledge, of the impropriety of our proceedings; but it was the usual and universal custom to have liquor wherever business was to be done."

Now, does anybody believe that there is a Court in New-York or Pennsylvania where such a state of things would be tolerated at this day? And where is the man, temperate or intemperate, who would be willing to have his interests entrusted to the care of men who were under such influences as must necessarily have been brought to bear on the Grand Jury above named? The probability is, that the greatest stickler for tipping in our county, if he were charged with crime or misdemeanor, would prefer having the investigation before a voluntary assembly of our Court—rather than submit his case to men who were in the condition of those above described, even though they should not be called drunk. And if any supporter of drinking habits can find any other cause for the great difference between the customs of Jurors now and forty years ago, except the untiring efforts of Temperance men, I should like to hear it.

The subject will be continued in future numbers. L.

From the Pittsburg Saturday Visitor.

A PENNSYLVANIA NOODLE.

A Mr. Wright, from the 12th district of this State, has been exhibiting the length of his ears in Congress—has been having a talk in which Gerrit Smith's and Joshua Gidding's late speeches, and the Baltimore Platforms and Daniel Webster and Austria and Poland, and Mr. Wright and Mr. Wright's birthplace, and Mr. Wright's pride in his birthplace, and "free, independent, powerful, gigantic America," and Uncle Tom's Cabin, Mrs. Stowe, and Russia, Curia, Banquo's ghost, the constitution, the holy Evangelists and Mr. Hulse-mann, and quite a number of other men and things are floating about, in an ocean of watery words, like whole grains of spice in a soup meager.

It is one of the most pitiable, contemptible peices of toadyism we have ever seen, and if southern men were not well used to the use of dogs in perpetuating their woman traffic, they could not endure the spanielism of this Hon. collar-bearer to their majesties.

It makes our ears tingle with shame to have our native State represented before the world by such an apology for a man.

Now after Pennsylvania's jurisdiction of her own soil has been insolently disclaimed by the slave power, and the warrants of her magistrates set at defiance by judicial tyranny, to see one of

her own sons volunteer to sink her still lower in the eyes of the civilized world, is a little too much for the patience of any one who feels the insult.

Let those who profess belief in the inspiration of the Bible read the following extract, and then ask themselves how they can ask God to bless and prosper our country while they silently submit to have His authority thus treated with open, undisguised contempt in our national councils:

"The gentleman is a renowned and distinguished lawyer, and he has read that clause of the Constitution time and time again. How then, let me ask him, can he, as a constituent part of this legislative body, put his hand upon the Holy Evangelists, and swear to support the written Constitution of the country, and, at the same time, be the advocate here of a principle which says that there is a higher law than the Constitution of his country? I know no law with regard to municipal regulations, with regard to questions of government, that should be superior, that is superior to the written Constitution of our country. And, sir, if the day shall ever come, in this country, when higher law shall be used as a substitute for the written law, God in his mercy protect us, and the twenty-three millions who enjoy the blessings of free institutions with us."

From the National Era.

A REVIEW—1787-1854.

In 1787, an ordinance was passed by the Congress of the Confederation for the Government of the Northwest Territory, the claim to which had been surrendered by Virginia, New York, and Connecticut. That Ordinance contained a provision, in the form of a solemn compact, forever excluding Slavery from the Territory—the only Territory belonging to the Confederation.

In 1787, in the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution, power was conferred upon Congress to prohibit the importation of slaves in the year 1808; but at that day the universal opinion was, that to abolish the slave trade, or prohibit the supply of slaves, was a measure involving the extinction of Slavery itself.

In the same Convention the utmost care was taken to exclude from the Constitution the word "Slave," or "Slavery," because obnoxious to the great majority of the members; and to avoid the use of any language that might imply that human beings could be held as property. Nor could the provision in relation to slave representation, or fugitives from service or labor, have been carried in the Convention, but for the general understanding that Slavery was to be regarded as strictly local, to be limited to the States in which it already existed, which, it was also believed, were about to take measures for its extinction.

In the first Congress under the Constitution, a memorial was presented, signed by Benjamin Franklin and other Revolutionary patriots, praying that Congress would go to the verge of its constitutional powers against Slavery. It was received, respectfully referred, reported upon, and made the subject of a general debate—when, on motion, the report was ordered to be entered upon the Journal of the House. It affirmed the non-existence of power in Congress to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the States, but not elsewhere.

In 1808, the moment Congress had power, it passed an act for the total abolition of the slave trade. Meantime, State after State put an end to Slavery within its limits. Congress turned a step toward the total abolition of Slavery in Indiana, and uniformly, in the organization of particular Territorial Governments in the Northwest Territory, reaffirmed the Anti-Slavery article of the Ordinance of 1787. Anti-Slavery Societies existed in a majority of the States, including North Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Delaware.

The country was Anti-Slavery—the policy of Government was Anti-Slavery. The Territory of Louisiana, having been purchased from France, contained slaves, and the settled portions lay along the borders of the slave States. As Congress forebore to legislate on the subject, slave institutions gradually, insidiously grew up in the Territory, until, in 1820, Missouri sought admission into the Union. It was attempted now to carry out the understanding of those who had framed the Constitution, to pursue the settled policy of the Government—the limitation of slavery—to incorporate into the act authorizing the People of Missouri, to form a State, a proviso excluding Slavery. But the Anti-Slavery sentiment encountered an opposition it was not prepared for.—The purchase of Louisiana, the toleration of slavery therein, the growth of the sugar-cane and the culture of cotton, had strengthened and emboldened the Slave Interest. But, bear this in mind, so strong and well assured was the Anti-Slavery sentiment, that its attitude was that of a superior. Freedom was evidently regarded on all hands as the Law; Slavery the exception. The object was to thrust Slavery out of United States Territory; its only demand was, to be suffered to remain where it had so long been tolerated.

A compromise was suggested by a Northern man—who but a Northern man has always struck the first blow at Freedom? That compromise proposed to permit Missouri, although a part of it lay above 36 deg. 30 min., to come in as a slave State, but with the express condition that thenceforth, forever, Slavery

should be prohibited in all the Territory lying north of that line, comprising nearly all the unorganized Territory of the Union.

This was the first great check received by the Anti-Slavery sentiment.—From this moment, the march of the Slave Interest was onwards: the popular movements against it began to relax; Anti-Slavery Societies gradually died away in the slaveholding States.

The revival of the sentiment in 1833, and the new movements that followed, were not sufficient to repress the aggressive operations of Slavery. Texas, a department of Mexico, was brought under the control of American adventurers, who established Slavery there, in defiance of Mexican Law. Rebellion arose, ending in Revolution, which finally led to the annexation of the Province, as a State, to the United States. The Anti-Slavery sentiment had again rallied, though not so vigorously as in 1820; but it was still strong enough to require at least the shadow of a concession;—and it was solemnly enacted that in any State or States, that might be erected out of Texas north of 36 deg. 30 min., Slavery should forever be prohibited. What had been left, however, to implication in 1820, in regard to the Territory of Louisiana, below 36 deg. 30 min., was in this case, owing to the increased power of the Slave Interest, made a matter of express enactment. All the States that might be formed out of Texas below that line, it was enacted, should be admitted into the Union, with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions should prescribe. This compromise, so far as Freedom was concerned, was a miserable mockery, as there was scarcely, if any room for a State north of 36 deg. 30 min., and in no event could it be expected that the State of Texas would give its consent to the organization of a Free State.

This was the second great triumph of the Slave Interest, but even here it was deemed necessary to concede something to the Anti-Slavery sentiment.

In 1848, we acquired California and New Mexico, as the result of a war, precipitated by the Pro-Slavery party. The Territories were exempt from Slavery by Mexican Law. All parties at the North were desirous to keep them free. The Slave Interest insisted that, as they had been acquired by one common blood and treasure of the Union, they ought to be thrown open for the benefit of all the people of the Union—that no restriction should be imposed upon them which would operate unfavorably against Slavery. Meantime, the people of California settled the matter for themselves, and, on the principle of "squatter-sovereignty," announced in the Cass-Nicholson letter, founded a State Constitution excluding Slavery, and demanded admission into the Union. The Slave Interest, which through its organs now is insisting upon the recognition of the principle, opposed it fiercely then, because its practical operation had inured to the gain of Freedom. A compromise was formed, as it was called, California, with the restrictive clause, was admitted as a free State; Utah and New Mexico were organized under Territorial Government, without the restrictive clause as to Slavery, but with an express proviso that States formed out of them should be admitted with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions might prescribe.

Here was another step in advance. In 1820 the Slave Interest asked for the toleration of Slavery, where it already existed, for the admission of a State which recognized it—and agreed, if it of Slavery from the whole, or nearly the whole, of the unorganized Territory of the Union. In 1845, it simply insisted upon the application of the principle of this compromise to Texas. But, in 1850, it so far succeeded in reversing the original policy of the Government as to transfer to all the now free Territories acquired from Mexico, (except California, which had become a State,) that tacit proviso of the Missouri compromise, and express proviso of the Texas compromise, which had been confined to them exclusively to Slave Territory.

There remained but one step more to take in this aggressive march of the Slave Interest, and the reversal of the original Anti-Slavery policy of the country and the Federal Government would be completed: that was, not a tacit or express toleration of existing Slavery, but a disregard of the *lex loci* of new free territories acquired by conquest, and their exposure to the intrusions of Slavery, but the abrogation of American Law, established in the form of a perpetual covenant, exempting all the old organized Territory of the Union from the curse of Slavery—in other words, the repeal of the Anti-Slavery proviso of the compromise of 1820, so as to transfer to the vast free Territory which it preserved inviolable for thirty-three years, the pro slavery part of that compromise, which originally applied only to Territory in which Slavery already existed. This step the Slave Interest has at length taken; the Nebraska Bill in the Senate is intended to consummate the policy of that interest, in relation to United States Territory, and to establish its complete and perpetual ascendancy.

Nebraska embraces the whole of the unorganized Territory of the Union—the extent of its boundary is over three thousand miles—its area about five hundred thousand square miles—capable of being formed into a dozen States, each as large as Ohio. This magnificent domain has been for a whole generation the heritage of Freedom—held, under the high sanction of American Law

sacred to Free Labor and Free Institutions. The Nebraska Bill proposes to abrogate this Law, to remove the flaming sword which has turned every way, guarding it against Slavery, and to allow the Destroyer to enter and do his work of death—or, to speak more plainly, to lay the foundations of a vast Slave Empire from the Gulf of Mexico to the British Provinces, dividing the Free States east of the Mississippi, from the Free States west of the Rocky Mountains, and thereby obtaining the mastery of the Mississippi Valley directly, and indirectly of both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts!

Now, look back upon the successive steps of this dangerous Power, which aims at no less than the subjugation of this entire North American Continent to Slavery. See how insidious has been its growth, how unrelenting its purpose, how it has fattened and grown insolent upon every compromise.—See how the Free States, superior as they have been in wealth, and education, and population, have been constantly yielding, until the sentiments which were held by Franklin, Jay, Jefferson, and LaFayette, are now, in the year of our Lord 1854, deemed a disqualification for any office under the Federal Government, which has announced boldly its purpose to crush them out.

Contrast 1787 with 1854—Congress then stamping the Law of Freedom upon all Territory belonging to the Confederation—Congress now proposing to stamp the Law of Slavery on all Territory belonging to the Union.

Good God! and can it be that the American People have so utterly lost love of Liberty, that an American Congress is so utterly demoralized and degraded, that this last monstrous demand of the Slave Despotism will be conceded? We will not believe it. We will not believe that such a deed of infamy can be consummated in the best-educated, the mightiest, and most Christianized Republic the sun has ever shone upon.

Proceedings of the Temperance Convention at Cushingville.

Pursuant to notice delegates from several Lodges of G. T.s., and Divisions of S. of T.s., of the County met in Convention at Cushingville, in Neal Dow Hall, Jan. 28th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and organized with Rev. B. Thomas in the Chair,—Uriah Atwood Vice President, and A. G. Presho Secretary.

The meeting was then duly opened by prayer, when, on motion, Committees were appointed to prepare business for the P. M. Session, as follows: On Credentials.—Constitution and Resolutions. Adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. This Society shall be called The Legal Protective Temperance Society of the County of Tioga, and its members shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall constitute an Executive Committee with power to appoint a Special Agent for each Township, whose duty it shall be to attend to prosecutions under the direction of the Executive Committee, and perform such other duties as they may assign him to further the object of the Society.

ART. 2. The officers shall perform the duties usually assigned them, and shall have the general supervision of the temperance movements of this Society in the county, and shall see that all offenders against existing laws, relative to the traffic in intoxicating drinks, be legally proceeded against by their proper Agent.

ART. 3. The expenses of this organization shall be paid by an assessment on the stock of the different members of the Society, which stock shall consist of shares of five dollars each, to be registered by the Secretary in a book to be kept by him for that purpose. The assessment in any one year shall not exceed five per cent. The assessment shall be paid to collectors appointed in each Township, and by them to the Treasurer.

ART. 4. The meetings of this Society shall be held quarterly. The annual meetings of this Society shall be held on the first day of January in each year, at which time the officers shall be elected; and the quarterly meetings on the first Fridays in April, July, and October, respectively,—the annual meetings to be held at Cushingville, and the quarterly meetings wherever the society may direct.

ART. 5. Any person may become a member of this Society by taking one or more shares of the stock. Any person refusing to pay his assessment shall thereafter cease to be a member of this Society.

ART. 6. The Executive Committee shall make an annual report of the financial condition of the Society at the January meeting; and the Special Agents