FIDELITY TO THE PEOPLE.

COUDERSPORT, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1854.

We had a very pleasant interchange of sentiment with Temperance friends from other sections, at our Division room on Saturday evning last. Brothers Bailey of Mansfield, Tioga County, and Jones of Ulysses, in this County, encouraged us by their high standard of Temperance principles, and their kind appeals to all to place themselves on the side of Truth, Virtue, and Honor.

We call attention to the communication of Joseph Bloomingdale .--We do not see how any one can fail to be convinced that his reasons for declining the honorable office of County Superintendent are unanswerable. We are very glad that Mr. Bloomingdale has given the public the benefit of his large experience, and practical good sense; and we tender him our thanks for his promise to give the public still more of his experience and suggestions, in relation to the great question. We shall always give his communications a hearty welcome; and invite all other friends of Education to write freely-making use of of our columns for the purpose of reaching the public as often as they desire it.

We are much gratified with the unanimity at present prevailing in this section in favor of Temperance. We shall not follow the example of our opponents, and say that some of those who have lately become quite zealous in behalf of the good cause, are acting for selfish purposes. On the contrary, we rejoice in the belief that the cause of Temperance has so commended itself to all, that it is impossible for honest men any longer to withhold from it their support. And we say to the new converts, it is your duty to take the lead in this matter. You were resting while others were toiling with all their strength; and now it is the privilege of those old soldiers to rest, while you carry the cause on to new victories. Do this, and all your ill-will to zealous Temperance men will give place to hearty and friendly cooperation.

We call the attention of the reader to the Prospectus of the N. Y. Evening Post, which we publish in column. When the Post stultified itself by supporting Franklin Priece we thought it our duty to say that in spite of its great ability and rare combination of talent, it was not entitled to the support of Independent men. But now that it has returned to the support of old fashioned Jeffersonian Democracy, and is wielding its influence for the overthrow of the hateful oligarchy, which is seeking the destruction of every safeguard of Liberty, we take particular pleasure in calling the attention of the freemen of Potter County to its claims to their attention and support, "A Coon in the Capitol," published in another column, is a fair sample of the genial and genuine wit, which- frequently graces the columns of the Post, and we may add is not found in any other paper in America. "The Fugitive Law, has triumphed, who rejoices?" is a sample of its keen and powerful arguments. If the two articles do not commend the Post to the heart and judgment of the reader, then no effort of ours could do so.

adopted at the Convention of School Directors in Warren County on the 6th inst. We are glad to see that our entirely loose from its doughface al-Convention is so well sustained. We lies would soon stand in the front call the attention of the next Legisla- sylvania. ture to the importance of the change proposed:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the recent school law should be so altered as to require the election of a count Superintendent annually, under annual adjust-

ment of his compensation.

Resolved, That we recommend such further alteration of the law as to require that the convention of Directors whether held annually or tri-ennually, shall be composed of two delegates from each school District in the county, to be appointed by the board of Directors, in lieu of the whole Board as now

We congratulate our friend J. W. Barret of the Williamsport Press on the flattering testimony which the School District of Lycoming County have given him.

WHAT POLLY.

At the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, which was controlled by Garrison, Philipe, and Foster, a great many foolish things were said, as is usual when these impracticable men get together. Among other things the following proceedings were had:

On motion of S. S. Foster, the resolution on the Free Soil party, and that offered by H. C. Wright on the dissolution of the Union, were

taken up for discussion.

Mr. Wright's resolution is as follows: Whereas, the only ground on which Liberty and Slavery should ever meet, is the battle field whose war-cry is, Victory or Death; there-

Resolved. That the only issue to be made in the present Anti-Slavery struggle is, the Disso-lution of the American Union, which extends protection alike to slavery and liberty, and the formation of a Northern Confederacy, on the

rinciple of No Union with Slaveholders.
Mr. Foster supported the resolution at some length, going into a searching examination of the course and policy of the Free Soil party in Massachusetts. He referred to their placing Bontwell and Cushing in office, men who never could have been placed in the office they held in this State, had not the Free Soil men given them their votes; and this, after having declared it to be a pro-slavery act in the Democrats to vote for those very men.— Mr. F. made three distinct charges against the Free Soil party, viz:
1. That, acknowledging the Constitution

and Union to be on the side of slavery, it still goes for the support of both.

2. That it selects and supports pro-slavery

3. That it amalgamates with pro-slavery parties, and helps to elect the vilest pro-slavry

We do not remember a meeting of unworthy of confidence. And yet we are told, there are men in this county who have been made to believe that Wendell Philips, William Lloyd Garrison, and S. S. Foster are leading Free Soilers ! ! Such men ought to move at once into Virginia, where poor white men are not expected to know anything except what slaveholders choose to let them. In this County, where the Common School system has been in operation for some time, and | Seymour, William Lloyd Garrison, where no one of any intelligence can and Wendell Philips are Free Soilers, believe such stuff, the man who pre- will state any thing. Party is their if it had been proved, he was thrown the Slaveholder will soon find it is one thing to own a Press and its ostensible Editor, and quite another to deceive the people into the support of the hateful institution by slandering Free Soil men, or by putting words into their mouths which they never uttered. The Pittsburg Platform of 1852 contains a full and explicit avowal of free Democratic principles, and we challenge any of our opponents to show a reasonable objection to that

 ${f Platform.}$ We have never seen an old hunker that darc compare the Pittsburg Platform with that of the Slavery Platform adopted at Baltimore.

We publish in another column the prospectus of a Free Democratic paper to be published at Harrisburg, to which we ask the attention of every reader. Such a paper as this ought to have been established at the capital of the State long ago. But it is particularly needed now, when the slave drivers are cracking their whips over our representatives in Congress. Pennsylvania has sunk lower at the feet of the slaveholders than any other state in the Union. Her Politicians have lost all semblance of manliness. Her Sham Democrats glory in their devotion to the Slave interest, and it is surely quite time that a paper should be established at the seat of Government to advocate Jeffersonian Democ racy, and the principles of the Fathers.

A MANLY PROTEST.

It is refreshing to find an old line democratic paper denounce the Nebraska swindle, in the following ear-The following resolutions were nest manner, which we cut from the Warren Ledger, a paper that says many good things, and if it would cut trust the State Superintendent will of the Iudependent Press of Penn-

> Can the Ledger not see that its party repudiates the sentiments of this article? There are only two other Bigler papers in the State that oppose the encroachments of Slavery. What hope is there that your party will ever throw off the rule of slavery which now degrades and corrupts it? But here is the extract:

This stupendous fraud upon the rights of the free states has finally been consummated and the "peculiar institution" can now rejoice in an acquisition of territory sufficiently large to "spread itself" in for the next fifty years. No administration, either state or national has ever before exercised its power and influ

of thousands have implored Congress, in the strongest terms of supplication, not to dis-turb so solemn a compact between the States as the Missouri Compromise, we can arrive at no other conclusion than that the President and the adherents of the bill in Congress are

either willfully and recklessly blind, or what is still worse, morally and politically corrupt. The ogitation which our party in convention at Baltimore declared should thereafter, both in and out of Congress, be at rest, has been by this bill and its friends reopened and revived, and the wildest and most uncontroll able excitement been engendered all over the country.

WHO REJOICEST

The article in another column, from the New York Evening Post, in relation to the late Boston fugitive case, is one of great power and of thrilling interest. We do not believe there are twenty men in this county who will not admit its truthfulness and propriety. Try the experiment, friends of freedom. Pass this article of the Post to your hunker neighbor, whose paper never lets anything manly or independent reach his sight, and he will thank you for the kindness. Cut this article out and carry it with you so that all the people may learn what an odious thing this Fugitive Slavebill is. That in order to execute it 'a regiment of United States soldiers" is obliged to surround the Slave Commissioner with a cordon of bayonets. this class of men for many years, in | That no Court House in England which the Free Soilers were not abused | during the bloody administration of and denounced as pro-slavery, and Jeffreys presented "the disgraceful spectacle that was witnessed at the Court House in Boston during the week just closed!"

Let the people understand these facts, and the unblushing falsehoods so industriously propagated to keep them in the service of Slavery, and in subjection to this infamous, bill, will have no influence. Men who can stigmatize the Hon. John P. Hale as a buffoon, and assert that Governor tends to it, only makes himself the God. Truth, honor, and manhood into jail and kept there till his health laughing stock of his neighbors, and are all trampled in the dust, merely to sustain a party that is owned and controlled by slavery.

> our friends have but to show them the from any one of the servile papers contrast between the manly independ- that denounce the true men of Massaence of those men who oppose the Slave Power, and the cowardly yielding of those who are governed by it, to reduce the Slave party in this county to a corporal's guard. Whether this shall be done or not, depends slaveholders shall always triumph, that upon the activity of those who desire they do not stop to enquire whether justice. Here, they weigh against him. The to preserve this Nation as an asylum the law has triumphed, or not. So a for freedom. If we allow those papers "nigger" has been caught and carried which never publish anything in favor into Slavery, that is enough for them of building up a great party of free- to shout over most lustily: as, witness dom, but fill their columns with gar- their silence when Thomas Miller, of bled resolutions, deceptive statements, Chester county, was killed by Mary and libellous insinuations, to be the land kidnappers while trying to rescue only papers that reach a certain class RACHEL PARKER, a free citizen of this of people, of course such people will State, from their ruthless grasp. go on sustaining the party that carried the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in defiance of the public will. lence never was done to the law, and But if our friends will not be quite so that a few such triumphs will annihianxious to live in comfort, and will late all law in Massachusetts. This is spend a little time to increase the cir-{ the way the Boston case was comculation of those papers that dare call menced. We quote from the same their souls their own, and are revolu- sermon as above: tionizing the public sentiment of the Nation, we shall soon see such a demonstration as will make the heroes of Yorktown and Bunker Hill rejoice in their quiet homes. There is no excuse for inactivity on the part of any one. The free soil Democrat can ask his political associates to subscribe paper richly worth all it costs, the free soil Whig can increase the circulation of the New York Tribune, which has no superior as a newspaper in the world; and the Independent which after all is the paper to build up and consolidate a party that will make such scenes as we have just witnessed at Boston impossible.

If any of our friends while canvassing for these world-renowned papers be gratified with such approbation of no favors. Do whatever your better sides: judgement shall decide is the best for the cause of freedom. But in the name of violated justice, and a disgraced North, do something.

CHARACTERISTIC.

We notice great rejoicing among the Slavites over the success of the Administration in seizing an innocent man in Boston and consigning him to Slavery. The pretense for this rejoicing is the allegation that the law has triumphed. But that this is mere pretense, is proved from the fact that not one of these defenders of Slavery, who make so much noise over the Boston riot, as it is called, have ever had a word to say against the violahad a word to say against the violathese two, Mr. Loring takes the admissions of the law by the slaveholders of the fugitive, alleged to have been made in jail the South.

In a sermon of unsurpassed power and force, entitled the "New Crime," delivered June 4th, THEODORE PAR-

In 1844, one of the most eminent lawyers of this State was sent by Massachusetts to the city of Charleston, to proceed legally and have Massachusetts colored citizens released from the jails of Charleston, where they were held without charge of crime, and contrary to the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Hoar was mobbed out of Charleston, the High Sheriff and Mayor of the city aiding in driving him out.

Mr. Hoar made his report to the Governor

of Massachusetts, and sa "Has the Constitution of the United States the least practical validity of binding force in South Carolina, excepting when she thinks its operation favorable to her? She prohibits the trial of an action in the tribunals established under the Constitution for determining such cases, in which a citizen of Massachusetts complains that a citizen of South Carolina has done him an injury; saying that she has her-self already tried that cause, and decided against the plaintiff."

Not long ago, a young man of irreproachable character, residing in Cincinnati, thought it would be for his health to travel through the Southern States. Supposing that he had an "inalienable right" to pursue his own happiness in his own way, provided he did not interfere with the rights of others, he went to South Carolina for the benefit of his health. He had been there but a short time when some of the chivalry suspected he was an abolitionist, and without a single item to prove even this, which was not a crime was ruined. He lived but a few days after being discharged. Now, we challenge any aupporter of the Adminis-The people are sick and disgusted tration to produce a single rebuke of with this disgraceful serviency, and this heartless and unprovoked outrage chusetts who stood between the kid-

> napper and his victim. Again,-these poor serviles, who would have been tories in the time of

> But about the triumph of law in Boston. We say, that a greater vio-

On the 24th of May, a young man, without property, without friends—I will continue to all his name Anthony Burns-was returning home from his usual lawful and peaceful work in the clothing-shop of Deacon Pitts, in Brattle street. He was assailed by six ruffians who charged him with having broken into eweller's shop. They seized him, forced him to the Court House, thrust him into an upper chamber therein, where he was surrounded by men armed, it is said, with bludgeons and revolvers. Here he was charged with being a for the New York Evening Post, a fugitive slave. A man from Virginia claiming to be his owner, and another man likewise from Virginia, confronted the poor victim, and extorted from him a confession, as they aliege, that he was the claimant's fugitive slave, (if, indeed, the confession was not purely an invention of his foes, who had made the false charge of burglary, for they who begin with lie are not to be trusted after that lie has been Democrat can use his efforts to in-rease the list of the National Era, man. No friend was allowed to see hi his deadliest foes, who clutched at what every one of us holds tenfold dearer than life itself, were permitted to have access to him; they came and went freely, making their inquisition, extorting or inventing admissions to be used

If that is the triumph of the law, then we say its defeat will be a blessshall feel it his duty to say a word or ing, and those men who rejoice over two in favor of increasing the list of such triumphs are themselves fit for our humble sheet, of course we shall slaves. But let us see how the case proceeded. The following is a true our services in the cause; but we ask description of the testimony on both

> So then the Commissioner reduced the question precisely to this:—Is the prisoner at the bar the same Anthony Burns whom Brent saw in Virginia on the nineteenth day of March last, and who the claimant swears in his complaint escaped from Virginia on the twenty-fourth of March?

> wenty-tourn of Marca?
>
> One man, calling himself William Brent, a merchant of Richmond, testified to the question of identity. "This is Burns." He was asked, When did you see him in Virginia?

But nobody in court knew Mr. Brent, and Mr. Loring himself confessed that he stood "under circumstances that would hias the fairest mind." He had come all the way from Richmond to Boston to make out the case Doubtless he expected his reward, perhaps in money, perhaps in honor. It is an honor in Virginia to support the institutions of that State. But, on the other side, many witnesses testified that Burns was here in Boston on the 1st of March, and worked several days at the Mattapan iron-works, at South Boston. Several men, well known in Boston—men of un impeached integrity, testified to the fact. No evidence rebutted their testimony. Nothing was urged to impugn their integrity. Commissioner says their "integrity is admitted," and "no imputation of bias could he attached" to them. So, to decide between when he was surrounded by armed ruffians when he was "intimidated" by fear—and he takes admissions which Burns denied to the last, even after the decision. This was the

proof of identity,

The record called Burns a man with "dark complexion." He is a full-blooded negro. Complexion. He is a introduced negro. His complexion is black almost as my coat. The record spoke of Burns as having a scar on his right hand. The right hand of this man had been broken. The bone stuck out man had been broken. The bone stack our prominent. His right hand was so badly injured that when it was opened he could only shut it by grasping it with his left. The kidnapper's witness testified that Burns was in Virginia on the 19th of March. Several witnesses, I know not how many, testified that he was in Boston pipeteen days before yna in Boston nineteen days before.

Brent stated nothing to show that he ever had any particular knowledge of Burns, or particularly observed his person. Some of the witnesses for the prisoner did not testify merely upon general observation of Burns' form of Sentral with the wind that they had form or features, but they stated that they had noted especially the sear on his check, and his broken hand, and they knew him to be the man. Besides, this testimony is of multiplied force, not being that of so many to one fact, but that f each stands by itself; here was a cloud of witnesses to prove that Burns was in Boston

om the first of March. Out of the victim's own mouth the Commis oner finds proof that this is the man named in the record. A man not known to anybody n court, brings a paper from Alexandria drawn up five hundred miles off; in the absence of Burns; by his enemies, who ence of Burns; by his enemies, who lought for his liberty, and more than his life They brought one witness to testify to the identity of the man, who says that, in his fear, Burns said, I am the man. Now, the fugitive slave bill provides that the testimony of the fugitive shall not be received as evidence in the case. Mr. Loring avoids that difficulty. He does not call it "testimony" or "evidence," He calls it "admissions," accepts it to prove the "identity," and decides the case against him. But who proved the identity? Mr. Brent. What does the admission contrive to prove? Brent's testimony. So, Brent prove; Brent. For proof of Brent's statement, you have Brent's statement over again. True, it was in part corroborated by one of the creatures of the Marshal, hired to aid in this wick-

edness. There is, I think, a well-known axiom of the common law, that "the admissions shall go in entire,"—all that the prisoner says and yants to say. Now, Mr. Loring rules says and wants to say. Now, Mr. Loring rules in just what serves the interest of the claim-ant, and rules out everything that serves Burns' interest. And is that Massachusetts justice? Remember, too, that Mr. Loring is the whole court—a judge, not known to the Conwhole control and the constitution; jury, only known in the inquisition. There is no appeal from his decision. The witness came from Virginia to swear away the freedom of a citizen of Massachusetts, charged with no crime; and when the Marshal, and the men hired to kidnap, are about the poor black man, it is said he makes an admission that he is the fugitive-it was evidence worthy the Inquisition of Spain; and on that evidence the Revolution, are so anxious that the Mr. Loring decides that he is to go into bondcase is full of doubts—doubts on every side. He rides over them all. He takes the special words he wants, and therewith strikes down the prisoner's claim to liberty.

What a beautiful world mild June weather has, made. Happy is he who endeavors to bring himself into harmony with the love iness, and quiet happiness which is surrounding him. Is there any reason why we should not all meet in cordial and hearty sociability? Yes, there is just one reason. Some of us persist in doing violence to our nature, violence to the laws of God, and injury to fellow our men. Let us endeavor to shame such into good behavior; and as for those who will neither be reasoned, persuaded, nor shamed into getting an honest living without selling liquid poison, why let us apply the same means to convert them from the evil of their ways, that we do the horse-thief and the counterfeiter.

LET FREEMEN UNITE IN DRFENSE OF

At the Independent Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts, which met at Boston, May 31st, the following resolution, among others, was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That in this crisis, when iberty scems doomed to utter destruction, unless the whole North is rallied to her defence, the Free Democracy are willing to relinquish all party considerations, to forget all past hostilities, to disregard all minor differ ences, to sacrifice everything but their principles, in order to secure an effectual union of true men against the mighty conspipacy of slaveholders and doughfaces that now threatens to overthrow the peace, the honor, and the Free Institutions of the country."

We subscribe most heartily to this resolution, and to the following extract from Henry Wilson's speech:

"I wish to be understood here, today, in regard to our position. We are ready to act with Democrats or Whigs to carry out our principles. We will forget organizations; we will has ever defore exercised us power and innuence in favor of a measure so much opposed and condemned by the people; and when we reflect, that not a single petitioner has ever asked for its passage, but thousands, and tens as usual is full of entertaining matter.

The Ladies' Wreath and Partion of Richmond, testified to the question of identity. "This is Burns." He was asked, When did you see him in Virginia? asked, When did you see him in Virginia? and he answered, On the 19th of March last.

our principles, [great cheering;] but our principles must be engraved on their hearts, and written on their foreheads; and they must live by them [Renewed cheering.] forever."

"The first duty we owe to the country is to exterminate—to exterminate ne forty-four Northern traitors in the House of Representatives at Washington." [Enthusiastic plaudits.]

"Our next duty is to sustain those Representatives from the North who voted against this Nebraska iniquity, and who will pledge themselves to the country and the world that it shall be repealed." [Applause.]

"Then we mean to repeal the Fugitive Slave Bill. [Enthusiastic cheer-No man must represent the States of the Union, unless he will consent to blot from the statute book of this republic an act that dishonors human nature, and disgraces the age in which we live." [Renewed applause.]

Correspondence of the Journal. COUDERSPORT, June 10, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In the Journal of the Ith inst. were published what appears to have been the official proceedings of the Convention of the School Directors of Potter county, held pursuant to an act of the Legislature, for the purpose of electing a County Superintendeut of Common Schools, from which it appears that I have the honor of having been lected for that important position. I think that I fully appreciate the partiality, as well as the motives and arguments of those friends through whose influence and votes I have been elevated to so prominent a station; and while I feel obliged to decline the acceptance of a trust that would impose duties in addition to my present burdens, beyond my capacity to ischarge, I should, nevertheless, be ungrateful to my friends, unjust to my own feelings, and recreant to those high public interests to which I have, by implication, at least, committed myself, were I to withhold the poor need of my sincere thanks, and the causes hat influence my decision.

When invited, in October last, to take charge of the Coudersport Academy, I found it (to employ an expression of the Board of Trustees) "in a depressed condition, and still declining." My labors for the past eight mouths have been extremely arduous, and it s, as yet, quite problematical whether this Institution is to take a very high rank among schools of its own grade. That it might, is certain; that it will, is barely possible. At all vents, whatever may be its future destiny, to commit that destiny to the keeping of Assistants merely, must prove fatal. The most active perseverence on the part of an acting, responsible Principal, is indispensable to even its present sickly existence, and much more to its eventual triumph as a respectable instituion of learning.

The office of County Superintendent, in point of importance, is second to none. The benefits emanating from a proper organization of our Common Schools, and their thorough supervision and discipline, few can comprehend, and none limit and circumscribe. The act constituting this office, places a single man in loco parentis to all the schools within the li nits of his jurisdiction. Some eight years' experience in an adjoining State—a small por tion of that time as an incumbent, and the remainder in the enjoyment of the fullest confidence of others holding this office, has afforded me no slight opportunity of knowing something about the practical workings of our now system: and I hazard the prediction (without claiming any credit for extraordinary cunning or sagacity) that the efforts of these new officers will be entirely nugatory and fruitless, and the people will regard the office as a sinecure, and pray for its speedy abolition, unless the men elected as Superintendents go orth fully imbued with an educational spirit and prepared to find complete employment for nearly all their time, talents, and energies.

The business of County Superintendent is business per se. It cannot be hitched on. like the tail of a kite, to balance any other business and assist it to rise; and whatever advantage might accrue to any other interest by having this attached, there is a physical limit to all human capability; that renders it idle for any man to undertake to perform in a manner that will be satisfactory, both to himself and others, an amount of labor to which e is wholly inadequate.

I have thus stated the main difficulties in the way of my attempting to undertake the duties that this office imposes. Were I free from my present obligations, I could not hesitate for moment to enter this ample field of usefulness and labor, to the extent of my humble ability, for the promotion of the cause of

Universal Education. I intended, in connection with this subject, o review briefly the late school law of this State; but, to avoid prolixity, I shall; defer that matter till some future time, when, with your permission, I shall be glad to submit a few objections to certain provisions contained in the law, together with a few suggestions for public consideration.

Hoping that my friends may deem as " good nd sufficient" my reasons for the nonacceptance of the honors they intended to

I am, sirs, with great esteem. Your ob't serv't.

J. BLOOMINGDALE.

Mrs. Judson, formerly well known as Fanny Forester, is dead.

DR. A. B. BOTS-FORD, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, is stopping in town for a few days, and may be found at the Temperance Hotel by those desiring his profes-