

THE PEOPLES JOURNAL.

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FIDELITY TO THE PEOPLE.

COUDRESPOIT, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1854.

We have good news from Tioga county. All classes there are ready to unite for the overthrow of the Slave Power.

The "Popular Sovereignty" of the Nebraska Swindle is thoroughly exposed on the first page by an extract from the masterly speech of Senator Chase, made on the night of the final passage of that monstrous bill.

The Buffalo Republic says that "the editor of the Richmond Examiner is not a lunatic—he is only a Virginian." This, we suppose, is the name of an aggravated form of the same disease. Or, is it only a distinction without a difference?

The city of Philadelphia has subscribed another million of dollars to the Seabury and Erie Railroad, and that great work will now be pushed through to completion at the earliest practicable period.

Fanny Forester, widow of Dr. Judson, died at Hamilton, Canada West, on the first inst., of consumption.

There will be a Temperance meeting at the School House in Pleasant Valley on Saturday, the 17th day of June inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Address by John S. Mann and other friends of the cause.

We are requested to give notice that there will be a meeting at the red School House in Ronlette on Sunday, the 18th day of June, at 2 o'clock P. M., to promote the cause of Temperance. There will be speaking and singing.

There have been no licenses to sell liquor granted in this county for more than two years. There is not a pauper in the county, and no prisoner in the jail. Further comment is unnecessary.

VERY DEMOCRATIC.—The recent Indiana State Democratic Convention passed resolutions, 421 to 13, fully endorsing the Nebraska Bill and the National Administration, and repudiating the prohibitory liquor law.

A SAD ACCIDENT—A MAN SHOT.

Where is the Law to Prevent Shooting in this Borough?

About half-past seven o'clock this morning, by the carelessness of a boy shooting at doves, in a field back of Dr. French's, a young man by the name of O. R. Webb, in the employ of Mr. Eli Rees, of this Borough, was severely if not mortally shot in the left side just below the ribs. Mr. Webb, at the time of the accident, was at work framing a building opposite the old tannery, and the boy firing the gun, some twenty-four or five rods distant from him. The ball passed through a pine board an inch thick, some six or seven rods from where Mr. Webb sat at work. He was helped to a house close by, and the wound examined, when it was thought advisable to remove him to Mr. Rees's, where he now is. The extent of the injury done by the ball had not been ascertained when we left; but there can be but little hopes of his life being saved.

We hope that immediate measures will be taken to enforce the law against shooting in this Borough. No man is safe from being shot down, while careless and thoughtless persons are allowed to shoot where they are liable at any moment to hit some one in the street or at his work.

The Rising Storm.

The following dispatch to the New York Tribune is significant:

Mr. Mace, Representative from Indiana, has returned, and brings the cheering intelligence that the Nebraska inquiry is condemned by all parties in that state. At immense meetings held at Lafayette and Indianapolis, Mr. Mace received loud applause, while the groans for Perre were terrific. A state convention, composed of all parties in the state, convenes in July to take steps to demand and carry repeal. It is believed the Union Repealers are complete and the state will go over triumphantly in favor of a restoration of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Mace is a Hunker Democrat. He opposed the Wilmot Proviso, and supported the Compromise of 1850, but is irreconcilably opposed to the Nebraska inquiry.

The following extract from a Washington letter to the same paper, is still more encouraging:

Gov. Sumner has just returned from France looking hale and hearty, and denouncing

ing the Nebraska bill, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the general debility and stupidity of this Administration. He says the people of the South care nothing for it, and that it is the worst thing for the South which has ever transpired since the Union was first formed. The President sent for him, but he refused to go, sending word that the President could see him by calling at his room.

If General Houston will declare his independence of the democratic party, and come out for the abolition of slavery in Texas, he will make himself the greatest man of his age, and will be elected President of the United States by a larger majority than has yet been given to any one for that office.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

Some twenty-four or five of the School Directors of this County, met here on Monday last, agreeable to the new school law, and organized by calling Nelson Clark to the Chair, and electing Jno. M. Hamilton, Secretary. The salary of the superintendent was then fixed at \$300 per annum, and on the third ballot, Joseph Bloomingdale was duly elected to fill the office for three years. We have frequently expressed our opinions of Mr. Bloomingdale's qualifications as a Teacher. We think he has no equal in the County; and that he might do more for common schools than any other person named for the office of Superintendent. But in order to do this, he will be obliged to neglect the Academy, which he has by great industry and application thoroughly organized, and placed in a condition to become prosperous. We, therefore, think the Directors made a blunder in selecting him; but the choice being made, it is difficult to say what is his duty in the matter. We believe he will do whatever his better judgment may dictate; and we will sustain him in his decision to the best of our ability.

A resolution was adopted, calling an educational meeting for Tuesday evening of next Court; at which time it is expected the Superintendent will report progress, and the state of the Schools. It is also expected that an address will be delivered by some prominent friend of the good cause; and a Committee of three were appointed to see that these expectations shall be realized. The Committee have already entered on the duties of their appointment; and if the people generally will give a little attention to the subject, the County of Potter will soon be as noted for its zeal in the cause of education, as it is now for its progress in temperance and good order.

INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION.

We have long been of opinion that the caucus system as practiced in this country was a nuisance, and have done our best to break it up. We inculcate the duty of each voter to cast his ballot as his judgement shall dictate, without regard to nominations, and we hold that no person should be voted for because he is nominated, but because of his qualifications for the office.

We are glad to find these views are entertained by a large number of independent men. In fact, party trammels are becoming so odious, that we believe independent political action will soon be the order of the day.

The Independent Press of Williamsport is manfully vindicating its title to respect and confidence, by showing the folly of being the slave of party.

The following extract from the Press of May 20, is a sign of a better day coming: How much better would it be if the mass would throw aside their foolish prejudices, and select for every station, men of undoubted fitness and integrity. Among the many organizations of the present day, there are some of more recent birth, whose distinctive principles are really tangible and deservedly popular. We fancy it would be an easy matter for those who represent these principles, to find a common bond of union, and so to act in concert as to secure in the coming contest, their united strength, and gain valuable accessions from both the old and corrupt political organizations. Believing the plan is feasible we have started the suggestion, and shall pursue it at our leisure.

THE TEN GOVERNORS AGAINST PERHAM.—Judge Woodruff, of the Common Pleas, has decided against "Perham's Gift Enterprise."

GRAHAM for June is received; and as usual is brim full of nice and choice things.

LET US UNITE FOR FREEDOM.

The Slave Power has complete control of the National Government.—The rights of the States, which used to be thought of some importance, are ignored. United States troops take possession of Northern Court Houses with as little ceremony as the most despotic tyrant across the water would use in the same kind of usurpation.

Says the Boston Commonwealth:

Mr. Samuel May, Jr., in attempting to enter the Court House, Tuesday, was stopped by eight or ten United States soldiers, and on producing his pass, signed by Watson Freeman, the United States Marshal, was still denied. While debating with himself on the best course to pursue, Mr. Albert G. Brown, of Salem, came in with a pass, and on attempting to go up stairs was seized by the police. Mr. Brown made a vigorous and manly resistance, but was overborne, and pushed down stairs. At this stage, a detachment of U. S. troops charged upon Messrs. May, Brown, and other peaceable bystanders, and drove them out of the Court House at the point of the bayonet.

If this gross outrage does not lead to the forcible expulsion of United States troops from Massachusetts, then it is because the blood of those who consigned a cargo of taxed tea to the Boston harbor has become extinct. But in this country there is no necessity of resorting to force for a redress of grievances. If the people will only go to the polls and vote as they feel, the power which is insulting them on every occasion, converting their Court Houses into slave pens, and trampling all the guarantees of freedom under foot, will be overthrown at the first election.

There is a strong desire on the part of the masses to break away from the old organizations, and form a great party of Freedom, for the overthrow of the unprincipled oligarchy which seeks to make slaves of us all. Shall this party of Freedom be now formed? is the question. In Ohio, the work of uniting all haters of oppression into one great party, is nearly completed, and a People's Convention is called to meet July 13 to consummate the glorious work. Shall this be done in Pennsylvania? The Lancaster Whig answers the question as follows:

What shall be done to drive back slavery and maintain freedom in her present precarious possession? We can see no hope in the present organization of parties. The only chance of successful resistance to despotism seems to us to be in the immediate organization of a Northern Party. Slavery has organized a Southern party. It is idle to talk now of National parties. They no longer exist. The Whig party of the South is as hostile to the Whig party of the North, as the Democrats are to the whole South united with false democracy to oppose Northern whigs who stand up for freedom. Cannot a Convention of free States be held to consult, to organize, and to conquer slavery? Let the leading men of the free States think and act, and not be deterred by the cry of "sectional" parties. It must come to this, or all must be slaves.

The Pennsylvania Freeman pays the following tribute to our candidate for Governor:

David Potts, Jr., besides being a man of enlightened mind and sound judgment on other subjects, holding deservedly a high position in the estimation of all who know him, has been, from the beginning of our enterprise, an unflinching abolitionist. He stood side by side with the venerable John Quincy Adams, in the times when our advocates in Congress were but a little handful, and when out of Congress they were objects everywhere of bitter persecution. From that day to this Mr. Potts has been an unwavering advocate of the cause.

HOW THEY DID IT.

The resolution of the great majority of the defenders of public faith not to let the supporters of the Nebraska inquiry postpone the special order for Wednesday of last week, and thus obtain power to pass their bill, was maintained to the last. It is not their fault that the bill has been driven through—or rather, out of the House. But on Monday of last week, Col. Richardson moved and carried, by a vote of 137 to 66, a proposition to suspend the rules, (for which purpose a concurrence of two-thirds of the members voting is required,) and thus enable him to postpone the special order for Wednesday, close the debate on the Nebraska bill, and thus secure its passage. The members from free States previously voting against the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and who were understood to desire to maintain that attitude before their constituents, but who nevertheless voted with the repeaters on this occasion, and thus rendered further resistance fruitless, are those named and located as follows:

- Maine—Thomas G. D. Fuller. Massachusetts—Nathaniel P. Banks, jr., New Hampshire—George W. Kittredge, Connecticut—James T. Pratt, Origen S. Seymour. New York—Gilbert Dean, Charles Hughes, Andrew Oliver. Pennsylvania—James Gamble, Michael C. Trout. Ohio—Alfred P. Edgerton, Andrew Ellison, Harvey H. Johnson, William D. Lindsay. Indiana—Daniel Mace, Andrew J. Harlan, Ebenezer M. Chamberlain. Michigan—David A. Noble. Wisconsin—John B. Macy. Total 12, all professed "Democrats." We merely state the fact that these votes crippled the opposition to the bill, and rendered its passage inevitable. Why they were thus given may appear more plainly hereafter.—N. Y. Tribune.

We presume the Hon. JAMES GAMBLE thought he could have the credit among his constituents of opposing the bill, and yet satisfy the Administration by giving a vote when it was most needed for the bill. He will find himself mistaken. The people have watched this Nebraska swindle with

cagle eye, and every person knew, when Richardson's motion to suspend the rules was carried, that the South had triumphed. The votes given after that against the bill amounted to nothing.

Hereafter we shall make such comments on this vote as we think its magnitude deserves—at present we have only to say, that throughout this entire struggle the Pierce Democrats have showed themselves to be completely under the control of Slavery; with not one spark of manly independence about them. Will free people longer sustain a party thus ruled and disgraced?

From the Philadelphia Daily Register. HOW TO DEFEAT GOV. BIGLER.

The issue in the next campaign is not the old one between Whig and Democrat. It is between an Administration that seeks to make the whole North an appendage of the slave-breeding farms of Virginia, and an outraged people. Shall not that issue be made in form? The platform of the Whig Convention, erected before the conclusion of the Nebraska infamy, is too narrow for all to breathe on. Give us more air and room. Let anti-Nebraska Democrats, Whigs, and Free Soilers stand shoulder to shoulder, forgetting old differences to make a common stand for the rights of all. The Democrats of the North have, as it seems to us, wisely given up their design of a separate Convention. We would suggest a general Convention of the opposition at Harrisburg, on the fourth of July. The following is from the Pittsburg Dispatch:

Can there not be a union effected, in our county and state, of all the opponents of the Nebraska outrage? The Free Democrats care nothing for office—principles are what they are and have been fighting for. But they cannot stand upon an Anti-Nebraska platform alone. They look upon this last outrage as a small matter compared with the Fugitive Slave Law—the continuance of slavery in the District of Columbia—and the throwing of the whole power of the National Government towards the support of slavery. Should other opponents of the state administration agree with them, there would be no difficulty in effecting a union, upon such a platform, which would lead to the defeat of Gov. Bigler by a majority of ten or twenty thousand.

Now is the Time.

Hon. CHARLES W. UPHAM, of Massachusetts, a Compromised Democrat of 1850, and a Pieced victim of misplaced confidence in the integrity of those who constructed the Baltimore Platform of 1852, in concluding a very effective speech against the Nebraska Bill, in the House of Representatives, a short time before it passed, said:

"The Hon. member from South Carolina (Mr. Brooks) to whose frank and manly speech we listened with so much interest some weeks since, intimated that perhaps it would be well to abandon the policy of Compromises, and for the two great conflicting interests to meet face to face, and end the matter at once. I have suggested the reasons why, heretofore, I have contemplated such an issue with reluctance. But if the South say so, so let it be.

"To this complexion must it come at last." There are one or two very important points to be settled between Liberty and Slavery, and we rejoice that "intimations" that it may as well be done now as at any other time, are becoming quite common on every hand. We are in favor of doing it now, whether "the South say so" or not. The day of compromises is past. They have proved but ropes of sand to the North, and we do not believe she will longer be gulled under the influence of the charm which the term imparts. It would be just as reasonable to suppose the devil would enter into a compact with the Son of Righteousness by which the former should refrain from extending his dominion when he had an opportunity, and stick to it, as that Slavery will ever make a compromise with Freedom, to be held inviolate longer than suits its purposes.

Opposition to all future compromises, and the overthrow of those heretofore made, should be the watchword of every friend of Liberty. The Fugitive Slave Act must be repealed, the slave representation in Congress abolished, and none but free States hereafter admitted into the Union. This can all be done, if those who are opposed to slavery and its insatiable exactions, will but act in concert.—Ondaga Gazette.

The Boston Courier asks in view of the fugitive slave riot in Boston:

"We desire to know whose life is safe, what real security we have for the public peace, so long as these things are allowed to take place among us?"

We answer the latter branch of the interrogatory by saying, None at all. There can be no security for the public peace so long as it is attempted to enforce a despotic law among freemen. Congress can, however, by the enactment of a single line, tranquilize the country, so far as the operation of that law is concerned, both now and hereafter. Let that body give to every fugitive the right of trial by jury and all rioting will end. Does The Courier object to so just and equitable a mode of preventing the scenes of which it complains?—N. Y. Tribune.

OUR OLIGARCHY.

"An Oligarchy may be small or it may be numerous. In Athens they had but thirty tyrants. In Persia they had but three. In Venice they had a Council of Three Hundred. Ours is estimated at about four hundred thousand out of twenty-four millions. In some oligarchies, power is hereditary. In others elective. In others based on wealth. Ours is based on property in human bones and sinews. Call them by what name you will—Property Owners, Planters, Landholders, Aristocracy, Nobility, Oligarchy, or what you please, the fact is undeniable, that 400,000 slaveholders politically rule the other 24,000,000 of our population. They shape our policy, foreign and domestic. They control our Government, Elective, Executive, Legislative and Judicial. They pass our laws. They fill our offices. They construe our Statutes. They regulate our Trade. They make our Wars. They conclude our Treaties. They decide the admission of new States. They establish our Party Platforms. They nominate and elect our Presidents. They succeed, as all Oligarchies do, by remaining united, while the People who oppose them are divided.

"The American Union, from self-government, has steadily degenerated for fifty years into a government of the many by the few. Its original Laws are the only Laws that preserve it a Republic.

"Gross a blemish as the Slavery of three million subjects is upon the face of a professed Republic, it is not the worst. That time may cure. But time, unaided, can never cure the degradation of a whole people into tools and chattles of a clique of political intriguers.

"Our Oligarchy grows stronger with each year. Once it submitted, now it rules. How long before it will ruin?"—Albany Journal.

Not long, unless the Free States put under their feet the National Whig and Democratic organizations, the instruments used by this Oligarchy for their subjugation. Not long, if they suffer themselves to be arrayed against each other, and their strength flattered away on subordinate issues, while the Oligarchy continues to make their contests subservient to its own secret designs.

The Journal is right in its views of the Ruling Class in our country; but what does it propose for overthrowing its power? Meditations among the tombs does no good, unless they conduct us to some practical conclusions in regard to amending our lives. We have written and re-written, for the last eighteen years, the thoughts now so forcibly and vividly presented by the Journal; but that paper, and all the leading papers in the country, representing the Whig and Democratic organizations, have been contributing to strengthen this Oligarchy, by sustaining political combinations, which it has uniformly ruled and made tributary to its aggrandisement.

What right has a man to cry out against a burden he has voluntarily assumed? With what consistency can he denounce a Tyranny to the establishment of which, every political act of his life has contributed? Let the Albany Evening Journal, let the New York Evening Post, let William H. Seward, let Hannibal Hamlin, say plainly, and emphatically, there is no hope of the overthrow of the Oligarchy, so long as the people of the Free States shall be divided by Whig and Democratic organizations, whose machinery, whose leaders, are always controlled by the Slave Interest: let them say to the People, "Bury your minor differences—forget your old nomenclature—you have one great interest, paramount to all others, Freedom and Free Labor—the time has come when you must unite in behalf of this Interest, against the one great interest of the Slaveholders, who, being united, have succeeded, through your divisions, in securing the control of the Federal government. This control they will hold so long as you are divided; this control they will lose the moment you become united. Select whom you will for your standard bearer—be he Whig, Democrat, or Independent Democrat, according to the ordinary nomenclature—only let him be thorough, and open Anti-Slavery man, without qualification or compromise, and together we will rally to his support."

Let the leaders of the old parties in the free States boldly announce and act upon this policy, and the year 1856 would witness the complete overthrow of that Oligarchy which now rules and threatens to ruin the country. If they shrink from this, let them propose a better course. Surely it is unmanly to stagger along, groaning and grumbling under a load which we have strength enough to throw off, if we but choose to use it.—National Era.

THE PLOT IS OUT.

We are informed on the very best authority—it came from the lips of a gentleman from Northern Virginia, now stopping in this city—that arrangements were made by the slave claimant, Suttle, three weeks ago to take back Anthony Burns.

In conversation with a gentleman at one of our principal hotels, Friday night, the Virginian said Suttle's agent was here three weeks ago and made

his arrangements; "but," said he, "his counsel in Washington, and leading men in Virginia, whom he consulted, led him to defer the arrest until the passage of the Nebraska bill. We wished to test the question, and see if the North will interfere with the execution of the Fugitive Slave law." He averred that the arrangements made at that time would have taken Burns away without the necessity of bringing him before the Commissioner. But they chose to make a noise about it, in order to test Northern feeling and put this infamous measure into operation on the very summit of the Nebraska outrage, and a fund was raised in Virginia to defray Suttle's expenses. Take this to your thoughts, citizens of Massachusetts! THE PLOT IS OUT. This proceeding was deliberately plotted as an outrage to your principles and feelings.—Boston Commonwealth.

A GOVERNMENT OF JUDGES.

Most of our readers have, perhaps, overlooked the preparations which are making to govern the country through a new set of judges, who are to administer the law according to the maxims now in fashion at Washington.

For the territories of Kansas and Nebraska we are to have six judges appointed by the Executive at Washington. These will, of course, be taken from that class who hold the Missouri Compromise to be unconstitutional, and who stand ready to declare all laws null and void which interfere with the extension of slavery. Members of Congress, who brought themselves into disgrace and contempt with their constituents, by directly or indirectly supporting the Nebraska bill, and who, as it is openly given out, are to be sustained against the people, will probably fill these offices.

But these territorial judges will not be enough for the purpose; the same questions will come before the federal courts. The federal courts are, therefore, to be reinforced with a new set of judges. A bill has been brought into the Senate, providing for the appointment of twelve additional federal judges, two of them for the Supreme Court, and ten for the Circuits in the States, who are to have yearly salaries of four thousand dollars. These will prove comfortable places for members who have disobeyed and offended their constituents, and such may be sure to decide according to the expectations of those by whom they are appointed.

When the courts have been brought into a proper organization in this manner, they will be prepared for their work. What this is to be, was laid down by Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, in the debate on the passage of the Nebraska bill. He declared that—

"If there was any question to be made in regard to the freedom of a slave in these territories, and he should demand his freedom on this ground—that he was free under a territorial law—the answer of the master would be, that he held the slave as property, under a higher law than the enactment of a territorial legislature—under the great fundamental law of the country."

Under this "higher law" of which Mr. Butler speaks, the territorial judges and the new judges of the federal courts are to act. Nullification is to be the order of the day; they are to nullify all acts of Congress, and all statutes passed by the territorial legislature which interfere with this higher law. They are to legislate by judicial decisions; that is to say, they are to vacate, as unconstitutional, any act that stands in their way, and substitute judicial decisions for the law.

Every territorial government, at any time hitherto established by Congress, subjected the acts of the territorial legislature to the supervision and approval of Congress. The Nebraska bill takes away that supervision from the representatives of the people.—But here is a scheme for vesting it in the creatures of the Executive. The judges appointed for the purpose, instructed in the maxim laid down by Mr. Butler, are to nullify every act of the territorial legislature or of Congress, that interferes with the policy of extending or perpetuating slavery. Judges, then, are to be the real legislators of Kansas and Nebraska, and will be supported by all the federal officers in the territory, the whole of whom, from the two Governors to the Indian agents, will be nullifiers, recruited from the class who are in disgrace with their neighbors, on account of having made themselves accomplices in the Nebraska fraud.—N. Y. Evening Post.

A MODEL SPEECH.—We commend the following pertinent speech to some who are troubled with long windiness in several localities this side of Maine.

George W. Snow, having been unanimously re-elected City Clerk of Bangor, made a speech to the electors. He said:—

"GENTLEMEN:—You have given me all your votes, and I give you all my thanks. I accept the office and wish you to accept my thanks."

It is understood that both parties were satisfied, and nobody yawned over the speech.

Mr. Webb, the well known ship builder in New York, has on the stocks, a Russian man-of-war, for the Emperor Nicholas.