#### The Liquor Resolutions.

WHEREAS, In a free Commonwealth. all laws to be efficient should have the approbation and sanction of the people, and no law be passed repugnant to their wishes, and none constitutional in its provisions be withheld which a majority of them may desire.

IN) WHEREAS, It is impossible to obtain a certain indication of popular sentiment in relation to a prohibitory liquor law, by petitions and remon-

tion of a State tickel, and for promoting the strances: therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enceted by the authority of the same, That the qualified voters of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized, at monwealth are hereby authorized, at the place for holding the general elections in their respective wards, boroughs and townships, on the second Tuesday of October next, to vote for and against n law which shall entirely prohibit, by proper and constitutional regulations and penalties, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental, mechanical, and artistical

§ 2. That the officers authorized by law to hold elections in each ward, borough and township of this Commonwealth, are hereby directed and required. at the places fixed by law in the several districts for the holding of the general elections in said districts, on the 2nd Tuesday of October next, when they shall be organized as an election board, to receive from each qualified voter of the said district, a ticket written or the proposed law shall contain in the inside the words, "for a prohibitory liquor law," and those opposed to the proposed law, shall contain in the inside the words; "ngainst a prohibitory liquor law;" which votes shall be counted and ties or city, in which the said election and certify all the votes polled in said burg, directed and transmitted in the same manner as the votes for Governor are required to be directed and transmitted; and the said Secretary shall, on the third Friday of January next ensuing, communicate the said returns to the Legislature, to be opened and counted in the same manner as the votes tor Governor are opened and counted and considered as the prayer of the voters of this Commonweath relative to a prohibitory liquor law.

§ 3. That all election laws of the State prescribing the hour of opening and closing the polls, the reception of votes, the punishment for illegal voting, the defraying the expenses of publication and holding the general elections, and return of the same, and all other

§ 4. That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the several counties of this act in the proclamation for the general elections to be held on the second Tuesday of October next.

It was adopted in the Senate 22 to 7

lington, Ferguson, Fou Hamilton, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamin, Hendricks, Jamison, Kinzer, Kun-kel, W'Clintock, M'Farland, Mellinger,

YEAS .- Mes

Ball, Barton, Be-Abraham, Atherton, Carlisle, Chamberlifigham, Caldwell, Commins, Daugherty, ook, Crane, France, Dunning, Eldred, Egan, De Foster, Gallentine, Gibboney, Evans, Hamilton, Hart, Hiestand, Hillier, rin, Hummel, Hurtt, Jackman, Kilgore, Los. rey, (Tioga.) Linn, Magee, Maguire, Manderfield, M'Connell, M'Kee, Meily, Miller, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moore, Moser, Muse, Parke, Parmiee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Poulson, Putney, ford.) Strong. Zeigler, and Chase, Speak-

Boyd, Bush, Byerly, Collins, Eckert, tion has had its growth in countraliza-Edinger, Fry. Gilmore, Gray, Groom, management, and they are the off, and Palmer, Rowe, Sallada, Sidle, Simon-

THE FOOLS ARE NOT ALL DEAD YET. tion belonged to Pennsylvania-but it The operating force of the party holding

"It would be a noble improvement, or rather a recovery of what we partments, some select newspaper corcall good breeding, if nothing were to pass amongst us for agreeable which was the least transgression against that the administration press. This odious House on Monday, Jung Fifth, and

### THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

JNO. S. MANN, EDWIN HASKELL, Entrons.

FIDELITY TO THE PEOPLE.

COUDERSPORT, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1854. Free Democratic State Conven-

tion. Resolved, That a Convention of the Free Democracy of Pennsylvania, for the nomina-tion of a State ticket, and for promoting the

WM. B. THOMAS, Chairman. C. B. JONES, Secretary.

We ask attention to the Act of Assembly, in another column, restricting the amount of road tax in this County.

There will be an important proposition made to Eulalia Division to morrow evening, and we make a special request that all the members will attend.

Our friends in the Northwestern part of the County are preparing to celebrate the coming anniversary of our Nation's birth day in a spirited manner. They have secured for their speaker Orlando Lund, Esq., of Ithaca, the talprinted on the outside, "prohibitory ented Editor of the Templar and Watchliquor law;" and the tickets in favor of man, and one of the best Temperance speakers we ever listened to.

We give another extract on the 4th page of this week's paper, from the great speech of Col. Benton. Those returned to the court house of the coun- who read the extract in our last, will not fail to read this one. Those who sure to look up the paper if they will county or city, to the office of the Secre- read what old Bullion says about "squattary of the Commonwealth, at Harris- ter sovereignty," the pet of sham De-

> We call attention to the proceedings of the Democratic Anti-Nebraska meeting of Bradford County.

> This is the most important meeting yet held in this State, since the Doug-Lis flaud was introduced into the Consta If if shall be properly responded to, it will revolutionize the State.

With the present number the Journal enters upon its seventh volume. And as the subscription of some of our patrons expires with the commencementof the new volume, we take this oppormatters incident thereto, be, and the tunity to extend our in friendship to same of the applicable to the to you, who may not see fit to go with us another year, and express our with us another year, and express our heartselt gratitude for the kind indul-Commonwealth, to insert a copy of this gence shown us when we have erred, and the strength your approbation has lent us when in the right, and regret that friends must part. To those who are with us for another year, we can only YEAS.—Messrs. Barnes, Crabb, Darsay, with your aid we will, as ever, do his life, as C. M. Clay did in Kentucky, our best for the cause of Right, Temperance, and Freedom.

Tully says, "virtue and decency are so nearly related, that it is difficult to separate them from each other but in imagination."

# The Centralized Power,

Our friend of the West Chester Her-A has an excellent article on this subextraom which we make the following

WE are this Democracy ? to be more du to say that there appears Rawlins, Roberts, Scott, Smith, (Craw- practical, not ci to freedom from the a solemn compact made more than tion of power, undentional, centralizafederal jurisdiction, thiauspices of the NAYS .- Messrs. Adams, Beans Beyer, trine of State rights. Thum the doc-Herr, Hipple, Horn, Hunsecker, Hunter, of the present political parties. W Johnson, Knight, Laury, (Lehigh,) speak of nominations by the people, cupied Territories, will of course con-Why, the Presidents are all manufacton, Smith, (Berks,) Stockdale, Stru- tured at Washington, and the Governors thers, Wheeler, Wicklien, Wilson, and at the State capitals! It is in these places that party opinion, too, is manufactured, in order that the party may be kept a unit, and its doctrines be uniform. -On Friday night last, the Ohio Leg- Here all differences are adjusted, and islature passed a bill prohibiting the finally healed-measures devised and circulation of foreign bank notes within enforced-policy discussed and defined. the State of a less denomination than Washington, consequently, is the seat \$10. We thought such insanc legisla- of the great centralized power of party. seems we were mistaken.—Olean Jour. the reins of government, always consists of the President and his Cabinet, certain members of Congress, and the Derespondents, loafing speculators, and "last, though not least," the editors of rule of life called decorum, or a regard and irresponsible Oligarchy, fastens elect a County Superintendent, who will manufacture. For instance, we have itself upon the country, dictates its hold his office for three years. This is noticed a couple of Fanning sill pedlars, The Turkish bulletins speak of the consulting the real interests of the peo-

#### The Fruits of Slavery.

"One swallow does not make sum mer," nor does one Independent press, on the borders of the Slave States, prove that freedom of speech is tolerated, or the press free from a hateful and oppressive censorship.

Our readers have been informed that Dr. Snodgrass of Maryland, John G. Fee and C. M. Clay of Kentucky, F. P. Bluir, Jr., and Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri, with one or two others of less note, have for years braved the powers of slavery and discussed the peculiar institution as freely and as often as they chose. But they are men whom no tyrants can awe into submission, and they have spoken fearlessly and freely for the same reason that Luther did, because no power can prevent it.

There are also three or four news papers in the Slave States, that are so far imbued with the spirit of Jefferson and Pinckney, as to write and publish. subjects, slavery not excepted. To those brave and true men, we would tender the homage due to greatness and genuine nobility. Among the editors in the South who have called down the vengeance of the whole pack of the slavery Propaganda, for his fearless independence, is J. E. Wharton, editor of the Wheeling Gazette. On reading his paper of May 4th we find additional evidence that "throughout the Slave States the press is muzzled, and freedom of speech is denied."

Bear in mind that all that the Gazette and the extension of slavery. If a paper may not say that much about power of the slave hordes to crush it. then surely there is no freedom of the press at the South. The Gazette opposed the Douglas fraud, and for this an indignation meeting was called, and of slavery-says that "from its proximity to Ohio, Wheeling has been in some nemotic affected by the comagion of son why the meeting refused to condemn the utterance of so terrible a treason to the South. The Inquirer proceeds to describe the meeting as insignificantmade up of abolitionists, Maine Law men, and Greelevites, and adds, " insignificant as it was, still this meeting could not have taken place in any other part of Virginia." The italics are our own. That is, there is no other place in Virginia where a newspaper would be permitted to discuss the question of slavery. If it did, an indignation meeting would be held and notice given to the Editor to leave with his press, and the Lower House. unless he would defend it at the risk of the Editor and his free press would be crushed out." Such is the legitimate Piatt, Price. Quiggle, Skinner, Slifer, and Where 22.

And Speaker. 7

There will be divine service at the Presbyterian Church, in this place, because it is founded in robbing and M. Guodman, Baldeman, Hiester, and A. M. Preaching by the Rev. Mr. oppression, and "the man must be a prodigy" who can withstand its corrupting influence.

The question now presented to the American people, is, Shall this correpting and oppressive tyranny, which muzzles the press, puts a padlock on the lips, shackles commerce, prevents the establishment of common schools, degrades laber, embitters the family circle, and denies to the oppressed class the rights of the marriage relation, be extended to the Nebraska Territory in violation of thirty years ago, that it should never go there? That is the question which is now to be answered. Those men in this county who are willing that such a curse should spread over our vast unocfor to vote with their old parties and the play; but those men who think enough, and pot is already quite large ruled this nation the Slave Power has hereafter send party quite enough, will will vote for no man for a office whose and perperuate such a monstrous of wrong and outrage.

We gave notice last week of a Law of this State. By this law it becomes the duty of the School Directors of this County to meet at the Court

perity of the Schools under their charge. citizens is equally as good, and is sold nestly for an adjournment until Monday, our School system; and the business of their neighbor, who will use the money Richardson expressed most concilatory energy and spirit, of course it will not to him out of the County. do anything for the cause.

Rum and Hunker Democracy.

We take great pleasure in acknowlhunker ticket,-although this is not true of Potter county. In this county, as we said two weeks ago, rum and hunkerism have gone hand in hand, and free soil men have been slandered simply because they were unflinching advocates advisable to purchase of a pedlar, no one of Temperance. But now, when it is will have any reason to complain; but found that no more capital can be made by an alliance with the liquor influence, what they think duty requires on all thought it advisable to profess to be in favor of Temperance. Very good. We hail this as a sign of progress. It shows at least that public opinion has silenced all outward opposition to the good cause. We have no doubt but it will yet be strong enough throughout the State to ous. accomplish the same glorious work.

But what is the fact in history in relation to this matter? Who favor, and who oppose the Maine Law in Pennsylvania? There are eight Free Democratic papers in this State, every one of which is an out-spoken advocate of the Temperance cause, and of the Maine Law. There did was to oppose the Douglas fraud. are seventy eight Whig papers in the State, only a few of which oppose the shall be held, on the following Friday, did not read the one last week, will be slavery, without bringing down all the are indifferent on the subject; but a Maine Law; quite a number of them majority of them are out-spoken and reliable advocates of the Law. Not a single leading Whig paper openly opposes the cause of Temperance, or the Maine Law. There are ninety-seven a great effort made to pass resolutions of Hunker Democratic papers in the State, censure. They failed-whereupon the only a few of which support the Maine Richmond Inquirer comes to the rescue Law. The Warren Ledger is the only one with which we have the pleasure of an exchange, but there are doubtless a four atheres .... wery fow are indifferent, unsound sentiment." That is the rea- while a large majority, including all the leading hunker papers of the State, are active and determined opponents of the

Maine Law. From this it will naturally be inferred that the chief opposition to the passage of the prohibitory law comes from hunker democrats in the Legislature; and this inference is sustained by the record. Of the sixteen Senators who voted against It is said that there are forty men who hunker whigs. Only five hunker dem-

Thus it will be seen that a large maority of the party are in favor of the unrestricted sale of rum, and the creation of drunkards. Intemperance is no dis- will sit till Tuesday. qualification for office in this party, for nearly every one of its voters knew that JAMES PORTER BRAWLEY Was a shameless bloat, and yet he received the enthusiastic support of the Faithful, and

was elected by nearly a party vote. If this state of things was peculiar to Pennsylvania, we should not come to the conclusion that rum and hunkerism were necessarily united; but we find the same relation existing in all the other States. What object our opponents can have for denying facts familiar to every intelligent person, is more than we can guess; but from the recklessness with which some of them have sought to belie thier neighbors, and eulogise slaveholders, we conclude the poor working men ("cattle") are not held in much better respect for intelligence than the unfortunate chattels they put their heels on in the South. To all such we can but say, You are welcome to any capital that can be made out of the experiment.

# Support Your Own Mechanics.

No place .can prosper without Mechanics. That is a truism which every one assents to. And yet a good many farmers will buy their tinware of a pedlar rather than purchase of a man who has commenced the business in their own ty. Mr. Wheeler has been entreated county, and who must therefore become a customer of the farmer, and whose invery important change in the School their.

We thus this is very foolish, as well as a very sho, sighted policy.

The same thing is true in relation to

the purchase of man, other articles of

it will infuse new life and energy into the interest of the farmer to purchase of

It is so long since we used the Fana very good judge of the modern improvements; but we are informed by edging that there are a great many Tem- some of our best farmers that the mill perance men who generally vote the made by John Reckhow of this village,

is far superior to those brought in for sale. We hope, therefore, that no farmer will buy of a pedlar until he has examined the Premium Mill of Mr. Reckhow. If after examination, it is thought if these foreign mills are purchased without an examination of those manufacmechanic is badly treated.

We have more to say on this subject of supporting our own artsians and mechanics; but shall wait and see if some of our readers will not drop us a few lines, and so save us from growing tedi-

The Conspirators at Washingington have undertaken to force through the Nebraska Swindle, in defiance of public sentiment, and in violation of plighted faith. We rejoice that our member, Hon. James Gamble, stands unseduced by official bribery, and faithfully represents his constituents by opposing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It is also a great pleasure to see our old member, Hon. C. B. Curtis, nobly resisting the blandishmemnts of the President's Tools, and sustaining the right. "We are in the midst of a revolution;" and it is the duty of every person to encourage the true men in Congress, to resist this attempted outrage, at all hazards. The following dispatches to the N. I. Tribune. will give our readers some idea of what is going on:

Washington, Thursday, May 11-4 P.M. There is now every probability that the House will continue in session until Tuesday next, such is the determination of the minority. On Tuesday the Pacific Railroad bill will come up as the special order, and thus the Nebraska Bill will be thrown behind.

The Tribune's article of yesterday has produced great excitement. There is no prospect of adjournment, and no flinching among the opponents of the measure. Douglas is greatly enraged.

LIRST DISPATCH. Washington, Friday, May 12, 1854. Twelve O'Clock .- The House has been in session twenty-three hours and will sit till Tuesday at least without ad-Walley, Haven and others came promptand gave up rest and food. Maurice, Etheridge, Hunt and Taylor. SECOND DISPATCH.

Twelve and a half o'clock P. M .-The Anti-Nebraskaits have divided into platoons of about thirty each. Every platoon is to be on duty a specified number of hours, and then be re-Nays is more refreshing to the opponents of the iniquity than thrilling speeches.

Desperate diseases require and justify desperate remedies.

THIRD DISPATCH

Two o'clock P. M. The Speaker has just ruled that to to-day is Thursday legislatively, and will remain Thursday until adjournment. This is an important decision. FIFTH DISPATCH.

Ten and three quarters o'clock P.M. -Messrs. Cutting, Wheeler, Maurice address to their constituents, explaining their opposition to the Nebraska iniquiand threatened by the New York Nebraskaites, but he remains firm and incorruptible. The House is piously engaged in obeying scriptural command-Yea, Yea, and Nay, Nay.

SIXTH DISPATCH. Eleven and a-half o'clock P. M .-The House is still in session. The excitement is increasing, and Senators and yet the Richmond Inquirer says that crowd the House.

SEVENTH DISPATCH.
At half-past eleven o'clock, Mr. Rich-The Turkish bulletins speak of the consulting the real interests of the peoallies of the Sultan. The Russian bulple, springs upon them courses of policy
School Directors will see that it is dismills in this neighborhood. Now, n. he
Intense excitement immediately ensued.

If this new law is faithfully executed for the same price, we think it is clearly to allow time for reflection and pacification. Mr. Gullom of Tennessee, eloschool teaching will soon rank, as it de- to buy their produce, and in improving sentiments. Mr. Stephens of Georgia, serves, among the learned professions, the County, rather than to buy of a stran- said Mr. Hunt could give no guarantee But if it is not executed with the proper | ger, who will take every dollar they pay | for the good faith of the faction oposed to business, and went on to denounce with severity the New York call for a meeting. Mr. Giddings said, with vening Mill, that we cannot pretend to be hemence, that if stump-speaking was to go on, he would take a hand in it, and his remarks added greatly to the excitement. Mr. Seward of Georgia, moved an adjournment until Monday, to which Mr. Campbell of Ohio, protested with great excitement of manner, and said that he would resist the motion to the bitter end. Mr. Edmonson of Virginia then ad. vanced upon Mr. Campbell, attempting to throw off his coat, and fiercely declared that he would have the fight now. Mr. Campbell stood prepared for the conflict. Loud cries of "Order," "Sergeant-at-Arms," arose from all parts of the House. Gov. Akin, Col Reitt, Mr. the allies of Slavery in this county have tured in our midst, we think the resident some seized Edmondson and some Campbell. The Sergeant-at-Arms rushed forward with his mace, with a hundred voices exclaiming " Order," " Fight out of doors," &c. Edmonson was withdrawn by his friends. Judge Douglas was in the midst of the fray. At length; after the restoration of comparative calm, the adjournment was carried with wild shouts, stamping and rapping of deaks, Mr. Edmonson had previously a very severe difficulty with Mr. Wentworth, who was forced to retire from the half.

### What Ereedom Does.

We give elsewhere in this number of the Journal, an article in relation to the influence of Slavery. We propose now to show per contra, the influence of

We find this already ably done for us by the Wheeling Gazette, a paper that is doing more for Virginia than all the slave breeders within her borders.

In reply to the bitter and slanderous macks of the Slavery press the Gazette, in vindication of its course, among other good things, makes the following calm but telling statement: The slave-holders, looking upon the

laboring class as they do, tend to depress hem, and force them into the position in which they consider them. The consequence of this fact is the necessary widening of the breach between the emplayer and employed, until slavery is rooted out by the inroads of the great productive class from the north who seek a home wherever there is an advantage to be found and good to be done These are reared to the observance of certain principles, which make them look with calm contempt on the sneers the idle cast upon labor, and walk-in the path of duty with a tread as firm and fearless as the eagle soars over the ocean the Law when it was deseated, twelve are pledged to vote against French Spoil- or the crag. They are undaunted and were hunker democrats, and four were ations and all railroads, if Nebraska suctions humble and meek, they move ceeds. Threats are made to read the forward as the earth moveson its annual Tribune in the House. Hope this may revolutions. They are not seen or heard ocrats voted for the bill; and this is be done. The treaty with Switzerland brawling at corners; but they are in more in proportion than voted for it in is opposed because of the article per- their workshops, the mind is there-it is mitting unnaturalized foreigners to ac- still, but it is irresistible. It goes on quire and hold real estate. That pro- bringing forth ores from the bowels of the vision will be stricken out. The anatherath, and the fruits from its surface, unemas against the Tribune don't alarm der it the forest blossoms as the rose, us at this end. The House probably steam is wielded in its hand, railroads pierce the mountains and fill up the valleys. School houses and churches rise, and imortal mind and joys overtop even the pleasure of improving the physical. Yet it rarely speaks in any other voice than that of practical projournment. When Olds attempted to gress; but when it does speak it is like limit debate and Richardson to close it, the trumpet of battle. It spoke in the fire of the North was aroused. Even | Wheeling when the Legislators of this state dared to denounce temperance as a ly to the side of Campbell and Matteson, "Northern fanaticism." It spoke and its voice will be heard ringing for Olliver, Edgarton, Peck, and Wheeler for ages as is the voice of the prophet of grew true as steel, so are Cullman, Bagg, old. It is now speaking in Louisville, to a bar and jury that was so pussillanimous and criminal as to acquit a murderer of his crime-a crime the probable effect of the aristocracy of slavery and the pride of birth and position to which it gives rise-because the murderer was wealthy and his family conlieved by others. Calling the Yeas and nections. It speaks in a tone that will be heard forever ringing in the ears of the murderer and his preservers. It may even lead to a violation of law on the part of a goaded, a cheated and an outraged people; but the violation will not be as deep a stab to our republican institutions as was the act of the jury who weakly and basely acquitted Ward. That voice is now heard in Missouri and Kentucky in denunciation of the fraud of the Nebraska bill, and it shakes the earth like the tread of a herd of Buffale on the praries. There is no abolition in it, or about it; but it tells the great truth and Peckham, are about publishing an that slavery is an evil to the people among which it exists, that it impoverishes while it makes proud and arrogant the holder, that it creates an anti-republican feeling and state of society, that colonization by individuals is wise, by societies wiser, and by states wisest, until man shall be free from the incubus, never more to know it.

Is it not a fact that no man attempts to sustain the institution by reason: because he finds there no chance to do so. its merits as an institution have recently been disdovered. It does not tell us

what they are. We would especially call the reader's charged to the honor, and to the pros- mill manufactured by one of our own. Mr. Hunt of Louisiana, appealed ear- The paper regards the protestant RE-

