

There will be a Temperance meeting in Hector, at the School-house near Abel Dickens, on Sunday the 12th of March at 11 o'clock, A. M. Hon. O. A. Lewis and others will address the meeting.

The last Bradford Reporter published the calm and unanswerable appeal of the Independent Democrats in Congress against the Nebraska fraud. We trust this example will be followed by all the Democratic papers in the State that are in favor of honesty and fair dealing.

We have received the first number of The Highland Patriot, a fine looking Democratic sheet published in this Borough, by Dr Witt C. James, at one dollar per year in advance, and two dollars when paid at the expiration of the year. Judging from the number before us, we predict that even the most conservative old line Democrats will have no occasion to complain of its progressive tendencies.

We take pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to Dr. BAILEY for an exchange with the Daily Era. And in this connection we feel it our duty to say that we think some of our Free Democratic friends have unjustly censured the Editor of the Era in this matter of exchanging with the country press. Dr. BAILEY has said time and again that the Era was cheerfully and with pleasure sent in exchange to every Free Democratic paper in the Nation, and that an omission to do so is unintentional. We hope therefore to hear no more complaints on this subject, when it is evident, that a simple request to exchange is always promptly responded to.

The Legislature of Massachusetts by a vote of 246 to 13, have passed strong resolutions against the Nebraska fraud. That we take it is a true index of popular opinion on this scheme to throw open our western Territory to the curse of slavery, and yet in the face of this public sentiment, a pretended democratic administration, is endeavoring to rush the bill through Congress. We shall see which triumphs, the people or the President.

Maintain Pledged Faith.

The proceedings of the meeting which met in the Court House on Monday evening last, will be found in another column. We ask the Member of Congress from this District, and the Members in the Legislature which represent this County to look at these proceedings, and at the men who controlled the meeting.

The Chairman, one of the Vice Presidents, both of the Secretaries, and two members of the Committee on Resolutions, are active and influential old line Democrats.

The resolutions received the unanimous approval of the Committee, and though the meeting was an unusually large one, there was not a single voice raised in defence of the Douglas outrage.

In fact, we think the resolutions correct in saying that Potter County is a unit on this question.

We point to the proceedings of this meeting with pride and pleasure. It shows that the people of the North, wherever this question is discussed, are true to Liberty. The people of Potter County protest as one man against this attempt to trample under foot a solemn compact in favor of Liberty.

Words that Burn.

The Nebraska meeting which met in Pittsburg on the 31st Jan. was composed of men of all parties, was large and enthusiastic and its proceedings have the ring of true metal in them. Among many excellent resolutions, unanimously adopted, we select the following. Those Pittsburgers seem in earnest:

Resolved, That while this new and atrocious demand of the Slave Power fills us with astonishment and indignation, we will yet give the South credit for those small remains of honorable shame which prevented any of her leading statesmen from being the first to openly make such a demand, that infamous duty like the executive powers conferred on negro drivers being imposed upon a northern political chautle, who after being used by his southern masters is like others of his kind to be flung away as soon as his ambition and treachery have destroyed his influence at home. Resolved, That the disgrace clinging to the name of Benedict Arnold, will

lose its pre-eminence in American history, and be measurably hid in the blacker and more hideous infamy that will forever stamp the characters of northern statesmen who either for money, bribes, or the equally base bribes of expected political promotion, sell themselves to pro-slavery fanaticism, and betraying the rights of their constituents, and the hopes of freedom, aim a fearful stab at the Union of these States whose value the people of the North have ceased to consider greater than the value of human liberty and American honor.

Our Banner Waves in Triumph.

The old hunkers of this Borough, give way to the demands of the people very reluctantly. This being the chief seat of their power in the county, they have made desperate efforts to maintain the supremacy of the caucus nominations.

Two years ago by dexterously uniting the "liquor influence," hunkerism, and the irresolute friends of Temperance, they succeeded in electing their entire caucus ticket. Encouraged by this success, they tried the same appliances last year but it was no go. The friends of temperance and freedom achieved a noble triumph. This year we hoped and expected, that the lessons of the past would teach our opponents the propriety of electing Borough officers, without regard to their political opinions. But no, there must be a regular ticket made out. So on Thursday evening the faithful were called together and a ticket made out on which there did not appear a single man, not even for School Director, who was not considered a friend of the Administration. On Friday morning this ticket was brought out with a flourish that was expected to carry all before it. To make success certain, the pet of the party, the Hon. Timothy Ives consented to be a candidate for Town Council.

Seeing that our opponents were determined to try their strength, and to have a party contest, our friends got together on Friday morning, agreed on a ticket, and elected it, by the following vote, which is the greatest triumph ever achieved by the Independents in this Borough.

Of course, we do not claim the vote for Constable and Street Commissioner as a test of strength. Some disaffection prevailed in the ranks of hunkerism and their own men refused to vote the "regular nomination." Of course the bolters will be read out of the party, as the main test of democracy now is, devotion to slavery, and voting the regular ticket.

This is the first time the people of this village have had an opportunity to express their opinion of Mr. Ives at the ballot box, since he misrepresented them in the Senate of the State. They have done so now in a way that the politicians at Harrisburg will probably understand them.

But here is the vote. Independents in Italics, regular hunkers in Roman.

- Burgess. Thomas B. Tyler, 40 Town Council. Collins Smith, 46 H. J. Olmsted, 40 D. F. Ellsworth, 42 Wm. Crosby, 45 H. H. Dent, 26 Timothy Ives, 25 Amos French, 22 L. F. Maynard, 24 Constable. S. H. Storrs, 51 H. L. Simons, 17 Street Commissioners. John Smith, 51 C. P. Dike, 17 Judge of Election. Lewis Mann, 43 F. W. Knox, 26 Inspector of Election. Charles S. Jones, 43 D. F. Ellsworth, 26 Auditor. John Reckhow, 44 High Constable. C. R. Pradt, 46 Benj. Rennells, 21 School Directors. A. G. Olmsted, 45 P. A. Stebbins, 43 John Reckhow, 45 John M. Hamilton, 45 Randall Wilmot, 25 Miles White, 24 J. W. Smith, 27 Samuel Haven, 27 Assessor. Cyrenus S. Jones, 46 Jacob Reckhow, 23 Overseers of the Poor. F. L. Jones, 44 Benjamin Rennells, 43 John M. Judd, 24 D. T. Hall, 24

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The British Admiralty have announced that if intelligence of Sir John Franklin or his ships the Erebus and Terror, and of the officers and crew being alive is not received by the 31st of March next they will be considered as having died in her Majesty's service.

The Mass Meeting of 20th of Feb.

How consoling to the friends of true liberty was the spectacle presented by the citizens of "Little Potter" on Monday evening last. A call had been published for a meeting of the citizens opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, without reference to a distinction of party. At an early hour men began to enter the Court-House, at the proper time for commencing business, the new and commodious Court-room was well filled, not with a few leading politicians and their tools; not with a few wire workers of party; not with a few of the Town Council, who, in every county feel that the success of their favorite party depends upon their management and action; not in obedience to orders sent from head quarters, to manufacture public opinion to suit the exigency of the times; not in a feeling of necessity of action to support the party or the principles of the party to which they belonged, or with which they had, some of them, so long and faithfully labored; but it was from a deeper principle, a nobler motive,—it was from that heaven born principle of liberty that burns in the breast of every true American; that principle which, though it some times may be found sluggish, or lulled into repose by a feeling of safety, in the true born sons of our revolutionary sires, never dies. "Old stagers," even they, men who had for a quarter of a century acted with their favorite political parties, they, even they, too, were there; not, as heretofore, to uphold the action of party; not to congratulate the leaders of their party for the advancement of some great party measure; but to strike in defense of the great principle of Liberty—to maintain the faith pledged in the Missouri Compromise, that no stranger, no chicanery should plant the withering institution of Slavery in territory declared forever free. "Thus far shall slavery come." Let the people of the South beware, if they can forget for the time their predilection for party, and unite as one man in favor of their peculiar institution, so they will find that the people of the North, when once aroused from their apparent indifference, can, and will strike as with one arm, and with one purpose, for Liberty or death! They may, nay, they have yielded to the demands of the South, at different times, that which had it been demanded at one time never could have been obtained. For the sake of peace, for the sake of the Union—of this glorious Union of Free States, men of different political parties, have labored for compromises, by which adverse interests might be reconciled,—by which that Union which was formed by compromises should be perpetuated,—that Union—shall I be allowed the expression,—of light and darkness, of Liberty and Slavery, of free schools with instruction forbidden by law and the violation thereof punished. But what avails all these compromises, all these concessions by the North. The last one, in which the people of the North were more submissive than in any other, makes us ready hounds to pursue and catch the fugitive slave. But as we have been submissive in this, as we have shown a disposition to obey the laws of our country, have not the people of the South been emboldened thereby, to greater exertions in behalf of their peculiar institution, until they finally hope that, that land devoted to Freedom, shall be cursed with the blasting fruits of SLAVERY. How changed since the days of our infant Republic. Then Slavery, on all hands, was acknowledged to be an evil; but one not of our own devising, but fastened upon us when we were subjects of Great Britain, and the only thing we could do, would be to confine it to its then present limits. But now champions of the institution may be found even in the North ready to extend it to territory NOW free; and from which it has been, by the most solemn compact, forever excluded. But for the honor of our humanity such champions are few, and are actuated by motives too base to find a lodgment within the bosom of a true son of liberty.

It is true, men differ in their views of policy in advocating their cherished objects, as was instanced in the meeting above mentioned. While some desired to tell the people of the South, that while we acknowledge your right to regulate your own affairs,—while we disclaim any interference in your domestic institutions, we claim that same privilege to regulate our own, before they proclaimed their abhorrence of the act, or attempt to repeal the Missouri compromise;—while others thought that there was no necessity for the disclaimer, that it as-

vored too much of that disposition of mind when actuated by a fear of some dread power whose hatred was to be deprecated; but in the strong undying faith of the justice of our demands all united in the determination of maintaining, or saving the Union and the Missouri Compromise.

DEAR FRIEND:—I can excuse my long silence and apparent neglect only by stating that yours of Jan. 19th was received during a season of affliction from the loss of a dear friend. I wrote you in my last, that Mr. Jenkins, the Co. Treasurer, was dangerously ill. When I received yours, I had scarcely left the bedside for a week, except to attend the duties of his office. Two days after his receipt he died—thus leaving me one friend the less with whom to stand up in the battle of life. Mr. J. was a substantial friend—and a thoroughgoing Free Democrat in theory and practice. He was one of those few who have some ideas and dare to promulgate them, even though it might possibly render them less popular with time servers.

Since his decease, I have had scarcely a minute to myself. As soon as decency would permit, my friends made a bold push to get me appointed to fill out his unexpired term of office. Political distinctions, I am pleased to state, were put aside, and men of all faiths joined in the petitions for my appointment. The Dimmick party arose in their might, and opposed me, not out of political considerations, but because I had taken ground against their candidate for Judge last fall. It was a hardly fought battle, and had there been no enemies in the camp—traitors, I mean—I should have received the appointment. As it was, the Commissioners "stepped out of the Convention," and appointed a good Porter man—and I was satisfied. It was enough for me to know that the Dimmick faction was "whipped"—severely.

Having done Mr. Jenkins' business I am necessarily compelled to act as administrator of his office in regard to the County matters, not only by the earnest solicitation of his heirs, to whom I am under obligations, but likewise by my desire to see exact justice done him as Treasurer. But I have arrangements so that I can leave any time within two months, should it be necessary. I should have attended the Convention at Harrisburg as you were pleased to recommend, had Mr. Jenkins been well; but I could not leave him until the crisis was passed, even for the purpose of advancing my interests. He would not consent that I should leave him by night or day except in case of absolute necessity; and to speak truly, I did not wish to leave him. Consequently I was by his side six out of eight nights preceding his dissolution. I am not entirely recovered yet, and this may account for the non-receipt of communications, which otherwise would have been forwarded to the Journal. Be patient—I will try to make up for this neglect, though I cannot but think that the disappointment is greater on my side than on yours.

I do not believe that Mr. Coulter would consider me equal to the task of co editing such a paper as he would like to make the "Fountain." I had the honor of an "ex" while the Dawn was in blast, and formed a high estimate of Coulter's ability as an editor. Besides, I acknowledge that I should prefer standing shoulder to shoulder with you, my dear friend, and help to push on the car of Liberty, until it is safely housed in the temple of Universal Emancipation. Do you know that I would like to meet you face to face and grasp your hand, and call you brother.

Wait a moment—Dr. Elder of Philadelphia delivered a lecture before the Honesdale Literary Institute last evening to a good audience. Not as good as he deserved by half, and for this disgraceful reason: certain pro-slavery fogies for two or three days past had been busy in prejudicing the people against him—calling him an Abolitionist—an infidel, &c. &c. Henceforth let us cry—"Liberality, thou art a priceless jewel!" To-night he makes a speech on Nebraska—truly he is an eloquent man—he is such a vigorous thinker, and so earnest in conversation. He is no time-server—thank God! He is one of Nature's noblemen—and I wish I knew half as much as he does—then I could do some good.

Among the thousand good things that he said here is one perfectly original. Speaking of the human mind yearning for perfection, he said: "The progress of Science is punctuated with the tombstones of systems." Now was there

ever anything more pert than that?—Well, he was brim full of such ideas, and we only got what surged over, I suppose. More's the pity—don't you think so?

What more can I say to you? I appreciate your kindness in trying to help me into a position where I shall not rust out. If I ever get into that position, whether by your direct aid or not, I will let the remembrance of your kindness nerve me to the task of doing something for the cause of humanity. If it is not asking too much, will you tell me whether there is any hope of getting started in Tioga or McKean. I am all ears for the western news. I will send you a communication soon after Dr. Elder's speech on Nebraska is given to the Honesdalers.

Truly your Friend,

The People Speaking.

The infamous proposition of Senator Douglas to repeal the Missouri Compromise and thereby to throw open the vast territory embraced by it to the curse of slavery, is rousing the people of the Northern States as did the outrage of the British Government at the commencement of the Revolution. It is a hopeful sign, and we begin to feel that slavery is not quite omnipotent, that there is still a North. Large and enthusiastic meetings have been held in Boston, New York, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Chicago. This latter is the more significant from its being the home of Douglass, the author of all this excitement. The following account of the Chicago meeting by a correspondent of the New York Tribune, will show the spirit that is abroad among the people.

Hon. Mark Skinner said he was an Old Hunker Democrat, but he heartily endorsed the sentiments of this meeting. An attack was being made by the South on the liberty of the North. He signed the call for this meeting instinctively. His sense of duty led him to do so. His indignation had been roused by this base movement of the South and the sycophants of the South. The Compromise of 1820 had a constitutional force and sanction. It had been endorsed by the best men of the Union. If the Compromise of 1820 is repealed, that of 1850 shall go down too, and then God only knows where the battle will end. It is bad policy to disturb the present peace and harmony. The great men of the North rescued all territory north of 36 deg. 30 min. from Slavery, and consecrated it forever to Freedom. Shall we permit it to fall back into the foul grasp of Slavery? I say No! (Enthusiastic cries of No! No! answered this appeal from every quarter of the room.) Who has caused the present agitation? It is not the Free Soilers. No man in Congress or out of it, ever dreamed that the Compromise of 1850 repealed that of 1820. They did not dare to hint of such a thing. It was not thought of till that seventh passenger in that omnibus—the Devil and all—conjured it up. He had been a warm political and personal friend to Mr. Douglas, but he was his enemy now. He had viewed his course with pride and satisfaction, but he could do so no longer. He spoke of Bissell, and of the glory he had shed upon his State by his gallantry in the Mexican War. He read from The New York Courier and Enquirer an article stating that Bissell, Washburn and Wentworth had all declared in opposition to the bill. Five out of our nine Representatives in the Lower House were opposed to the bill, and a few more such meetings as the present one would make them all opposed to it.

The following resolutions were adopted—one poor soul alone giving utterance to his slavery proclivities by a no: Resolved, That the clause in the bill now pending before the Congress of the United States, organizing the Territory of Nebraska, relating to slavery, is a violation of the letter of the act of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise; and of the moral obligation which the States owe to each other to preserve that Compromise inviolate.

Resolved, That the passage of the bill or any bill for the repeal or modification of the Missouri Compromise, would tend to disturb the harmony which now exists between the North and South, create sectional distrust, and perpetual agitation of questions which have heretofore been regarded as settled by the unanimous voice of the nation.

Resolved, That we respectfully urge upon the Legislature of this State the necessity of instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to vote against the clause of said Nebraska bill and any bill having in view the repeal or modification of the prohibitions and restrictions of the Missouri Compromise.

Resolved, That we will stand or fall by the American Union and its Constitution with all its Compromises, with its glorious memories of the past, and glorious hopes of the future.

S. S. HAYES, Esq., one of the principal speakers at last night's meeting, was also one of those who addressed the meeting of 1850, and advised with Judge Douglas in the preparation of the resolutions passed at that time. The Hon. Mark Skinner and the Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, are of the same class—personal friends and political supporters of Judge Douglas through evil report and good—until his last fatal step. The same is true of the Hon. R. C. Sherman, Peter Page, Dr. Maxwell, L. D. Hoard, J. K. C. Forrest, (of The Democrat) officers of the meeting; Chas. M. Gray, the present Mayor; N. B. G. Judd, the present Senator from this District; H. Zimmerman, and hosts of others who signed the call and might be named.

There was at the meeting—although every opportunity was offered—but one who lifted his voice in favor of Douglas or the Nebraska scheme, and he was our Postmaster, Isaac Cook who undertook to frighten the Democracy by informing them that he had recently returned from Washington, and that the bill was an Administration measure.

PUBLIC MEETING.

NO REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE!

At a large and highly respectable meeting, held in pursuance of a call signed by the citizens of the county of Potter, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the Court House, in the Borough of Coudersport, on the 20th day of February, 1854; the meeting was organized by appointing F. W. Knox, Esq., Chairman. The object of the meeting being fully stated by the chairman in a clear and distinct manner, the Hon. J. M. Kilbourn and P. L. Jones, Esq., were chosen Vice Presidents, and N. L. Dike and Saml. Haven were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of C. W. Ellis, Esq., a committee of five were appointed by the chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee was composed of C. W. Ellis, Hon. T. Ives, H. J. Olmsted, Hon. O. A. Lewis, and George Estes, Esq. The meeting was then addressed by L. F. Maynard, J. S. Mann, C. W. Ellis, and Robert Hamilton.

The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. We, the people of Potter county, in the State of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party or sect, assembled in mass meeting in Coudersport, declare unanimously, and regret that we have learned with surprise, and regret that a proposition has been introduced into the Congress of the United States "to repeal the compact of 1820, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise." Such a measure, so pregnant with evil and bad faith, is calculated to arouse the fears and perhaps to enlarge the union of the American people; therefore Resolved, That this meeting do, not claim for the citizens or Commonwealth of Pennsylvania any right to control or interfere with the social or domestic institutions or interests of any other State or people; but while claiming for ourselves the right to regulate our own institutions and interests, we will accord the unqualified enjoyment of an equal privilege to every other free people.

Resolved, That we are unanimously opposed, heartily and firmly opposed, to any repeal or modification of the Missouri Compromise.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any legislation by the Congress of the United States in conflict with the foregoing principles.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be forwarded to our member of Congress and members of the Legislature, with our unanimous opinion that there is not a single person in this county who has the temerity to favor the repeal of a compact which has been the guarantee of our peace and good feelings for more than a quarter of a century.

Mr. H. J. Olmsted presented the following: Resolved, That Col. Benton and Gen. Houston, by their firm and manly course in opposition to this project of evil, and evil only, challenge and receive our highest commendation.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the county papers. F. W. KNOX, Chairman. N. L. DIKE, SAML. HAVEN, Secretaries.

OVID F. JOHNSON, formerly Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania, and of late years well known at the National Capital as a political writer for Democratic journals, died in this city yesterday afternoon, aged about fifty years. He was a man of excellent talents, of great aptness and energy, and of many estimable traits of character, but the enemy that still lies in wait for thousands lured him to his ruin, and he died forgotten and forsaken by the friends of his convivial hours. He yielded to the Tempter, and perished; and yet the Tempter is protected by the laws.—N. Era.

A HAPPY RETURN.—A Chicago paper relates the following "good one." A boy was going along the street, carrying a pitcher of milk, when presently he stumbled, and smashes went the pitcher and away ran the milk. Another boy across the way saw the accident, and shouted: "O! you won't catch it when you go home; your mother'll give it to you." "No she won't neither!" screamed the other; "my mother always says never cry for spilled milk!"