

he did or not—yawned twice but expressed no opinion in words.

"I mean, are you any part of a lawyer?" resumed our fair barrister.

"I know all about the lawyer's business, ma'am."

"Very good! You must cooperate with me to dispatch all the items here named with the least possible delay. I will test your knowledge a little, if you please. What is habeas corpus?"

"A writ for delivering a person from false imprisonment or from one court to another!" said Tom, promptly.

"Very good. What about the writ of assumpsit?"

"I made it out last evening, ma'am."

"You acted very properly. Next comes a writ of replevin."

"That's all ready—finished it just as you came in."

"I am glad that you tended to your business, Tom. I'll speak a good word for you to my husband."

"Thank you, Mrs. Crosby."

"Two things disposed of, then—habeas corpus and the writ of replevin. Do you know our pretty seamstress, Tom?"

Mr. Pettifogger colored to the very climax of his forehead, and said "yes—yes," in a very peevish manner.

"Help me, Tom, and I'll help you. Have you had a quarrel with that young lady lately?"

"Day before yesterday—and—and—I'm afraid she won't come round right again."

"Never fear; we'll bring her round in no time, Tom; but—but—I must get through with the list."

"I'll put you clear through it by—by—"

"Ah, Tom, don't swear!"

"Well, I don't know what all this means; but blast me—that ain't swearing, ma'am—if I don't do my best for you in any way you name."

"Margaret is a fine girl—next comes the quit-claim deed. You have blanks ready to fill up, doublets?"

"Exactly!"

"Dip your pen, dash it off," added Mrs. Crosby.

While Pettifogger was filling up the deed for Styles, in popped Captain Saunders to take advice concerning an action for damages brought against him by James Jones.

"My husband is not in at this moment, Captain," said Mrs. Crosby. "Please sit down and wait a little while."

Now, our heroine was a very pretty woman, and had exceedingly captivating manners, which were generally pleasing to the other sex. The captain was not at all averse to "waiting awhile" with much satisfaction.

"Please tell me something about this difficulty of yours, Captain. I should like to know the particulars, for do you know that I have studied law extensively myself?" continued the lawyer's wife, with a pleasant smile.

Saunders was quite ready to relate his troubles to such a listener, and so a raightway unobscured himself. It appeared that his neighbor Jones' swine had trespassed upon his grounds, destroying at certain times, sundry quantities of corn and potatoes, and to indemnify himself, he had shot one of said quadrupeds, for which act the owner had brought an action.

"I can tell you what to do with this case precisely as well as the lawyer himself," said Mrs. Crosby; smiling still more pleasantly. "What was the animal worth, do you suppose?" she resumed.

"Just about six dollars, Mrs. Crosby."

"What do you imagine the whole affair will cost if it goes to trial?"

"Twenty-five or thirty dollars, perhaps."

"Then the cheapest way will be to leave me ten dollars, and I'll settle the case, Captain," added the lady, with a smile that was really bewitching.

The captain mused a moment, and then exclaimed, "I'll do it! Blow me, if I don't believe you can settle it if any body can!"

The captain left the money and departed. The moment he was gone a note was dispatched to farmer Jones, requesting him to step to the office. While Tom was engaged on the writ of Brown *versus* Smith, Jones made his appearance, and the swine affair was settled for seven dollars.

The letters of Miss Bright were examined, and nothing like a promise of marriage could be made out of them. Mrs. Crosby immediately wrote to that young lady, advising her to drop the prosecution of the case, as there was no reasonable hope of her succeeding if the letters were the only evidence in the premises. Higgins' bill was sent, and Tom wrote a threatening letter to Thompson; but how was she to "terrify Joe Bunker"—the item next on the programme?

"Nothing easier," said Tom. "Write and tell him his case will come on in a few days; that will bring him right to a settlement."

Pettifogger was instructed to write a note to that effect, and also respectfully invite Col. Drummer to call and settle Major Green's bill. As the witness had not come to depose in the former case, Wiggins *versus* Briggs, the fair lawyer and willing clerk passed on to the next item.

"To get up an issue between Townsend and Ferris. Don't that mean a quarrel, Tom?"

"Just that," said Tom.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

JNO. S. MANN,
EDWIN HASKELL, } EDITORS.
FIDELITY TO THE PEOPLE.
COUDERSPORT, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1854.

The Executive Committee of the Free Democracy of Potter county will meet for the transaction of important business, at the office of A. G. Olmsted, Esq., on Saturday afternoon, July 15th, at four o'clock. It is earnestly hoped that every member of the Committee will attend. The following persons compose said Committee: A. G. Olmsted, Esq., Hon. O. A. Lewis, H. S. Heath, M. Ostrander, W. H. Hydon, A. F. Jones, G. G. Colvin, Lucas Cushing, and H. L. Bird.

ORLANDO LUND, of Ithaca, N. Y., will attend the session of Eulalia Division S. of T. to-morrow evening. It is hoped there will be a full attendance of the members.

Nothing sets so wide a mark between a vulgar and a noble soul, as the respect and reverential love of the woman-kind. A man who is always sneering at woman is generally a coarse profligate or a coarser bigot.

A man's first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart; his next to escape the censures of the world.

The Washington Union reports that at the next election in New-York "the friends of the Administration will roll up a large majority." The Louisville Journal makes replication that "they will not roll up anything but the whites of their eyes!"

A gang of slaveholders have held a meeting at Fort Leavenworth, and resolved themselves in favor of squatter sovereignty for all but abolitionists. To these they "afford no protection." One of their resolves declares that "we recognize the institution of slavery as already existing in the territory, (Kansas,) and recommend to slaveholders to introduce their property as early as possible."

We give on the fourth page, another article in relation to "hay-making," which we think will be interesting and profitable to every intelligent farmer who will read it.

Another company in the army of Temperance has been organized in this county. Honeye Lodge of Good Templars, located in Sharon Township, near Mr. Sherman's, was instituted on Wednesday evening, June 21st, by D. G. W. C. R. L. Nichols. Twenty members were initiated the first night, and these are among the most substantial citizens in that section of the county. They know no such word as fail, and we feel as if the good cause in this county was greatly strengthened by the institution of Honeye Lodge under such favorable auspices. Nelson Parmenter, Esq., is the efficient W. C., and he is supported by officers of the right stamp. The Lodge meets Tuesday evenings, and will be happy to give a cordial welcome to all visitors that will give them a call. There are now ten Lodges of G. T. in this county, all in good working order. "Alcohol must die," that is certain, and we beg the men who are disgracing themselves by the sale of the villainous poison, to heed the voice of public sentiment. The business of drunkard making grows more and more odious, and must be abandoned.

To one who said, "I do not believe there is an honest man in the world," another replied, "It is impossible that one man should know all the world, but it is quite possible that one man should know himself."

Our friend of the Crawford Democrat might catch an idea from the above, if he would labor hard. When a man ascribes selfish motives to others, it is not difficult to tell the kind of influence which will be the most effective with him.—*Conneautville Courier.*

There are one or two individuals in this community who "might catch an idea" from the above.

GRAHAM for July contains an article upon the Coal Region of Pennsylvania, which will be read with satisfaction by all such as take an interest in acquiring knowledge respecting the vast mineral resources of this State.

Lewis Mann has just received a fresh supply of Summer Goods, which people coming to town from this country for the purpose of trading would do well to call and examine.

HUNKER CONSISTENCY.

Fifty thousand of the bone and sinew of Massachusetts assembled in the city of Boston for the purpose of uttering their protest against the return of BURNS to Slavery; and of these men the Irish rebel, JOHN MITCHELL, writes as follows:

"But if the TRAITORS only received their desert in this world, the position to which they would be elevated is a gallow higher than any steep. We rejoice that so far the majesty of the law has been ultimately vindicated, even at the point of the bayonet; but it would receive a higher and more salutary vindication, if the REBEL HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN LIKE DOGS; and to this complexion it must come at last."

Thus does a convict, who is protected from a British dungeon by the clemency of Americans, rave about and insult the best men in America; and not one old hunker, from Maine to Louisiana; lisps a word of disapprobation. But when a son of the Emerald Isle, whose reputation is unstained, and whose intelligence and moral worth is far superior to the tools of party who foam at his manliness, expresses his sorrow at the stab just given to Liberty in his adopted country, by the tolling of a bell on the most appropriate of all days—the day on which the Nation proclaimed the glorious principle that all men have a right to be free—and the whole pack of Slavites show their ears by making use of all the epithets that men schooled in vulgarity can invent. According to the Slavites it is all right for JOHN MITCHELL, the Irish felon, to desire to see all opponents of the fugitive slave bill "SHOT DOWN LIKE DOGS," but it is an outrage, meriting instant punishment at the hands of a mob, for a young Irishman of unspotted reputation to express his sorrow at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by tolling a bell on the Fourth of July.

This is hunker consistency, such as it has always shown itself.

Another thing: It was a terrible outrage to toll the bell for sorrow at the disgrace just brought upon our country by the *dough-faces* of the North, who pretend to be democrats, but it is an innocent amusement for unprincipled rowdies, while pretending to gratify their patriotic feelings in throwing fire-balls, to make an effort to damage a citizen's house by throwing fire-balls square into the windows, and against the building. This villainous act not a single old hunker in town has condemned, that we are aware of. Why should they? When men become so low as to defend Slavery and the Fugitive Slave bill, and to acquiesce in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; how can it be expected they will act like honorable men about anything?

Of the larger number who threw fire-balls on the evening of the Fourth, only a very few committed the outrage here spoken of. Most of them threw their balls in such a way as to endanger no buildings; but three or four (one of whom was engaged in a serenade one night at the close of our spring election, some years ago) threw their balls deliberately against the building in which our printing office is kept.

We should not have noticed this small manifestation of rowdism, if our hunker neighbors had not gone into hysterics at the tolling of the bell. The Court House bell was tolled at our request. We did it because we thought the Congress of the Nation had trampled under foot the principles first proclaimed on the Fourth of July. We submit that all the bells of the Free States ought to be tolled on every returning Fourth, until the infamous Nebraska bill is repealed, and our Congress lives up to the Declaration that all men have a natural and inalienable right to Liberty. If this be treason, then make the most of it.

J. S. M.

The Washington Union is in a painful worry because there is a proposition before the people of Connecticut to allow colored men the right of voting. With its usual sapience, the Union detects in the proposal a dreadful scheme of the "enemies of the Constitution," who "demand not only the overthrow of our political institutions, but the destruction of the safeguards of society, and the inauguration of the worst practice of their artful creed." What practices of Union means does not clearly appear, but we can comfort it with the assurance that there is no danger of the introduction in Connecticut of any "practices" so foul and villainous as the prevalent amalgamation of blacks and whites in the South; and the subsequent selling of the offspring of such licentious unions by their own fathers and half-brothers.—*Tribune.*

THE FOURTH IN COUDERSPORT.

The day on which this Nation first proclaimed the glorious principle that all men have a right to be free, was appropriately celebrated in Coudersport. Since the passage of the Nebraska swindle, and the complete triumph of slavery, it must be apparent that rejoicing on the fourth of July would be mere mockery; and so, instead of the firing of cannon, the exercises here were commenced at precisely half past four by the tolling of the Court House bell.

This was followed by a hearty round of swearing on the part of the Douglassites, who said they wanted to fight somebody, but as the friends of liberty are generally too good natured to hurt any one, a row was impossible. Then some of the more violent allies of slavery wanted to hang themselves, for the good of the country, we suppose; but as drinking is unpopular, and liquor scarce, it was impossible to get up steam for anything desperate, and so the Town resumed its usual quiet about eight o'clock.

Just before this, however, and while the Neb-rascals were swearing terribly, and threatening what they would do, if another attempt to toll the bell should be made, a solemn peal came sounding forth, to the great satisfaction of the mass of our citizens, and to the utter discomfiture of the slavites. All manner of threats were made, which only showed how silly some folks can make themselves in the service of slavery. After this, those patriotic citizens, who swear by their country, "right or wrong," and who care nothing about the tyranny of the Slave Power, gave vent to their feelings by firing the anvil, to which nobody objected that we are aware of, although quite a number thought the demonstration would be quite as appropriate in some other country as in America.

There is one reflection suggested by this rich affair, to which we ask the attention of every honest reader.

The men who got so terribly excited because the bell was tolled on the fourth of July, though old line Democrats, every man of them professed to believe the attempt to repeal the Missouri Compromise a great outrage; and yet, when that outrage was consummated, they said not a word in condemnation of the men who did it. The National faith was dishonored, a solemn compact disregarded, the virgin soil of Nebraska thrown open to the curse of slavery, the Declaration of Independence trampled under foot, and yet the patent democrats of Coudersport were as indifferent as if only a common occasion had taken place; but because an opponent of this great swindle, in the exercise of an undoubted right, expressed his solemn convictions at the death of Liberty in Kansas by the tolling of a bell, there is no bound to their rage and denunciation. And this is the genuine spirit of hunkerism. Whoever shall have the audacity to mourn over the death of Liberty so far as Congress is concerned, according to hunkerism is to be "crushed out" of existence, his property destroyed, and his character slandered by vulgar scurrillity that no decent man would use.

This attempt has been boldly made throughout the country. Started in Washington, for the purpose of destroying Sumner and his fearless associates, the lackeys of the administration every where are acting up to their instructions. As arguments will not accomplish this purpose, there is a systematic effort going on all over the country, to accomplish by threats and violence, a work, in favor of which, no argument can be used.

We greatly mistake the temper of the American people, if this plan can be made to work. Judging from what occurred here on the fourth, we must conclude it will amount to nothing but one grand fizzle.

RESISTANCE TO UNJUST LAWS.

This is a subject that deserves more attention than it has heretofore received; but the enforcement of the fugitive slave bill will compel a discussion of the whole question of how far order-loving, conscientious citizens may go in resisting an unjust and tyrannical law.

Before the passage of that most odious of all bills, that denies the rights of trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus, we adopted the Quaker prin-

ciple on this subject, to wit: a refusal to take part in enforcing a wicked law, and a quiet submission to its penalties for any non-observance. We are not yet fully persuaded that active resistance is justifiable, but the Boston outrage cannot be repeated very often without revolution.

The New-York Independent has had several very able articles on the subject, which we have read with great interest, and we make the following extract from a late one, which we commend to the dispassionate attention of all:

We record with great pleasure the refusal of Mr. JOSEPH K. HAYS, of Boston, a responsible officer of the police in that city, to have anything to do with the execution of a law which he justly calls infamous, and his consequent resignation of an office of necessary benefit to himself, the moment he was required to assist in such infamy. He threw up that office, because, like Valerius Messala, he found himself incapable of exercising a power incompatible with public freedom. The following is the simple record of this man's honorable act. Let it be put side by side with the slave-collector Loring's labored and halting apology for his own avarice, and, forsooth, compassionate interposition, in consigning a trembling victim of oppression to the misery of hopeless slavery, in back to the merciless cruelty might not be inflicted by any more merciless judge! Can hounds be put to a more detestable and degrading work, when they hunt fugitive negroes through a rice-swamp, than men are put to, here at the North, when made to fasten on the fugitives, and hunt them back into bondage? We should like to see a well-drawn caricature of such a bull-dog bent on the shape of humanity, a mad dog round with-man's nose, or a platoon of such creatures, swearing in full cry under the whip of a similar hound-like marshal.

JOSEPH K. HAYS, Captain of one of the police stations, resigned his office in a letter of which the following is a copy:

Boston, June 2, 1854.
To His Honor the Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City of Boston:
"Through all the excitement attendant upon the arrest and trial of the Fugitive, and the United States Government, I have not received an order which I have deemed inconsistent with my duties as an Officer of the Police, until this day, at which time I have received an order, which, if performed, would implicate me in the execution of that infamous fugitive-slave bill."
"I therefore resign the office which I now hold as Captain of the Watch and Police from this hour, 11 o'clock A. M. Most respectfully yours,
JOSEPH K. HAYS."

Now, if this noble example were followed, there would be an end to these atrocities. The fugitive-slave law would die quietly, would drop, from *very marasmus*, into a dishonored but peaceful grave, there being no more possibility of executing such a law, because an upright conscience and love of freedom and feeling of humanity are too universal to make it possible that any creature can be found sufficiently destitute of these elements of a noble nature, to be the tool for such injustice and cruelty. A simple refusal on all hands to execute the mandates of tyranny, would put to an end the tyranny itself. It is only because unjust and unrighteous law can find executors, that it is ever passed, or ever successful. If every man placed the authority of conscience and of God superior to that of any man, there would be no more despotism, no more legalized oppression, no more rust and sweeping injustice on the earth. The nearest tyrant would be helpless, the most savage despotism would be palsied, among a people who were all too virtuous, too conscientious toward God, and too regardful of one another's rights, to submit to be the tools for the execution of a cruel purpose. If even a faint among the leaders of a people will exhibit such a spirit, their freedom is safe. Hence the expediency, the wisdom, of disobedience to unjust law, as well as the necessity and duty of such disobedience, under the supreme authority of God, as the peaceful, but thoroughly effective mode of overturning tyranny, and putting an end to all unrighteous legislation. It only needs the profound conviction in any government, that there is too much independence, conscience and virtue in the people to render the execution of unjust law possible, and that will prevent the government from ever promulgating such law. Instant, unwavering, and immutable resistance to unjust law, in every instance, is the most perfect security for the power of law, just and righteous law, and none other ought ever to be executed. That people will be for ever the most law-abiding people among whom the execution of any unrighteous law is not absolutely impossible. But even an instance of unjust law successfully executed, is so much diminution of the sacredness and stability of all law, and so much declension from law to anarchy. Every instance of unjust law successfully executed is a preparation of the people for despotism, and not a strengthening of the power of a just government. It is a preparation for the subversion of all good government by law, and the establishment of a lawless tyranny in its stead. Hence God says, in his own word, describing this very progress of a people to despotism and ruin, by their own baseness in being willing to obey unrighteous statutes, "Ephraim is oppressed and broken, because he willfully walked after the commandment," the unrighteous commandment, "which he ought to have disobeyed; and if he had disobeyed it, thus preserving his allegiance to God, he would have preserved his own freedom, and the privileges of an independent people, unbroken." But the people were destroyed, because of their ready and willing obedience to unjust law.

CONSISTENCY.

We heard not long since of the instituting of a Lodge of Good Templars in *rum tavern* in one of the "southern tier" counties. While the instituting was going on in the room above, liquor-selling was flourishing below. To cap the proceedings, they wound off with a dance. Why will Temperance men be so heedless and inconsistent? Take away the sustaining influences which they thus throw around the traffic, and the work of shutting up grog-shops would be half accomplished. No cause can extend its influence and command respect, if its advocates are continually giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy.—*Cayuga Chief.*

We have had occasion to speak of such inconsistency on the part of active Temperance men in this county. We hope the day is not distant when "aid and comfort" to the enemy will cease to be furnished by all good citizens. Attending parties of pleasure, and sumptuous dinners, at public houses where drunkard-making is a regular business, is something that ought to bring a blush to the cheek of any friend of Temperance.