THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

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

COUDERSPORT, FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1854. The Legislature of New-York

has passed strong resolutions against the Nebraska fraud.

For an argument in favor of State Reform, see an article on first page frcm the Independent Whig.

There will be a Temperance meeting at Ellisburg on Friday evening, March 3, at which time Rev. L. F. Porter; will deliver, an address. Other speakers will also attend, and it is hoped there will be a general attendance.

There will be a Temperance meeting at the Court House on Tuesday evening of next week. Speakers from abroad will address the meeting, and it is hoped the choir will enliven the exercises with appropriate singing.

Our old friend E. Cowan, of the Warren Mail, which under his charge became one of the best country papers of its party, has become associate editor Notes. We trust he will find the new position as profitable as his merits deserve.

P The Independent Whig, of Lancaster, Pa., Theo. Fenn, editor, has been again improved with new type and form. It is now the largest and handson:est weekly in the State outside of Philadelit. Mr. Fenn belongs to the progressive stamp, and whatever he touches partakes of his go ahead character.

F We take pleasure in asking atiention to the call for a meeting on Monday evening next to oppose the passage of the Douglas Nebraska bill. This movement originated with the supporters to his daty, and the people of this dis- crutic Conservatism. The party out of of the National Administration, which will account for the cautious tone of the call. But the Hon. James Gamble will understand what the feelings of the people must be, when such men as head this list take ground against an administration measure.

Mrs. Swisshelm's Saturday Vistter has been merged in the Journal. We have received the first number of the consolidated paper, and are much pleased with it. We should have preferred the Fisiter as it was, but since that was a is an excellent family paper, right on the questions of Temperance and Slavery, ably edited, well printed, of large size, and entitled to a liberal support.

"Unprincipled Politicians." Though the passage of Douglass Nebraska fraud may open the way for slavery in that fertile territory, yet its from the thraidom of party.

The N. Y. Evening Post has said more manly words for freedom, since of our people. this discussion commenced, than for two years before. And as we said last week, Hon. David Wilmot is himself again. We find in the Post of the 10.h the following letter of Judge Wilmot to the New York meeting to oppose the Nebraska fraud. This letter is of thrilling

interest and will be read with pleasure by all our readers. The comments of the Evening Post

on this letter do full justice to the un- and firmness of its resolves, afford principled politicians of this State, and grounds of encouraging hope that the we trust the beople of this State will compel their representatives to disappoint the good men abroad who have mated. ceased to look to "the poor old spiritless State" for aid in any good work:

We publish below the comments of the Post, and then the letter itself.

Judge Wilmot on the Nebraska-Question.

Judge Wilmot is in the field again, called out by the question which has just begun to agitate the Union. He lately appeared before a meeting of the and joint proprietor of the Buffalo Rough citizens of his district, and bore an emphatic testimony against the enormity of blood to freedom and oppressed humanthe Nebraska bill.

In the struggle which this profligate scheme has awakened, we fear we can hope but for little aid from the poor old spiritless state of Pennsylvania. In all political controversies of importance, Pennsylvania, as represented in Congress, generally contrives to be in the wrong. The politicians of that State seem, as a general rule, to be unprincip'in, and there are none there that excel pled beyond the general character of Pierce, if elected, would conduct the fortheir tribe, and even when pretending to belong to the democratis party, they are very apt to oppose its best measures, tion

"The member from this District," says a correspondent, writing from that Jan. 25, will answer. part of Pennsylvania, "will stand firm trict will deal a harder blow upon Douglas, should he ever expose himself to their resentment, than they gave Cass in 1848. I feared, from the first, that the division and fight in the State of New York would drive a nerveless Ad- | more cautious step. Naturalized citiministration to some desperate act, in order to purge itself from the suspicions. of the South, and thereby head off its enemies."

In another part of this sheet will be found a letter from Judge Wilmot, speaking of the meditated outrage in terms which so gross a wrong naturally suggests to an honest man.

Towanda, Pa., Feb. 4, 1854 Gentlemen : The letter of invitation losing concern, self-preservation required with which you honored me, to attend the change. The Journal and Visiter a meeting of the citizens of New York, without distinction. of party, on the 30th ultimo, to protest against a violation of the Missouri Compromise, reached this place during my absence from home, and was not received by me until last rearing my silence migl evening. construed into disapprobation of the objects of the meeting, I am constrained to reply even at this late day; and to avail myself of the opportunity your invitapeople of Bradford county on the 14th tion affords, to place on record my coninst. to protest against the extension of demnation of the enormous wrong threatened the country and posterity, by the repeal of a compact that has been held headed by the Hon. DAVID WILNOT, and inviolable by the American people for is signed by several hundred of the two generations. It is now one third of most active men in the county. Let a century since that compact was ratified, under circumstances of imposing solemnity, that gave to it an obligation scarcely second to the demand of the constitution itself. Its repeal would be a virtual change of that instrument; as it would reverse the uniform interpretation it has received in every department of the government, from its organization down to the inauguration of the present administration. W?T. Jones Whence comes this unexpected and stariling assault upon the vital interests and guarantied rights of the free states ?" Through what instrumentalities is it expected to consummate the deed of wick edness and shame? Slavery, emboldened by recent triumphs, and calculating upon the broken spirit of the North, strikes this deadly blow at the progress and development of free institutions; instigated to the attack; encouraged and led on by R. Wilmot U. Cook the treachery of northern men, who would barter their country's future and the highest interests of humanity for a brief day of official power. The demoralizing temptations of luture preferment, the seductive appliances of present patronage, threatenings and denunciations, wherewith to over we the timid and irresolute, are the potential agencies upon which slavery builds its confidenhopes of success. It is believed that all those of the free states, whose integrity and moral strength place them beyond the reach of these influences, can be overwhelmed by the revilings of a perverted public opinion; that the voice of and ever so much glory, and Mr, Marcy, manly protest against aggression the who procured a ready made reputation most flagitious, can be effectually silenced as a statesman, solely and entirely out

manded by the crisis-the authors andabbettors of this conspiracy against God and mankind would skulk from the impending rebuke, and call upon the mountains to cover their shame. The discussion will emancipate hundreds proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise is, in itself, a burning infamy and it carries with it an infamous impu tation upon the character and patriotism

> These covenant breakers act upon the assumption that we are so demoralized by the spirit of mammon, that we value material above moral interests ; so debased by low and selfish desires, that we love the honors and profits of office more than we love the glory and welfare of our country. I have read with deep interest the

> proceedings of the meeting held at the Tabernacle. The high character of the men who participated in it-the dignity North will at length become "nroused to the defence of its rights? The magnitude of the issue cannot be over-esti-

The result will fix the character and condition of our country for all coming time. If the barrier crected against slavery in the Missouri Compromise be broken down, then, indeed, will the institutions established by our fathers be subverted; and on the tuins will grow up a mighty slave oligarchy, overshad owing and controlling he destinies of the continent. An inexomble and remorseless despotism will rule, as with a

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Very respectally, Your obedient servant,

DAVID WILMOT. To Shepherd Knapp, Esq., and others.

Sham Democracy.

During the last Presidential campaign the people were told that Franklin eign policy of the Government in such a way as to increase the influence and they would report Mr. Clarke, of Lincoln, and disregard its best-settled maxims, respect of republicanism in the old corn- elected. In Judge Wilmot's district, however, the tries. How have these promises been people are right on the Nebraska ques- met? The following extract from an fore the committee reported, therefore, article in the Daily National Era of the seven costly Senators proceeded to

We are not surprised at this Demopower can always afford to be more radical and progressive than the Party in power. Even Young America, with Governmental responsibilities on his shoulders, moves with a slower and zens were induced to vote for General Pierce, in the expectation that his influence would, in some way or other, be thrown into the scale of European Democracy; but no evidence has yet been furnished of his special sympathy with it. His Administration has been a good deal more intent on fostering domestic despotism than foreign Democracy.-We have not heard that it has given any aid as countenance to the latter, but through its "organ" It has ballied Spain for contemplating the enfranchisement of her slaves, and threatened violent interference, with a view to maintain Slavery in its colony of Cuba.⁹ We are not aware that this was in the programme submitted to our noturalized

Democrats.

Hunkerism in Maine.

At the old line Convention for the nomination of Governor in the last State campaign, the Wild-Cat and Anti-Maine Law men of the party controlled the Convention, and nominated Albert Pilsbury for Governor. The Temperance Democrats bolted and nominated Morrill for Governor, and they run candidates for the Legislature wherever there was a chance of success. There was no election of Governor by the people, and but 13 Senators out of 31 were elected. A majority of the members elect to the accepted. Lower House were opposed to the Wild-Cat men, but seven of the thirteen Senators elect were Pilsbury men. The seven Wild-Cat membars undertook to control the State, which is the prevailing habit of hunkerism the world over. Its adherents hold that a minority, if that minority has the power, may rightfully control the majority. So these seven Wild-Cat members, in violation of the Constitution, undertook to dictate to the other House the terms on which the vacancies in the Senate might be filled, and because the House chose to be governed by the Constitution, the Legislature was kept a month unorganized. Finding they must surrender, the Wild Cats clutched at power in the following characteristic manner, as we learn from the Boston Commonwealth:

MORE. WILD CAT OUTRAGES .- The Pilsbury Senators, after keeping the Legislature of Maine unorganized for nearly a month, and finding that their scheme has been balked by the opinion of the Supreme Court, made a last desperate move on Monday to grasp power by an open and gross act of injustice and outrage. It was well known that the committee on counting votes had prepared a final report on the election of Senators and on the vacancies, and that

By giving Mr. Clarke his seat, the Wild Cats would have been tiefl. Beelect à President of the Senate, and also a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, Messenger, Assistant Messenger, and Chaplain. The committee on votes for Senators then reported that Mr. Clarke was elected a member of the Senate by the people.

The Senate was afterwards filled, and it has now 14 Whigs, 10 Wild-Cat Democrats, 5 Morrill or Temperance Democrats, and 2 Free Democrats.

When this was done, the Wild-Cat Democrats and liquor Whigs formed a coalition and elected Wm. Crosby, Whig, Governor; but this coalition was not strong enough to defeat Wm. Pitt Fessenden, a Free Soil Whig, for United entire overthrow. States Senator, as the following despatch w the Tribune announces his election, which secures another vote against the Nebraska fraud :

AUGUSTA, Friday, Feb. 10, 1854. ates Senate for the long term. The men to our Legislature, and thus settle

State Temperance Convention. See account of organization on out

side. AFTERNOON SESSION FIRST DAY.

The Couvention re-assembled agreeaole to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

A resolution was submitted by Rr. J. PATRICK, and adopted, appointing a committee to wait upon the Governor, Heads of Departments and Members of the Legislature, and invite them to take sents in the Convention. The Committee subsequently reported that they had discharged that duty and that the invitation had been

Rev. P. COOMBE. Chairman of the Business Committee, reported the following preamble and resolutions :

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise. and merciful Providence to again permit the friends of Prohibition to assemble in State Convention, after another year of toil and effort in this great cause of benevolence and humanity: And whereas, the past year has been marked by the most signal advancement of our principles, therefore,

Resolved, That believing, rs we do, the cause of Prohibition to be the cause of God, and dependent on his blessing. it becomes our duty as a Convention to offer our most grateful and devout acknowledgment to HIM, as "in His hands the hearts of all men are," for the success which has attended our efforts du-

ring the past year. Resolved, That whatever may be the difficulty of enacting or enforcing a Prohibitory Liquor Law, the experience of shall attend to the following duties and thirty years of the most persevering ef- report to the Convention at its opening fort to counteract the evils of the liquor traffic and of legislation to regulate the 1. To district the State into three traffic, and of legislation to regulate the same, has clearly demonstrated that such a law alone can save the country from the great evils of intemperance.

Resolved, That the experience of another year has more than ever confirmed the conviction that no human legislation can make that right which God declares to be wrong, and as the has pronounced His curse on him that " puteth the hottle to his neighbor and maketh him drunken," we are compelled to believe that a Legislature which authorizer the sale of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, violates a Divine law, and is responsible for all the evils which flow from the traffic.

Resolved, That no law, however stringent, which recognizes the right to sell intoxicating drinks, can receive our sanction, and we believe the time has fully come when all efforts to regulate the traffic should be at once and forever abandoned.

Resolved, That the recent triumph of our principles in the District of Columbia, and the cities of Detroit, Baltimore, Boston, Wheeling, and Lancaster, and the encouraging vote in Bhiladelphia and New York, are sufficient to convince the most skeptical of our opponents that even in its strongholds the Rum Power is losing its dominion; while it should encourage all the friends of Prohibition to battle more valliantly than ever for its

Resolved, That the election to the Legislature last fall of such an increased number of decided and known advocates of Prohibition, proves most conclusively, that if the present political parties refuse to settle this question, by passing William Pitt Fessenden was to-day | the law, we shall very soon be able to elected by the Legislature to the United send a majority of Prohibitory Law District.

sentative districts in proportion to their representation in the Legislature, and the State Central Committee, who shall determine the propriety and expediency of nominating a State Ticket to be sup-ported by the friends of prohibition.

Resolved, That should the State Cen. ral Committee find it necessary to call said Convention for the above named purpose, then it shall be the duty to ascertain, as early as possible after the State nominations of the political parties in March, the sentiments of all the candidates with reference to a Prohibitory Law, and report the same to the Convention.

-Resolved, That the Committee feet under great and lasting obligations to the State Central Committee, together with the various County Committees, who in a mode of proceeding heretofore untried, and in spite of difficulties both numerous and peculiar, have contributed so much and so efficient aid, during the past year to the cause of Prohibition.

Resolved, That in order to carry out the recommendation of the State Central Committee with regard to the collection of statistics in each county, that each delegation shall appoint one personin each of their respective counties, who shall collect and forward the same to the State Central Committee before, or immediately after, the rising of this Convention

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the Chair, three of which shall be taken from the Northern, three from the Eastern, and three from the Western counties of the State, who

parts, to be called the Northern, Eastern and Western districts.

2. To nominate nine persons from each of the above districts, to act as the Central Committee of said district, which nomination shall be subject to the action of 11 is Convention.

Resolved, That 3 committees, joined as above, shall constitute the State Central Committee and shall hold at least one joint meeting between the month of May and September.

Resolved, That the several district committees shall have the exclusive control and management of their respec- . tive districts with regard to electing their own Chairman, mising funds, adding to their number, employing an Agent or Agents as they may deem expedient, tcgether with all other matters pertaining to this office.

AFTERNOON SESSION-SECOND DAY. The Convention met at 21 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. H. MALCOLM, of Lewisburg, Union county.

The Committee appointed to divide the State into three districts, and to recominend the names of suitable persons to act as the committee in each of the said districts, who together shall form the State Central Committee, made the following report, which, after considerable discussion, was adopted :

1. That the counties of Erie, Warren, M'Kean, Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna and Wayne shall compose the Northern District.

2. That all sections of the State lying West of the Eastern line of Somerset, Cambria, Clearfield, and Elk counties. not included in the Northern district, shall form and compose the Western

3. That the counties of Clinton, Cen-

We had the pleasure of receiving by last Monday evening's mail, a large bondbill, calling a mass meeting of the slavery into Nebraska. This call is such meetings be called by every county in the State, and the doughfaces in Congress will come to their senses.

Escouraging.

We clip the following announ cement from the last Anti-Slavery Standard.

THE Independent Herald is a new paper which has just been started at West Chester, Pa., by H. BOSEE. It is an excellent family newspaper, independent of political parties, reformatory in its spirit and progressive in its aims. iThe Eduor evidently understands his business, and we cannot doubt that among the intelligent and, wide awake people of Chester County he will find abundant encouragement in his new en-

terprise. It gives great us pleasure to note the increase of these Independent papers of late. It is such as these, fearless, independent and honest, that will finally enable the people to emancipate themselves from the thraidom of party.

Chester County is the home of our childhood, and the bones of our forefathers rest beneath her genial skies. Whatever affects her prosperity excitss our interest, and hence we have a double pleasure in announcing the appearance of the Herald. May its patronage be equal to the expectations of its publish-----ers.

B""A virtuous man." says Seneca,

press;

In process of time, this portion of our fellow-citizens will learn that there is a power behind the Presidential chair that knows how to put the bit in the mouth of "Young America." The only intervention allowed by that mysterious agency is such as shall strengthen its power and extend its dominion.

NO REPEAL OF THE

MISSOURI COMPROMISE!

The citizens of Potter county opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise are requested to meet at the Court House in Coudersport on MONDAY Evening, the 20th day of February inst., for the purpose of expressing in a becoming manner their hostility to a measure so pregnant with evil and bad faith.

Timothy Ives Crosby W. Ellis John M. Judd F. W. Knox Jacob Herington D. W. C. James Miles White Jacob Reckhow James W. Smith l'ierre A. Stebbins Wm. H. Hydorn Samuel Haven H. L. Simons A. G. Olmsted L. D. Spafford H. J. Olmsted John Main F. L. Jones L. F. Maynard Amos French Samuel II. Mill + Lewis Mann John S. Mann S. W. Baker J. B. Earl David Crowell Isaac Benson L. D. Williams Jacob Jenkins Lucas Cushing Abram Kimball Joseph Mann Edwin Haskell J. W. flarding Addison Avery L. B. Cole William Lyon T. B. Tyler

. Smith

THE END OF KOSZTA .- We understand that the far-famed Martin Koszta is now in this city in a state of utter destitution. An application has been made to us, on his behalf, by a friend of his, for a petty clarkship in our establishment, worth five dollars a week. We are scrry to say that we have no vacancies, but surely between Commodore Ingraham, who obtained a medal by partizan clamor and a subsidized of Koszta, something might be done Were it believed pessible that the men to a pinnacle of fame they never

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vote in the House stood : for Fessenden, 78; Lot M. Morrill, (Wild Cat.) 74; Hubbard, 1. In the Senate: Fessen-den, 16; Morrill, 12; Hubbard, 3.

The Voice of the Free States

ON THE NEBRASKA QUESTION.

With the exception of what appears in the Albany Argus, and a few other prints of the Law and Croswell faction, not a word in favor of the Nebraska fraud appears in the presses of the free States, which is not dictated from Washington and published to order. The faint and timorous assent to that fraud expressed by the Democratic Central Committee of this city, was of that descriplion. The Boston Post, the New Hampshire Patriot, the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, speak as they are bid : As the prompter breathes the puppet squeaks.' The free expression of the North among all parties-whether enemies of the administration, or friends-whether democrats or whigs, is openly, earnestly, uncompromisingly against the measure.

The other day we gave some examples of the disapproval with which the most conservative part of the religious community regard the repudiation of the Missouri Compromise, and of the universal hostility which the German part of the population bear to it. To this we must add, that the Address of the Mem bers of Congress who first took ground in opposition to the measure, is now extensively circulated in the German language. The New-York Demokrat, now lying before us, contains the entire

Meantime every day brings us new and stronger manifestations of the public feeling on this question. We give a few examples from journals just received,

A LODGE OF GOOD TEMPLARS has been organized at Spring Corners, and another at Conneaut, Q., the first in that State. for the poor fellow. He has raised two It is a thorough-going temperance or-"struggling with misfortunes, is such a spectracte as gods might look upon with pleasure." Were it believed pessible that the men to a pinnacle of fame they never state of the voice of the people and the sexes are freemen of the North could be aroused to be left to starve himself? Who be deft to starve himself? Who wouldn't be a partiot. -N. Y. Herald. · · ·

it for ourselves. Resolved, That in view of the fact

that nearly 100,000 votes were cast for Prohibition at the last general election in spite of all the disadvantages under which we labored, viz : the want of organization-the strength of party attachments and the intriegues of political leaders-the people have a right to expect the present Legislature to pass a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating

liquors as a beverage. Resolved, That as the friends of the liquor traffic have professed their willingness to submit a Prohibitory Law to the vote of the people, and many of our Legislators have objected to voting for such a law because they believed a majority of the voters were opposed to it, and as the understanding prevailed to a considerable extent during the late canvass, that the law would be thus submitted, in some constitutional form, we do hereby express our willingness-provided the Legislature will not pass the law without-that a prober law should be passed to go into affect early in the year 1855, and the question of its repeal -not of its adoption-should be submitted to a popular vote, at a special election to be held for that purpose, on the first Tuesday of September, 1851.

Resolved, That in accordance with the above proposition we wish it distinctly understood that we do it only to show our confidence in the integrity of the people, and to give greater efficiency to the law when put into operation, and of the majority to afflict society with the curse of the liquor traffic.

question without the law, will receive act. even our attention, much less our sancton-we will not vole upon it.

Resolved, That should the present Legislature refuse to pass a Prohibitory subject. Circulate the facts till every Law, with or without referring its repeal voter is informed; get up petitons; to a vote of the people, or should they gather together in meetings, and let pass any bill which would be unaccept. Congress know that the People will not able to the friends of Prohibition, then it submit to the extension of Slavery over shall be the duty of the State Central free territory.' No time should be lost. Committee to call a State Convention to The thunder of the voice of the People

tre, Lycoming, Union, Northumberland Montour, Columbia, Sullivan, Luzerne and Wyoming, shall form the Central District.

4. That all of that part of the State not included in either of the above divisions, shall form the Eastern District.

Committee for the Northern District. -Geo. M'Leol, Wellsborough; Geo-Stanton, Lawrenceville; Joseph Guilo, Tioga; II. M. Gerrould, Covington; Chas. F. Veil, Liberty; B. S. Dart, Troy; O. A. Lewis, Ulysses, Potter county. Committee for the Western District.

-Rev. J. T. Pressley, Allegheny city; Thomas Steele, C. L. Magce, Rev. A. M. Bryan, Putsburg; Wm. M'Danie', Cannonsburg; Wm. Irvin, Curmingville; James Piper, Uniontown; John Wright and J. Lazar. Committee for the Central District .---

John B. Hall, Elisha Covert, Williamsport, H. N. M'Callister, Bellfonte ; Jacob Rodearmel, Jersey Shore ; John Murray, Milton; John Jones, Lock Haven; Rev. D. M. Barber, Washingtonville ; M. C. Grier and Rev Geo. Peck.

Committee for the Eastern District. -R. M. Foust, Rev. Pennel Coombe, Rev. Geo. Duffield, Jr., J. P. Simons, S. Austin Allibone, Philadelphia; James Black, Lancaster; Jas. W. Weir, Harrisburg; Martin Bill, Blair conunty; Benj. Bannan, Pousville.

NEBRASKA .- There is real danger of the overthrow of the Missouri Compronot because we recognize the right even mise; it is leared Congress will adopt the NEBRASKA bill as it is adopted as an -Administration measure. This will be Resolved, That no submission of the done, we'are assured, unless the people

act. Away with all party notions or divisions. Let all opposers of the extension of Slavery unite, and speak out on the

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address in German. and now before us.-Eve. Post.