## THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL

JNO. S. MANN, EDWIN HASKELL,

EDITORS.

FIDELITY TO THE PEOPLE. COUDERSPORT, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1854.

We owe our reades an apology for our late appearance this week, which is owing to our donning a complete new dress. Our improved appearance and the additional reading it enables us to give, will, we hope, compensate for our tardiness.

THE Nebraska bill has passed. The South is again triumphant. The territory our fathers consecrated to freedom is opened to slavery. The Freemen of the North have been betrayed, yet they are not blameless .-They set the example of submission to the diction of the Slave Power; and how could they expect but that unprincipled politicians would make such tameness a plea for utter betrayal. Had the passage of the infamous fugitive slave law of 1850, been received with a becoming spirit of resistance, instead of meek acquiescence, the Compromise of 1820 would not have been repealed in 1854. The Slave Power would not now be urging on the nation to war for the acquisition of still more slave terrstory, or for preventing a foreign power from abolishing slavery on the coveted island of

We rejoice at the indications shown by the Northern and Western presses, that the people are awakening to consciousness of the fatal error c yielding to the aggressive measures of the Slavery Propaganda. Already mene tekel is writen on the political destiny of every traitor from the free States, who has been instrumental in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. As sure as effect follows cause, the continued bad faith andu nwarrantable aggression of the South, will raise up a spirit of resistance that will sweep away every vestige of Compromises or agreements whatever that implicates the North in the slu of slavery, and place her in the only consistent position she can occupy-unyielding opposition to the admission of another foot of slave territory into the Union, whether it come from North or South -opposition to any war for the maintainance of Slavery in Cuba, or the acquisition by the United States of the Island. If the South wishes to go out of the Union because of the self-defence of the North, the door will be open. Better that disunion should come to-morrow, than for the North to submit to the further aggrandizement of the Slave Power. But Power in overriding the rights of the free States, has led it to regard the freemen of the North as only capable of servile submission. When once convinced of the contrary, the lofty, domineering tone assumed by the chivalry would give place to moderation and a becoming deportment: for the South well knows that the disso- and concealed incendiarism are many of this lution of the Union would give a death class; so full of guile, fraud, and deceit, that the deliberate shooting of one of them down, blow to slavery. Rut while she can in the act of poisoning the minds of our slaves or our children, we think if regarded as homifrighten the timid North with Bumcombe she will do it.

The South sounds the notes of repeal -the North will take up, and echo them with thunder tones through the land as long as there remains in force an agreement binding her to the maintainance and support of slavery. The struggle must of necessity be fierce: men accustomed to ru'es slaves will illy brook the control of freemen; laudable act, entitling a respectable southern man to, at least, a seat in the Legislature, or a but Justice and Humanity will have their due.

The letter of Rev. P. Coomne, in another column, will show the poaition which that gentleman occupies on the slavery question. As we have no disposition to make war on our friends, we let it pass with the single remark, that the continuance of slaveholding for gain in the Methodist tyran's not to be too hard on them; for they Church, in spite of the discipline, is will be as pliant as their plantation slaves. We conclusive evidence to our mind of the necessity of the change proposed by the Troy Conference, and that a vote s against said change is a vote to con- slavery and anarchy. Should the gross intinue slaveholding in the Church. We sults and outrages now coming thick and fast do not see how a mere declaration of hatred of slavery is to be received against such vital action in its favor. In the meantime, it will be interesting to note Would Mr. Coombe accept mere who it is in this county that are constantly light white woods such as poplar or willow, professions of opposition to the Liquor spologising for the slaveholders, and who have to thin shavings, which after being soaked in traffic, in the face of a vote to con-

#### HOM. DAVID POTTS, Jr.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Free Democratic State Convention, that this gentleman has been placed in nomination as a candidate for Governor.

We feel particlarly gratified with this nomination. Mr. Potts has proved himself capable of discharging the duties of any place to which he may be called. He entered public life at a very early age, being called by the people of Chester county to represent them in the Legislature of the State for three years from 1827 to 1830. In the fall of the latter year he was elected to Congress, and was reflected three times, a distinction which few Pennsylvanians secure. Always a reliable opponent of slavery, when he found his party (Whig) subjected to the control of the hateful oligarchy, he at once abandoned it, and has for years been a zealous advocate of the party of freedom. Modest and unassuming, be has made less noise than many others, but his services in the good couse, have been surpassed but by few.

The best thing that can be said of a man is, that all good men who are his intimate adquaintances, admire and respect him; and this is the high compliment paid to the Hon. David Potts of Chester county, by those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

The proceedings of the Free Democratic State Convention are published in another column as they appeared in the Dispatch. This is not the official report, which we could not procure for this paper, and prefer not to wait. The Convention, though called on a very short notice, was better attended than the last one, and the spirit of all present was one of hopeful and determined opposition to the hateful institution of Slavery. We hope this is the last State Convention that we shall call at so late an hour. We must have a better notice of our meetings, must make more effort, sacrifice more and do more. We can ust as well double our water every year as to be wasting precious time on the stand still policy. Will our friends in Pittsburg wake up, or must those who have no means, and who labor under great disadvantages in every way, take the lead in redeeming the State.

# THE INFUENCE OF SLAVERY.

Northern doughfaces, and the slaveholders among us, are constantly harping on the hard words and incendiary efforts of the Abolitionists; but they are very careful to withhold as much as possible all knowledge of the corrupting influence of slavery from the people. The following extract from the Richmond there is no danger of such a result. Examiner, one of the most influential papers The continued success of the Slave in the Old Dominion, will show the state of morals among the chivalry. That the opinions are not confined to Virginia, but are the fruit of slavery, is proved by the shooting of the schoolmaster Butler in Kentucky, and the league of slaveholders in that State to shield the murderer.

Speaking of shooting schoolmasters, the

Richmond Examiner says: So odious are some of these "itinerant igramuses" to the South; so full of abolitionism cide at all, should always be deemed perfectly justifiable; and we imagine that the propriety of shooting an abolition schoolmaster, when caught tampering with our slaves, has never been questioned by any intelligent Southern man. This se take to be the unwritten common law of the South, and we deem it advisable to promulgate the law, that it may be copied into all the Abolition papers, thundered at by the three thousand New-England preachers, and read with peculiar emphasis, and terrible upturning of eyes, by Garrison, at the next meeting of the anti-slavery party at Faneuil 'Hall. We repeat, that the shooting of itinerant abolition schoolmasters is frequently a creditable and place in the Common Council. Let all Yan-kee schoolmasters who propose invading the South, endowed with a strong mail twang, a long scriptural name, and Webster's lexico-graphic book of abominations, seek some more congenial land, where their lives will be more secure than in the vile and "homicidal slave states." We shall be glad if the ravings of the abolition press about the Ward acquittal, shall

have this effect. Such is the language of slavery, and the people of the North have heretofore got down on their knees and begged these blustering trust the day will come when Northern Freemen will imitate the men who fell at Bunker Hill, and will make all despots feel that America is a land of freedom and order, not of from our southern masters, have a tendency to hasten this glorious day, we shall not regret

not one single manly word to say in defense of water several days are dried and ground to

cracy can be kept under the control of slaveholders and their tools a year or two longer. Shouldn't wonder. They have shown a wonderful power of submission to most infamous outrages heretofore, and there is no telling when they will conclude that it is better and manlier to do their own thinking than to have some pimp of slavery do it for them,

But the symptoms are decidedly favorable. Quite a number are exceedingly uneasy under the galling yoke laid on them; and every year few of the bravest and best out loose and oct like freemen-just as their better judgment dictates. When all shall do this, the race of doughfaces will be extinct, and shooting schoomasters in the slave states will be a criminal

#### THE ECLIPSE.

We had the pleasure, Friday, 26, tilt., of witnessing an annular eclipse of the sun, more remarkable than any that has occurred since the total eclipse nearly half a century ago. The moon at the time of the month the present eclipse occured being so far from the earth as to appear smaller than the sun, occasioned only a partial elcipse.

The effects of an annular eclipse upon the earth and sky are far less striking than that of a total eclipsé which are discribed as presenting a fearful appearance, as the shadow draws around the horizon and envelops the region of the earth on which it falls in impenatrable darkness.

Our readers are probably aware that in a period of eighteen years, the Chaldeon period, or the lunar circle, eclipses go through an order of performances, which, with slight varations, are repeated time and again. But in the course of the changes which the varations undergo, old eclipses are dropped out and new ones take their place. The eclipse of the 26th, first made its appearance about the thirteenth century, and will continue to return until about 2200, when, having gradually passed the earth, it will continue to sweep by it for the period of more than two thousand years, before it will return. A like eclipse will not occur again during the life time of the present generation.

## RUM AND HUNKER DEMOCRACY.

We have shown from the record that the liquor influence and the slavery influence go hand in hand, We will state another fact, which our readers will please make a note of. Every paper in this State, within our knowledge, that is opposed to the Maine Law, favored the passage of the Douglas fraud; and, per contra, every paper that is in favor of the Maine Law opposed the subjugation of Nebraska to the rule of slavery. There is another fact which points to the same conclusion. It is thus stated by the Norristown Olive Branch:

"Our readers will say weeks ago we published an act passed by the legislature, at the close of the session, pro-viding that no person shall sell beer, ale, porter, or any other malt liquor, without having obtained license in the same manner that icenses are obtained by the keepers of icensed taverns. In the absence of a prohibibitory law, such a law would have a salutary effect. The beer shops do undoubted'y more mis-chief, in all towns and villages of any size throughout the country, than regularly li-censed taverns. They are more numerous, and they are opened for the sole purpose o selling their vile trush to their neighbors, and hence most of them spare no exercions to entice the unwary into their dens. The bill passed by a very large majority—many of the bitterest enemies of prohibition voting for it; vet Gov. B'gler his actually smothered the bill in his "breeches pocket"-that is, he has refused to sign it. Thus this measure, from which much good might be derived, is defeated by the Governor! The election is coming on, and he dare not venture to come in collision with the leavest with the lowest feature of the liquor traffic, lest he may lose their votes. Gov. Bigler has proved himself on every occasion, since his election to his high position, to be one of the most truckling, cowardly, and unserupulous demigggues that ever disgraced the Gubernatorial Chair of this state, and we trust that every virtuous, independent man will remember him at the next October election."

Our hunker friends, who regard party as of more consequence than principles, will very likely try to dodge the above item of proof, by asserting that Gov. BIGLER is a Free Soiler !! Why not? Gov. BIGLER and Gov. Seymour are chips of the same block -both of them are the unscrupulous tools of slavery and the liquor interest; and yet it is thought by the leaders of patent democracy hereabouts, that the honest masses will be fooled with the silly lie that Seymour is a free soiler! Bah! The man who can make such an assertion is not only demented.

from wood has been laid before a French scientific society. The design is to reduce

## THE BOSTON PUGITIVE SLAVE CASE GREAT EXCITEMENT.

THE MILITARY ORDERED OUT.

The Douglas fraud is already bringing forth fruit. An attempt to execute the fugitive slave bill in Boston has produced a great excitement, and at this time, there is no telling when it will end. Oh a short notice Faneuil Hall was filled to overflowing, and the adoption of the following resolutions will show the feeling which the passage of the Nebraska bill has already engendered:

Resolved. That the people of Mussachusets having declared in the first article of the Constitution that "all men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential and inalienable rights," are solemnly bound to stand by their declarations, by refusing to recognize the existence of any man as a slave or he soil of the old Bay State.

Resolved, That the perfidious seizure of An-

thony Burns, in this city, on Wednesday eveuing last, on the lying pretense of having committed a crime against the laws of this state —his impresonment as an alleged fugitive slave in the Court-House, under guard of certain slave-catching ruffins—and his con'emplated trial as a piece of property to-morrow morning -are outrages never to be sanctioned or tame

Resulted, That the time has come to declare and to demonstrate the fact that no slave bunt er can carry his prey from the Commonwealth of Massichusetts Resolved, That in the language of A'gernon

Sidney," that which is not just is not law, and what is not law ought not to be disobeyed." Resolved, That leaving every man to de ermine for himself the mode of resistance, we are united in the glorious sentiment of our revolutionary fa hers—"Resistance to tyrans is obedience to God."

Resolved, That of all tyrants who have cursed the earth, they are the most crue! and be stly who deny the natural rights of a min to his own body—of a fasher to his own child of a husband to his own wife! whose traffe is in human flesh and broken hearis; who defend chattle slavery as a divine institution; and who declare it to be their unalterable purpose indefinitely to extend and forever to perpetu a'e their infernal oppression.

Resolved, That the South has decreed, in the late passage of the Nebraska bill, that no fai h is to be kept with freedom; so, in the name of the Living God, and on the part of the North, we decare that henceforth and forever no compromises shou'd be made with

Resolved, That no hing so we'l becomes Fancuil Hall as the most de ermined resitance to a bloody end overshadowing despo.iom. Resolved, That it is the will of God that every man should be free; we will as God wills: God's will be be done Resolved, That no man's freedom is safe uniessail are free.

The following dispatches to the Cleveland Leader are an indication of what is to come:

FIRST DISPATCH.

There was a furious attempt last night, to rescue the negro. The doors and windows were smashed in, and James Bache:dor, United Sta es Marshal, sho: dead, and (as the Edi.or understood the report) Sprall, an officer, wounded. Police main ained the building Two military companies were ordered our, and the Mariners son: for. The former occurried the Court House Square, and the Court House itse f, with the whole constabulary force, all fully armed.

SECOND DISPATOR It is now 10 A. M., (Saturday morning.) Exci emen: so great, and popular fee ing so threa ening, that more Mariners, headed by Cap: Dulaney, from the Navy Yard, and a large body of United States troops from fort Indepen dence, under command of Co. Ridg'ey, have arrived, and are sinioned in and around the Court House. The Boston Cadets, and the Boston Light Infantry occupy the Hail. All around the roops, are den e masses of exci ed people, and the Square before the Court House, looks like one compact body of moved and angry people.

We are not informed of the result of this attempt to enforce the fugitive slave bill in Boston; but it is evident that the North feel themselves absolved from all obligations to run down fugitive slaves for the South.

The following dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune is significant.

Boston, Monday, May 29, 1854-5 P. M. A petition to Congress for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law was placed in the Exchange Reading room to day, and has already received a large number of signatures, embracing many well known merchants who in the case of the the fugitive Simmis, two or three years since, were among the most prominent and active upholders of the law.

# WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

A good-looking husband, eight children, and a happy home. As these rights are easily obtained, we hope the sisterhood will take them into consideration. This will pay better than holding offices, or sitting on a jury.—Tioga

There is proof for you that the mass

of women are deprived of their rights. Look at that. Is there one woman in fifty that has the very first one? "A good-looking husband." I think there are precious few, although our authority says they are easily obtained .-He must be a Mormon and think it proper that every good-looking man may have a good many wives. "Eight children!" Sometimes there is a great cry and hubbub because a woman has one, and when that one is the only right in the above list, that the the poor creature posseses. "A haprecklessly dishonest, but hopelessly py home." To ensure every woman this, or even to make it possible to any great number, woman should have Wooden Paren -- A plan for making paper all her rights; and as the Mormon plan cannot be carried out very well, seeing so many are already mated, I see no alternative but to improve the husbands. When all men are honorable, Rev. Pennell Coombe is as much opthe principles for which the fathers of the powder. They are then mixed with rags and truthful, and amiable, it is probable they posed to Slavery as either of you can by public sentiment, the law will soon G. friends alone,

## WHY CAN'T A UNION BE FORMED!

In view of the present state of things, the National Ers naturally enough exclaims:

At present we see no prospect in Pennsyl ing themselves.

We have done our best to bring about union of action among the opponents of Slavery, and shall labor to the same end still, athough the favorable time for such action has gone by.

The Cleveland Leader gives the Pisswarg Gazette credit for earnestly exhorting "the Whigs of Allegheny county to make no party nominations for Cengress, but to call an anti-Nebraska Convention, and nominate with a view of to uniting and concentrating the whole anti-Nebraska sentiment of the district. It recommends the same course to the other districts in the State, and regrets that the same action cannot be applied to the State ticket, which un-The above is wise counsel, and if

of Congressmen, and members of Assembly, will secure an anti-Nebraska the control of hunkerism. We hope. therefore, that all Conventions hereafter called for the nomination of can-It is madness to divide longer on abstract ideas, while an oligarchy of slaveholders, is Revolutionizing the country, and will soon "crush out' every semblance of Liberty, unless Northern freemen unite in its defence. Why not call a People's STATE Con-VENTION to meet in Harrisburg in August next, and urge County Conventions all over the State of like cuaracter. If General Larimer, Geo. Darise, John W. Howe, David Wilmot, John M. Reed, John C. Kunkle, or others of like stamp would call such a Convention, and recommend such County Conventions, we should expect to see poor hunker-ridden Pennsylvania redeemed from its degraded position at once. But if something of the kind is not done we shall continue to be chained to the odioucarcass of Slavery.

## Correspondence of the Perple's Journal. PHILADELPHIA, May 16, 1854.

Mr. EDITOR: A friend has handed me the Norristown Olive Branch of the 16th inst., in which I find a quotation from the Journal, containing the following:

" A friend writes us that the Rev. PRYNELL Coomez, Chairman of the State Temperance Committee, is a member of the Phi ade ha Conference, and voted against the Troy Conference resolution, and therefore in favor of continuing in church-fellowship with those who buy and sell human beings for gain."

You ask the Express and Olive Branch to "enlighten the public on the point." Being of age, I prefer to stituted either of those papers the of an advocate, which will apply guardians of my semiment: I never equally as well in other latitudes: voted-nor did any other member of the! Conference—in favor of continuing in of discipline on the subject. We do The vote was on the alteration of the the States, and we all voted that it was antagonist to the law! inexpedient to make the change pro-

and your "friend," is it generous or scient ously, justly, honorably in view manly—to say nothing of the pru- of the facts, interests, circumstances dence of such a course—for a friend of of the occasion. Ilis eloquence is the great cause in which we are engaged to attempt to injure the influence of one occupying my position, by representing him as the "advocate moral being. And before God and and defender" of the sum of all villainies? If this is to be the treatment I am to receive from the friends of he were to give him the facilities of our cause, I greatly prefer to fall into escaping from a jail. the hands of its enemies. If it will do you and your friend any good to

#### CONGRESSIONAL

The Hosse finally passed the Nebruska bill at 11 o'clock on Monday night. It was discussed up to noon on Saturday-those members not obvania of associating the opponents of Nebraska and slavery in a common movement under one standard better. God help the free States, for they seem to have lost the faculty of help in the faculty of help. proposed, amid much confusion—the friends of the measure for the most part having it all their own way! The vote was as follows the result was greeted with loud applause in the galleries and on the floor, mingled with hissing:

YEAS-Messis. Abererombie, James C. Al-len, Willis Asien, Ashe, Baker, of Georgia, Bailey, of Virgnia, Barksdele, Barry, Bell, Ro-Caru hers, Chastain, Chrisman, Churchwell, Cliugman, Cobb, Colonit, Cox, Craige, Cumming, Clark, Cutting, Davis, of Indiana, Daw-son, Di ney, Dowde I, Dunbar, Danham, Fdd., Edmunson, Elliot, of Kentucky, English, Paulkner, Florence, Goode, Greene, Greenwood, Grev, Hamiston, Harris, of Alabams, Hen-dricka, Henn, H.bb.rd, Hill, Hillyer, Housion, luger-oll, Jones, of Tennessee, Jones, of Pennsylvania, Jones, of Lu., Kerr, Kidwell, Kur a, Lame, Lane, Luham, Letcher, Lilly, Linday, of Maryland, McDonald, McDongal, McNeir, Mazwell, May, Miller, of Mo, Biller, of Indiania, O'ds, Oliver, of Mo, Pecker, Per-lind Discount. king Phe ps, Philips, Powell, Preston, Reddy, Reese, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Rowe, Ruffin, Seward, Shannon, Shaw, Shower Sinfortunately is already in the field. It | g'e on, Smith of Tenn., Smith, of Ala., Smyth. Goordially approves of the movement STRAUB, Stanton, of Mich., Taylor, of New York, Tweed, Vail, Vansint, Wabridge, Walter, Warren, Wash, Westbrook, Wire, Wrigh, of Mac., Wrigh, of Penn., Zolliekef. Snadgrass, Stanton, of Tenn., Stanton, of Ky.,

Naya-Messes, Ball, Banks, Beicher, Bengenerally followed in the nomination near, Newsey, Benton, Bagg, Campbell, Carpenter, Chander, Cocker, Cullum, Cur.is, Davis, of R. I., Dean, De bit, Dick, Dickinson, Drum, Eas man, a dger on, I dmunde, Elliot, of Mass. Legislature, and redeem the State from Elison, I. her.dge, Iverhart, For ey, Fenion, Fingles, Under Gambie, Goddrieb, Grow, Harin, of Offo, Horen, of Indiana, Hughes, Hunt, John on, Jones, ef N. Y., Riv. teredge. Knor, Linds ey, of Obio, Lyon, Mcinlough, Mace, Matelon, Mayal, Meacham, didates, will be People's Conventions, Middle en or h, Millson, Morgan, Morrison, Murray, Nicho's, Nobbe, Norion, Oliver, of N. Y., Perker, Peck, Peckham, Pennington, extension of Slavery, without regard Perkin, Pran, Pringe, Puryear, Richie, Reto their previous political connections. gers, Russe', Sabine, Sapp, Sage, Seymour, Simmons, Ske'ton, Smith, of N. Y., Sieven, Santon, Suart, of Ohio, Taylor, of Ohio, Taylor, of Tenn., Thurston, Tracy, Trout, Uphim, Wade, Walley, Washburn, of Maine, Washbarn, of Ill., Wells, Wen wor h, of Ill., Wells, Wen wor h, of Ill., Wen wor h, of Ill., Wen wer h, of Mass., Whee et, Ya et.

Making 115 aves to 100 mays, with 20 absent. The policical character of the Billis analyzed.

> Alabama. California. onneg.icu: De'eware. orida. Georgia,

> Illinois, Indiana, lowa, Ken.uckv, Louisians. Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Mississippi. North Carolina's ew Hampshire,1 New York, 9 Ohio, 4 Pennsylvaniul1 Rhode Island, 0 SouthCure in 3 Tennessec, 4 Vermont. Virginia. Ó 1 0 1:3 10 44 56 \*11.8. 12T.9. NATE. Democra s. Vi hige, Free Soilers,

31.3 100 20 LAW AND LAWYERS. The New York Times, after some severe remarks on the conduct of Matt. Ward's lawyers, holds the folto answer for myself, not having con- lowing language respecting the duty

"Let him exercise his dexterity in guarding his unhappy client from inchurch-fellowship with those who "buy his brains to the utmost in seeing him justice and unlice. Let him employ and sell human beings for gain." The put right before the jury. But is this charge is false, as every one must any license to di tort facts, to crucify know who is acquainted with our rule | ju tice, to cheat the law! If he labor to place the criminal in a position to which the evidence does not entitle not allow one member to buy and sell him, he perjures his own soul before human beings "with an intention to God, and under cover of his profesenslave them," much less "for gain." Sion, outrages every in-tinet of right, every sentiment of duty, every interest wording of that rule, so as to bring us What is it, in the name of humanity of s r'ory every sanctity of religi 1. in conflict with the laws of some of what is it but making the lawyer an

There is as much of a moral limit to the efforts of a lawyer as there is to any other relation of life. All he can, And now permit me to ask both you is not the rule. But all he can conamenable to the laws of all eloquence. His tact is subordinate to truth and goodness. His profession is secondary to his agency and accountability as a man, if the knwyer as a lawyer, uses his place and power to clear a guilty wretch, he is as morally culpable as if

Let the community wake up to the solemn significance of this event. If know it, I will inform you that the the spirit, that is now getting to be rife at the bar, is not boldly checked tinus it! For instance, the case of Republic offered to sacrifice their all. Per- manufactured in the ordinary manner. The will be good-looking, and then every be. Fight your enemies, and let your he a farce, and juries the creatures of findle alone. P. COOMBE. lawyers."