

There will be a Temperance meeting at Ellsburg, on March 31st, at which time Lewis B. Cole and P. H. Johnson will attend and address those who are present.

The freemen of Warren County, without distinction of party, met at the Court House in Warren on Monday last, to enter their solemn protest against the passage of Douglas' infamous bill to repeal the Missouri Compromise.

We learn that the School Directors have resolved to commence the District School in this Borough on the 20th inst.

The last Independent Press, of Williamsport, broke ground rather timidly against the Nebraska fraud. We trust the Editor will grow more bold, and oppose this attempt to cheat the North out of her share of the Missouri Compromise.

GRAHAM for March is, as usual, of the first order; and among its many excellencies we notice the continuation of the life of Washington, by J. T. Headley, with a superb engraving of the Father of his Country as he appeared in 1772, which is worth the price of a year's subscription.

Educational Convention.

A Convention of Teachers and friends of Education will be held at the Court House, Coudersport, on Saturday, March 11, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

We are under obligations to Hon. Geo. J. Eldred of the House, and Hon. B. D. Hamlin of the Senate, for various public documents of the Senate.

A sound constitution and an innocent mind are the true ingredients for prolonging and enjoying life.

The Ladies' Wreath and Parlor Annual for March is received and is unsurpassed by any previous number.

There is another communication from L. this week. Those of our readers who read his "History of a night fifty years ago," will not need an invitation to read the present article, and those who did not, will do well to look up their last Journal and look it over.

We have received the March number of the People's Journal, an illustrated Record of agriculture, Mechanics, Science and the useful arts, by Alfred E. Beach, No 86, Nassau st. N. Y.

A Nat for Byron D. Hamlin to Crack.

We showed in last week's Journal that the Senate of this State postponed the consideration of the Nebraska resolutions by one vote, and that Mr. Hamlin, the Senator from this District, voted to postpone—thereby misrepresenting his constituents, and favoring the passage of the Douglas swindle.

A very great change of feeling has certainly taken place against the bill in both Houses. The question does not appear to be near a decision in the Senate, and has yet to run the gauntlet of its friends in that body.

Coudersport Academy.

Mr. Bloomington has got things pretty well organized, and the school is going off finely. Every scholar seems to be pleased, and willing to work. We looked in on Wednesday afternoon last for an hour or two and were delighted with the exercises.

What is Democracy?

There is a large number of politicians in the United States, who are governed by no principle except the love of the spoils of office. These, seeing with what zeal the people cling to the name of Democracy are continually shouting hozaings to this venerated watchword.

This sort of joking is well enough with those who are fully acquainted with all the papers alluded to; but as some who will see the article may think it was intended to be believed, we think it best to make a few comments on this humorous satire.

In the first place, it would puzzle our friend of the Eagle, or any body else, to tell what Democratic principle Judge Lyman ever advocated in the columns of his paper; but, he having retired from the field, we will let that point pass.

In the second place, we think it will be difficult for the Eagle man to show that the People's Journal is not a Democratic paper. True, we do not care a straw what you call us. Our paper speaks for itself.

And again, we ask, What is Democracy? If the following definition of Senator Allen is a true one, we submit that this Journal is a Democratic paper, and that the Tioga Eagle is not.

DEMOCRACY.—A sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted, or compromised. It knows no baseness, it covets no danger, and opposes no weakness. Destructive only of despotism, it is the sole conservative of liberty, labor, and property.

This definition of Senator Allen, is derived from the sayings and doings of the fathers. Speaking of the institution of slavery, said THOMAS JEFFERSON:—

"The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals uncorrupted by such circumstances. And with what exclamation should the statesman be heard, who permitting one half of the citizens thus to trample on the rights of others, transforms those into despoilers and these into prey, destroying the morals of one part and the amor patriæ of the other."

And in his address to the Virginia Convention of 1774 he said:—

"The abolition of domestic slavery is the great object of desire in these Colonies, where it was unhappily introduced in their infant state."

Says our country, speaking by the voice of Jefferson:—

"We hold these truths self-evident, that all men are created equal—that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights—that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

And again, in the Congress of the Confederation, he brought forward, as early as 1794, a resolution to exclude Slavery from all the Territory "ceded or to be ceded" by the States of the Federal Government, including the whole territory now covered by Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama.

Said Governor Morris: "He never would concur in upholding domestic slavery. It was a nefarious institution. It was the curse of Heaven."

Mr. Madison "Thought it a wrong to admit in the Constitution the idea of property in man." And General Wash-

ington, the father of his country, in writing to the Marquis de Lafayette, on the 5th of April, 1783, said:—

"The scheme, my dear Marquis, which you propose as a precedent to encourage the emancipation of the blacks, in this country, from that state of bondage in which they are held, is a striking evidence of the benevolence of your heart. I shall be happy to join you in so laudable a work, but will defer going into a detail of the business, until I have the pleasure of seeing you."

To another friend General Washington wrote, "that it was among his first wishes to see some plan adopted by which Slavery may be abolished by law," and that to this end "his suffrage should not be wanting."

In accordance with these noble sentiments he emancipated his own slaves. By the light of this testimony, or by any other which emanated from the men of that time, we challenge the Tioga Eagle to show that the People's Journal is not a Democratic paper.

Four in the Petitions.

It does one good to see the consternation produced among the conspirators at Washington, at the arrival of such a flood of remonstrances against the Douglas fraud. We say to our friends in this county, there is still hope of defeating this monstrous iniquity, and that every petition forwarded unites to swell the mighty influence of the people.

We are proud of this county. From every section we hear of activity, and perseverance in the circulation of remonstrances. Mr. HUBBARD STARKWEATHER spent two or three days, in traveling over the townships of Stewardson and Abbot, for this purpose, and he did nobly. He obtained 130 names to his remonstrance which was duly forwarded to our member by Mr. Samuel Haven of this Borough.

We hope this work will be continued. Those who have not signed petitions should do so at once. If one is not presented to you, get one up without delay—now is the time to work.

Here is a form taken from the Tribune of the 2nd of March which will be sure to spur you up.

The following form of petitions will be at all the Brooklyn ferries throughout to-day and to-morrow, and every passenger who does not desire to see the great rascality now before Congress perpetuated, will add his name to the list. It is a short but pointed protest, upon a subject which we cannot afford to waste words upon; it is time for action. This protest will serve to tell how many are ready for action:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the City of Brooklyn respectfully protest against the passage of the "Nebraska bill," or any measure extending Slavery into territory now free.

Afraid of the People.

The Temperance men of this State have been asking their legislators to pass a law to prohibit the sale and manufacture of intoxicating drinks.

The politicians say the people are not prepared for such a law. Our friends reply, Pass the law and then submit the question of repeal to a vote of the people. Is this not democratic? We say a large majority of the people are in favor of a prohibitory, law, and to show our sincerity we say to our opponents, Let the question be tried as soon as you like. Now who are they in this State that are afraid to trust the people? The following from the last Crystal Fountain of Harrisburg, will answer this question.

The defeat of the eighth section, which recognizes the right to search premises where there is proof that liquor is kept for sale by persons not authorized to sell it, is virtually a defeat of the bill itself; for without the right of search and seizure, the law would be practically useless.

It will be seen that a large majority of the Whigs voted for the bill, and that a large majority of the Democrats voted against it. The four Whigs who voted against it are from the great Rum cities of Philadelphia and Lancaster.

YEAS—Messrs. Barnes, Darsie, Evans, Ferguson, Frick, Hamilton, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Hoge, Jamison, Kunkel, M'Farland, Platt, Skinner, Sifer, 15.

NAVS—Messrs. Buckalew, Crabb, Cresswell, Darlington, Foulkrod, Fry Goodwin, Haldeman, Heister, Kinzer, M'Clintock, Price, Quiggle, Sager, Wherry, and M'Caslin, Speaker.—16.

It will be seen that a large majority of the Whigs voted for the bill, and that a large majority of the Democrats voted against it. The four Whigs who voted against it are from the great Rum cities of Philadelphia and Lancaster. From all other parts of the State, including our own district, the Whigs proved true. Mr. KUNKEL made an eloquent appeal in favor of the bill, and labored hard to save it—but the edict had gone forth that the bill must be defeated—the "power behind the throne" must be obeyed—and men, with professions of friendship warm upon their lips, coolly cut the throat of this great measure, and

sprinkled its blood upon the altar of Rum! The opposition of these party tricksters to the 8th section was not that they considered the principle it embodied wrong, but because they wanted a pretext for killing the bill itself; for they knew that, stripped of the important feature of the right of search, and the law would be practically useless, and therefore unacceptable to the friends of Prohibition. We call upon the temperance men of the State to "mark" the political tricksters who have brought about this result.

What Shall We Do?

The Nebraska fraud could easily be defeated if all who are opposed to it would only do something. There is McKean county, with three fourths of her voters opposed to the Douglas swindle, as yet perfectly inactive, so far as any public meeting is concerned. And there are many people in this county who have not yet done any thing to preserve Nebraska from the curse of Slavery. What is true of McKean, is true of most of the counties of this State, and herein lies the great danger that Slavery will again triumph.

Should any inquire What more can be done? We answer every thing. Read the following from the pen of HENRY WARD BEECHER in the last N. Y. Independent, and then resolve to act.

There is every where a questioning, What shall we do?

1. Let petitions be circulated in every school district, in every village and town, and as fast as a hundred names are got, let them be sent to Congress; and thus let every day's mail carry one, until a stream of petitions sets in. In this work American women can properly engage. This may incite those to action with whom they have influence; they may see to it that petitions are circulated, and do much toward it by their own services. Was there ever an occasion or a cause that should draw forth a woman's heart, if it be not this—the saving of countless numbers of their own sex from the shameful degradation of a slavery which ignores marriage, and tramples under foot the tenderest and holiest ties of humanity.

Schools of young men, and colleges, workmen in manufactories, and societies of every kind, might send petitions to Washington from their own members. In short, let every thing that has breath speak, so that it may be known at Washington that gambling politicians do not represent the Northern sentiments.

2. Let documents be circulated among the people, the speeches of Chase, Seward, and Sumner. Let papers be prepared in every principal neighborhood, giving concisely the facts, and the future bearings of this step, to be issued in country papers, and in hand-bills.

We should know how to work in the Temperance cause; and just so must we labor in this cause.

3. Let every man of any influence, write to his representative. It is not enough to sign petitions. Let there be thousands of private letters, asking them what they are doing to prevent this evil, and representing the home interest which is felt.

4. There should promptly be called public meetings, great and small, all over the North, that men may kindle each other's zeal, strengthen each other's purposes, and give movement and majestic power to public sentiment.

5. The people should not wait until public men, great men, influential men, or any men, tell them to move. The people are competent to move of themselves. Wherever a heart beats in this cause, let that heart give its emotions utterance. Let poor men, unlettered men, mechanics and laborers; in short, the great industrial class—let them move with spontaneity.

But whoever works, and whatever is done, it must be done with promptness and vigor. No time is to be lost. The matter will speedily be settled in one way or another.

TERRE AND TRUE.—The Boston Courier has the following plain talk about the Nebraska bill: "There is not the slightest question of constitutional principle involved in the Nebraska question. It is simply a question whether the agreement we have made not to do a specified thing shall now find us true men or false knaves. A bargain has been made, a solemn compact entered into, that Slavery shall not be legalized in a certain region and the question is whether at this moment, without the slightest necessity or excuse, we shall wilfully, and in the face of the whole world, break our word thus solemnly given, and commit an act of national perjury."

Liquor Law in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Friday March 3, 1854. The House this afternoon considered the prohibitory liquor bill. An amendment striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a simple submission of the question of prohibition to the people, was lost—yeas 43, Nays, 49. The first section of the bill was the negatived—yeas 41 Nays 52.

SHAM DEMOCRACY.

The "National allies of Slavery" met in Convention at Pittsburgh on the 20th of last month, to choose delegates to the State Convention, which is to meet on the 8th of this month.

A Committee of five was appointed to prepare resolutions—delegates were chosen to represent Allegheny county in the State Convention—when the Committee reported resolutions praising Bigler and Judge Black, and congratulating the people on their prosperity, etc.

One of the Committee, Dr. George M'Cook, said he did not exactly like the resolutions, and offered the following as a substitute:

Whereas, the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas has introduced to the United States Senate a bill proposing that Congress shall exercise a non-intervention in reference to the establishment of Slavery in the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

And whereas, such a proceeding would be a violation of the plighted faith of the South to the North, and a virtual repeal of the Missouri Compromise. And whereas, the introduction of Nebraska into the Union as a Slave Territory would be prejudicial to Northern emigrants.—Therefore,

Resolved, That, as members of the national democratic party, we view with deep regret the introduction of the Nebraska Bill to the Senate of the United States by a Northern Democrat; that said bill is not required by the wants of said Territories—has not its origin in any known exigency of the times—is a transgression of the Baltimore Platform—is deeply injurious to the people of the North—is a contemptuous treatment of the Missouri Compromise and of the friends of that measure, and therefore cannot be, and shall not by our silence, become a measure of the national democratic party.

We ask the reader if these resolutions are not true. Are they not just and reasonable? Do they not speak of a subject of pressing importance? How think you they were received in a professing Democratic Convention? We will show you. We quote from the Pittsburgh Dispatch:

Mr. A. B. M'Calmont rose to reply to the last speaker. He contended that the Nebraska bill was not up for consideration before the Convention, and that to entertain the report of Dr. M'Cook would be to pass upon a subject not before them, and entirely foreign to the object for which they had assembled. He indulged in several petty flings at Dr. M'Cook, whom he termed a disorganizer, &c. He defended the Nebraska bill, and declared his readiness to meet the last speaker, or any other who supported him, there or elsewhere, on the subject. He charged Dr. M'Cook with being an Ohio Abolitionist, and as such he warned the Convention against adopting his resolution. It was offered contrary to parliamentary rules, and the delegates from the townships should bear in mind that it was not before the Convention for consideration.

Captain Ward followed; he saw the efforts that were being made to choke the resolution of Dr. M'Cook with regret, as he believed that ninety-nine Democrats out of every hundred in the county held the sentiments it expressed. He dared those who opposed it to give it a fair hearing before the Convention; they were afraid to do so; for if they did, it was sure to pass. If they did not want to gag the delegates, they should let a vote on Dr. M'Cook's resolution be taken.

A gentleman, whose name we did not learn, contended that the minority report was out of order, and could not be entertained. The Chair sustained the objection, and another scene of confusion followed.

And so this petty quibble, that the report was not in order, was successfully used to gag the rank and file on the most important question that has been before Congress for thirty years. Such is the Democracy of Pennsylvania. As Captain Ward said, nine-tenths of the people want to oppose this Douglas outrage; but the leaders say, No, that would be out of order,—not parliamentary. If that is democracy, we should like to hear despotism defined.

The Pittsburgh doughfaces acted in perfect keeping with their masters at Washington. Pierce and Douglas know perfectly well that nine tenths of the people of this nation are opposed to this Nebraska Swindle. Nevertheless, they are determined to force it through Congress; and their satellites are every where at work with parliamentary rules, and questions of order—tricking and lying to defeat the will of the people.

Why, one of these Jackals of party had the impudence and arrogance to assert that if he had been here on the night of our anti Nebraska meeting, those resolutions would never have passed. He would have "crushed out" all such nonsense. Pretty Democracy, is n't it? But this would-be Judge of the palliated Territory is a fair sample of the leaders of his party. They all act on one principle, to wit: that the politician is every thing—the people nothing. But there

is trouble ahead for these self-constituted guardians of the people's consciences. The masses grow restive under the iron rule of party.

Speaking of this same Pittsburgh Convention, the Dispatch says:

The dissatisfaction felt and expressed by the untrammelled democrats who took part in the Convention, convinces us that the sentiment of that party is entirely anti-Nebraska-bill, and that those who were insulted and abused by the machinery of the corrupt controllers of their party, will, ere long, give these unscrupulous politicians a striking demonstration of their views. Whatever the Administration may do at Washington in whipping in its retainers to the support of this anti-democratic measure, the wire-pullers here have ascertained that Pittsburg democrats cannot be driven, like gattle, to the shambles. They made themselves heard, yesterday, however, at the Convention; they will cause themselves to be felt, at the first opportunity, at the polls.

Through the Senate.

The Douglas fraud was put through the Senate on Friday night last. The following is the account given by the Tribune of the final vote.

This debate was continued until 5 o'clock, at which hour the final vote was taken, and the bill passed, by—Yeas 37, Nays 14, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchinson, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thompson of New Jersey, Toucy, Waller, Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Chase, Dodge of Wis., Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Hamlin, Houston, James, Seward, Smith, Sumner, Wade, Walker.

Messrs. Bright, Toombs and Mallory are sick; but all would have voted for the bill.

Mr. Allen (absent from sickness in his family) would have voted against it. Messrs. Phelps, Pearce, Cooper, Everett, Clayton and Wright not voting.

The title of the bill was changed to "A Bill for the Government of Nebraska and Kansas."

Mr. CASS—I congratulate the Senate on the triumph of the squatter sovereignty. Adjourned till Tuesday.

Be Faithful to Your Obligations.

We clip the following from the Independent Herald, of Westchester, Pa., as an evidence of the good to be accomplished by a faithful discharge of duty:

DEAR BOSSE—Elizabeth Wright of McKean county, Pa, now on a visit to parts of Chester and other counties in State, attends the religious meeting of progressive Friends at Marlborough, on First day, the 5th inst.

She is a Methodist, traveling with a certificate, or credentials, of unity and good standing in that Church; is a young woman of great apparent piety, of a vigorous, methodical, and cultivated intellect, and gifted with an ease and fluency of expression rarely equalled by one of her sex. Her mission purports to be of a moral and religious character; but especially the advancement of the great temperance reformation. Her lectures at Ken-ett Square and New Red Lion, on the latter subject, were justly considered by the large auditory in attendance amongst the most brilliant efforts they had ever listened to. Being pervaded by such a devotional feeling, such a deep and profound knowledge of the subject, by clear and forcible expositions, a solemn and impressive manner, with powerful appeals to the reason and judgment of the hearers, rendered her discourse peculiarly impressive and irresistible.

Her sermons are divested of every thing of a speculative or dogmatic character; are catholic and practical in their tendency, and calculated to unite the honest and truth seeking of all denominations, in the great work of divesting true religion from technical theology, and concentrating their efforts for the promotion of the brotherhood of man, in opposition to the desolating systems of war, slavery, intemperance, and oppression of every character.

Such devoted and self-sacrificing travelers, and laborers for the promotion of truth and righteousness in the earth, with the cordiality and christian toleration with which they are sometimes received, remind us of the assemblies of the primitive believers, where, without prejudice or denominational bias, "each one spake as the spirit gave them utterance."

Free Soil Nomination in Michigan.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.] ANN ARBOR, February 21, 1854.

The Free-soilers held a large and enthusiastic state convention at Jackson, yesterday. They nominated for governor, Kinsley S. Bingham, a gentleman of considerable talent and ability. He was a democratic member of Congress a few years since but was excommunicated from the party by the Cass portion of it, because he was not enough of a servile, and has since acted with the free-soilers. The nominee for lieutenant-governor is Nathan Pierce. He has been a member of the Legislature for several terms having been elected through the joint support of the whigs and free-soilers.