when a communities; ' an assumption, the fabric of a vision, in any way materpreted; whether as meaning 2 . See independence was achieved by e such ern states, which were the of slavery, or that it was achieved by the state of slavery are that it was achieved by the state of the slavery are the state of the slavery are the slavery source. Sir, I speak here for a there is a source. Sir, I speak here for a communication of the or instance which is more than any Communication of the even that which I represent; and I so that I will be white forms, and seredit either. Not by slavery, but in space it, was independence achieved.

No Personal information of the were were communities," did triumph deto me in our arms. It was the spirit of Libfor all the Revolution, as it had already given to the declaration of Independence its give to the declaration of independence in the ages.—

or in the terremembered," said the nation, which he terremembered of Continential Congression is close of the war "that it has ever pride and boast of America, that - for which she has contended were or HUMAN NATURE!" Yes, sir, in f, and by this sign, we conquered. is my answer on this head to the on South Carolina. If the work which is a ciertook has been done thoroughly blame me. Whatever I undertake to do thoroughly. But while thus the insinuations against Massachud the assumptions for slavery, I not unnecessarily touch the sensibilisenator, or of the state which he represents. I cannot forget that, amidst all diversities of opinion, we are bound together b. the her of a common country-in a Massathe ats and South Carolina are sister states, on i that the concord of sisters ought to pre-

coucht in vain any token of that just spirit which within the sphere of its influence, is size itself to promote the concord alike of a record individuals. And now, for the present, I part with the armenth's senator from South Carolina, In them regularment. I had almost forgotten his associate eader in the wanton and personal associate which I have been exposed—f me as the veleran sentior from Virginia, (Mr. Massan, who is now directly in my eye. With important look, and in the style of Sir Forcithe thechle, that serritor has undertaken to cot, in question my statement that the Fugihere sales but defined the kit of indicates of a su-terfactly for himself which, permit me to tell him now in this presence, nothing in him can concern. GV Sir. I claim but of for myself: hen I shrink in no respect from any compar-ison with this senator, veteran though the be Setting near him, as has been my fortune sing a large been on this floor, I have come to have wearething of his conversation, comething of his manners, something of his attainments, something of his character—ave, sir, and something of his character—ave, sir, and something of his character—ave, while I would not unstain the history of the character his in any of these d make to dispurge him in any of these respects we'l feel that I do not exalt myself out I'd mit I do not exalt myself out I'd mit I do not claim too much for the

A in his tween them; but I am constrained to distarc, that I have throughout this debate

12 . bich I hold, or the name which i have established, when I openly declare that, sensor of Massachusetts, and as a man booself at every point in comparison honorable assailant. And to this by assertion that the Fugitive Slave do - a deny the habeas corpus, I oppose The control of early the nuceas corpus, toppose the control of a speremptory as his own, that it the control of I leave that question, A [ Mr. Pre Man'; I welcome the sensibility which the contor from Virginia displays at the exposure of the Fugitive slave Bill in its true character. He is the author of that enormity. From his brain came forth the soulless monder. He is, therefore, its natural guar lian. The sorutor is, I believe, a lawyer And since he has shown a disposition to And since he has shown a disjoint to meet objections to that offspring, he must not stop with the ebjection founded on the denial of the habens corpus. It is true, sir, if any thing but slavery were in duestion, such an objection would be fatal; but it is not to be supposed that the partisons of an institution founded on a denial of human rights, can appropriate the proper efficacy of that writ of freedom. Sir. I challenge the senator to defeat the proper states are the proper senator to defeat the proper senator to the partise senator to be supposed that the partise senator to be supposed to the partise senator to be supposed to the partise senator to be supposed to the proper senator to t fon this progeny not by son. Lee him raily all the ability, learning, and subtlety, and undertake the impossible

work. Lee him answer this objection. The Con-Adams heiled as a protection against the usurpation of the National Government, and which Jefferson asserted was our "foundation corner-stone," has solemnly declared that the powers not delegated to the United But es, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." Stronger words could not be employed to limit the powers under the or employed to must the powers under the Constitution, and to protect the people from all assumptions of the National Government, particularly in derogation of freedom. By the Virginia resolutions of 1798, which the stantor is tepured to accept, this limitation of the powers of the National Government, is a privated and anticond. The senator king goized and enforced. The senator himunderstood on all questions not affect is the claims of slavery, to accept this rule in its atmost strictness. Let him now indiente, if he can, any article, clause, phrase, or word, in the Constitution, which gives to Congress any power to establish a uniform aw through the United States, on the subif he can, from the records of the Federal convention, one jot of evidence inclining to may such power. Sir, nothing can come out of nothing; and the Fugitive slave Bill is therefore, wi hour any source or origin in the ristitution. It is an open and unmitigated And, sir, when the veteran senator of Vir-

ginia has answered this objection; when he and been able to find in the Constitution of power which is not to be found, and to make by see what is not to be seen, then let hin aswer another objection. The Constitution has secured the inestimable right of trial by jury in "suits at common law," where the tuo in controversy exceeds twenty dollars. Of course, freedom is not susceptible of pecumary valuation, therefore, there can be auction that the claim for a fugivive is within this condition. In determining what is must be had to the common law, recourse circly as we resort to law in order to deter mine what is meant by trial by jury. Let the renator if he be a lawyer, now undertake to show that a claim for a fuguive slave is not, according to the early precedents and writs, well known to the framers of the Constitution, es, actally to Charles Cotesworth Pinck-ney and John Rut edge, of South Carolina, both of whom had studied law at the Temple, as a suit at common law, to which, under the solemn guarantee of the Constitution, is at-tucked the trial by jury as an inseparable incident. Let the senator undertake to show this, if he can.

And, sir, when the veteran senator has found a power in the Constitution where none exists, and has set aside the right of trial by jury in a suit at common law, then let him snawer yet another objection. By the indge-ment of the supreme Court of the United States, a claim for a fugitive slave is declared a caso, under the Constitution, within the juda in power; and this judgment of the contain low Shot the sentior undertake to

of judicial power can be confided to a single petty magistrate, appointed not by the Presi-dent, with the advice add consent of the senare, but by the Court; holding his office, not during good behavior, but merely during the will of the Corrt; and receiving not a regular relary, but fees according to each individual case. Let the senator answer this objection, if, in any way, by any twist of learning, logic, or law, he can.

Thus, sir, do I present the issue directly or this outrageous enactment. Let the author of the Fugitive Slave Bill meet it. He will find me ready to follow him in argument, though I trust wester to be led, even by his example, into any departure from those cour-tesies of debate which are essential to the

harmony of every legislative body.

Such, Mr. President, is my response to all that has been said in this debate, so far as it concerns me. To the two associate cheifiains in this personal assault, the veteran senator from Virginia, and the senator from South Carolina, with the silver-white locks, I have replied completely. It is true that others have joined in the cry, which these associated first started; but I shall not be tempted far ther. Some persons are best answered by silence; by withholding the words which leap

impulsively to the lips.

And now, turning my back upon these things, let me for one moment, before I close dwell on one aspect of this discussion which will render it memorable. On former occa-sions like this, the right of petition has been vehemently assailed, or practically denied. Only two years ago, memorials for the repeal of the Fugitive slave Bill, presented by me, were laid on your table, Mr. President, without reference to any committee. All is now changed. Senators have condemned the memorial and sounded the cry of "treason," in our ears; but thus far, throughout this excited debate, no person has so completely outraged the spirit of our institutions, or forgotten him-

self, as to persist in objecting to the reception of the memorial, and its proper reference. It s true, the remonstrants have been treated with indignity; but the great right of petion-the sword and buckler of the citizenhough discredited by such conduct, has ng ocen denied. Here, sir, is a triumph o

# THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL,

EDWIN HASKELL.

FIDELITY TO THE PEOPLE. COUDERSPORT, FRIDAY, AUGST 4, 1854.

### Circulate the Documents. The importance of the present Cam

programme of the present compression and account of the facts in the hands of all the property. We will furnish the People's Journal for total or ricks, commencing July 28, for the following torms:

One con. \$ 25 Five copies, to one address, 1.00 Eleven copies a a 2.00 2.00 HALLELL & AVERY, Publishers.

See on the fourth page, the prospectus for Kansas Herald of Freedom. All true men will be glad to sustain this enterprise to the extent of their ability.

Free Press, will pay for reading.

A Treaty is nearly concluded for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States.

A friend in Harrison sends one regular subscriber, and sixteen canpaign subscribers. If one or two friends in each Township will follow this example, it will be impossible for hunker falshoods to make any impression; for we shall publish such documents and facts during the campaign, as will convince the judgment of every candid man who reads them, that the time has come when freemen of all parties should unite for the preservation

13 The Bigler leaders are doing their utmost to prevent the circulation, and injure the influence of this paper. If the opponents of Slavery extension are as quick sighted as we take them to be, they will see in these malignant and unscrupulous efforts, strong reasons for scattering broadcast a paper that is such a terror to evil doers.-The people are disgusted with the pro-slavery sympathies of the old line democracy; and a glorious opportunity is now offered to lay our principles before all the people. Shall this opportunity be improved? We send out now some 200 campaign subscribers. A little energy on the part of our friends, and half the effort which our opponents have made to drum up delegates for their convention to-morrow, would send us 200 more within

The trouble is, those who sustain a bad cause are generally more active andzealous, than those who sustain a good cause, which is a compliment over the left to the friends of progress and reform.

The man who is very humble only because he is poor, would be extremely haughty if rich, such a man is not entitled to respect whether rich or poor, because he does not realize what constitutes true manhood. Men should be honored and respected because they are generous hearted, truthful kind to those around them, and in the cemetery before dark of the should be oun, how such an exalted exercise faithful to the luties, of life.

The new buildings East of the river, are going on finely, and give the

We call the attention of those defurniture to the card of Frank Johnson, to be found in another column. His work may be seen in various parors and offices about town, and whoever sees it will say that he is perfectly master of his trade.

inprovement.

The American Jeffries, R. C. Grier, one of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court, is likely to have prefered against him.

The Post Office in this village nas, been moved to the building formerly occupied by A. H. Butterworth, N. W. Corner Public Square. Mr. Judd, the P. M., has overhauled the inside of this building, and given it an air of comfort, and a business appearance. Although, as a whole, we think the Post Office department never was worse managed, yet, we very cheerfully bear testimony to the disposition of Mr. Judd to discharge his duty faithfully, and in a gentlemanly manner. He has committed some errors, (who has not !) but on the whole the public have reason to be thankful that the appointment came to so courteous and accommodating a citizen.

The completion of the neat little church on the North of the public square, adds greatly to the appearance of our village. Its crection, finish, and tasteful architecture, are creditable to the builder, Mr. Rees.

We are under obligations to Hon. C. Sumner for a copy of his An article in relation to Corn, Speech in relation to the fugitive Slave on the fourth page, from the Wellsville bill, and the duty of the citizen in relation to fugitive slaves. We publish the material part of one of these speeches on the out side of this number of the Journal. We feel confident that every person who looks at this speech will read it through, with the greatest interest. It is a masterly production, which no slaveholder will ever attempt to answer, and which will strengthen every freeman in his purpose to overthrow the hateful oligarchy. Rand and circulate.

> "Rich men deal gifts, expecting in return, twenty for one."

> --- "Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues we write in water." --- "How far that candle throws his beams!

So shines a good deed in a naughty world!"

# "IMPORTED WRITERS."

We find in the last Tioga Eagle, a fictitious correspondent, trying to make capital against the Editor of the Agitator because he is a stranger, as the Eagle sneeringly calls him, an "imported writer." This term is used three times in less than half a column. We should like to know how the old liners of this County like these sneering allusions to "imported writers." Is it wrong to import writers for Tioga county, and right to do the same thing in Potter? Or, is it right for old hunkers to import their Editor from a Slave State, and wrong for independent men to invite an Editor from a neighboring County in their own State, to take charge of their paper? We should like to have this question settled, as the faithful in this County, may have violated one of the cardinal principles of the party, when they imported and Editor to dictate to them what they should do, and what leave undone. Will the Eagle man be good enough to tell us whether the, same rules of propriety that it advocates should be applied to Potter Coun-

Beware of Green Fruit-In Albany, a boy in perfect healt'i, ate some green apples and a pint of cherries before dinner, drank plentifully 💡 Fame day. -

### "NATIONAL WHIGS."

village in that direction a lively ap- after Mr. Fillmor became President, system of fraud and deception by any statement of the kind published pearance. There are no better build- and undertook to bring the Whigs which it is hoped to extend slavery by the Enquirer, must allude to the ng lots in Coudersport, than those into the support of Slavry. All those laid off by the Messrs. Jones in the who followed the lead of Fillmore into to "crush out" the spirit of Liberty particular day; else there is no shaddirection of Lymansville, and we are the service of Slavery called themselves from the hearts of the people. Does ow of foundation for the statement. glad to see so many cemfortable and "National Whigs." They are those asteful residences going up there. who support the fugitive Slave bill, Blecker must take a fresh start, or East and advise acquiescence in the re-Broadway, will carry off the palm in peal of the Missouri Compromise. The old line democracy expect this | ly deceived. class of whigs will unite with them, and we expect it too. That is where irous of procuring a good article of they belong, and we think they will soon go there. But we also expect that the same reasons which induce pro-slavery whigs to unite with the old line democracy, will induce anti-Nebraska democrats to leave it. And we have abundant evidence that this expectation will be gloriously fulfilled. We are greatly pleased that with all the cunning and deception which Bigler leaders of this County are using, trouble. It is reported from Wash- the exact truth is likely to get out.ington, that serious charges have been And this admission that the pro-slavery-fugitive-slave-bill part of the whigparty, are expected to unite with the old-line-slavery-extension Bigler party, is an admission that the later is pro-slavery. So let it be proclaimed that the leaders of the old line Democracy, knowing that theirs is the party that put through the Douglas bill, in enlighten him as to its value. The opposition to the will of the people, and that their caucus machinery, is the chief obstacle to the union of the people for the overthrow of the Slave of the Census, but on that of a gentle Power, very naturally expect all fu- man who writes from Memphis, Ten gitive-slave-bill whigs to unite in sus- nessee! Mr. De Bow resides in Wash taining Bigler, Douglas, and President Pierce. This is the only expectation empt kim from any responsibility for dom party: But the assistance in this in his Journal. respect entitles them to the thanks of we called on Mr. De Bow, and ascer- ping and branding prevail, and are all good citizens. This invitation to tained that he knows nothing of the the National, that is, Fillmore, pro- source of the statement, and that no re- and long imprisonments. slavery whigs, to join them, is a loud port of criminal statistics has over been slavery whigs, to join them, is a loud made by the Census Bureau with the States, owing to the sparseness of poperal to all anti-Nobraska democrats to exception of the general statement ulation, it is found inconvenient to leave them. And now we hope to contained in a short paragraph of the see parties formed in this county on Abstract. a true and natural basis. That is, with all the old hunkers of both parties in one party, and all independent, quite a number of articles in defense a man from one of the western coun mont, Maine, and Connecticut; and to quote to honest men. The Herald or twelve months probation in the the people are moving for the is notoriously the most unprincipled losing business. The distance by any formation of a like party in New York, paper ever published in America. It practicable route is from five to seven Massachusetts, Illinois and Pennsyl- is known to everybody as the mount, hundred miles; and the criminal would

folly to doubt, that they would be be- who could be made to bleed. hind their brethren in other sections. of freedom who are opposed to any further aggression of slavery, of all parties will unite in defence of freedom. The work goes bravely on. In spit of Southern arrogance, and the recreancy of Northern politicians; the principles of the fathers, as made public in the Declaration of Independence, will yet be vindicated.

# THE INFLUENCE OF SLAVERY.

pare the way for its indefinite extension, and perpetuate its existence.paper editorials and selected articles by such circumstances." which aim to exalt Slavery, and disparge Liberty. All right. The peo-Slavery that we have seen, is the publication in most of the Bigler papers of this State, of a statement purport- difference between the influence of earth, and purified the atmosphere so ing to be taken from the census of slavery and that of freedom. Look that one could breathe and live without 1850, showing the number of churches at the conviction of Proffessor Webster gasping. It rained gently but steadily and criminals in the free and slave in Massachusetts, and the acquittal of for about four hours, and was the best States. This statement first appeared of Matt Ward in Kentucky, and you shower we had had in seven week in the Richmond Enquirer, but was will see at a glance the whole influ- Our farmers are suffering severely eagerly copied into the pro-slavery ence of slavery. papers of this and other free States.

ures in the census tables. The pub- plain as we can. This term which came into vogue lication of this table, is a part of that | It must be evident to any one that anybody expect, that men who have no regard for the plighted faith of the Nation, will have any for truth or honor? Whoever does will be woful-

Speaking of this table of crime and

churches the National Era says: The Enquirer sets forth the above statement as coming from the Report of the Census of 1850; but the figures purporting to give the number of criminals are not to be found in either the did mind, of the influence of slavery.

Abstract published by Mr. Kennedy, We advise our hunker friends to try or the full and claborate Report published by the present Superintendent, Mr. De Bow. This fact is a most unlucky commentary upon the Enquirer's boasted "philosophical inves ligation." So, after all the flourish of trumpets with which the editor heralds his invincible statistics, it turns out that they have no authentic foundation. Where did he get them Should he not have given us his authem at random in some newspaper. without the slightest knowledge of

their paternity: for the philosophical investigator to 1850 a fair trial. Your case is despethe source of his information, and to rate at all events. The people are statement originally appeared in De-Bow's Review for June, not however, on the authority of the editor, Mr. | further support of the blighting carse. De Bow, who is the Superintendent ington, and his Review is published in New Orleans; a fact which will exof our hunker friends that will be the statements of distant correspond- that there is no such institution in fulfilled, and it is the only thing they ents, whose contributions are probably have done to facilitate a genuine free- never seen by him until they appear are impressed with the belief that other

But, to place the matter beyond cavil, In those States, the practices of whip.

county have lately been treated to such cases exceeds the value of laten freedom-loving men in the other. of slavery. We notice one particuties bordering on Ohio or Teune, ee to Such a party has been formed in Mi- larly interesting from the N. Y. Her- Richmond, to atone for a petit large chigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Ver- ald. This paper is beautiful authority my or breach of the peace, by a six vania. The people of Potter have been so crime. It has secured a fortune to much in the habit of doing their own much in the habit of doing their own the editor by levying black mail on expense and inconvenience of such a thinking and voting, that it would be every man of wealth in New York system would be unbearable by early

Yes the hunker whigs of Potter coun- will give more heed to the authority not equal to two years imprisonment ty, will undoubtedly unite with the of such a paper, than to the testimony in the Penitentiary, the lash, and the hunker democrats; and then the friends of the venerated Jefferson. We shall brand, fines, and perhaps short in-

> lived in the midst of slavery. He Ptnitentiary. knew all about it, and speaking of its influence on the whites he said:

The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the largest of them. New York and Pennsol most unremitting despatism on the one sylvania, have each two or more penpart, and degrading submission on the itentiaries, besides work-houses, which The attentive observer of passing other. Our children see this, and can be reached in a few hours from events, must have noticed a systemat- learn to imitate it; for man is an imi- the remote-t districts. There is ic effort on the part of those Northern tative animal. The parent storms, the therefore, not the same reason for repapers, that defend the Nebraska bill, child looks on, catches the lineaments stricting their use to the higher grades and those that are quiet under its discircle of smaller slaves, gives loose to grace, to make Slavery appear more his worst passions, and thus nursed, favorable than Freedom, so as to pre- educated, and daily exercised, in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with odious peculiarities. The man ries, work houses, and common jails. Hence we find in every old hunker his manners and morals undeproved

Does any one doubt the fruth of this? Let them read the proceedings ple will soon see who the allies and of the present Congress and they will their application is not confined to supporters of Slavery are; and they doubt no longer. See the whole slave the negro race. In most of the class will also see that no defender of Slave- States repudiating a solemn compact, ry ever thinks of confining his state- which they said a few years ago, ments to the truth, for Slavery can no should be binding forerer. See their more be defended without falsehood, leaders come into the Senate chamber | are rarely punished in any other way than stealing can be justified without armed with revolvers and bowie knives except for capital punishment. crime. The latest attempt to exalt and attempt to shoot down those who will not submit to their odigus rule.

A single comparison will show the last, fell gratefully on the parched

We do not see that the statement article, but as we do not intend to re- formed as to the Wheat crop. Potawould amount to much if true. But fer to the subject again, at least for the toes look well now, and we hope for it is not true. There are no such fig- present, we shall make the matter as a good crop.

over every foot on this continent, and mumber of persons in prison on a

Now throughout the South, men commit crimes with impunity that would send them to prison in any free State. Then a large number of those convicted at the South, are not imprisoned, but whipped and branded, What kind of punishment is that, for a civilized community?

The following extract from the National Eras will satisfy every cars again. Probably they will next prove that all the eminent colleges are at the South! that the Southern States have the best system of common schools! and as an evidence of the general state of education in the slave States, they will doubtless show from the statistics of the Post Office Department, that the South pays more than thority! He very probably caught her proportion of postage. Com., don't be discouraged. Give the plan of deceiving the people by false state-But, fortunately, we are able to re- ments in reference to the census of after you, and it is barely possible that a few of them can be deceived into

But we digress. The Era drivenome this attempt to justify slavery. as follows:

In the first place, they have no State prison or Penitentiary in some of the Southern States. We know either North or South Carolina; we Southern States are in a like situation used as a substitute for a Penitentiary.

In Virginia and other Southern send men to the Penitentiary at Rich mond from remote districts, to remain The old line democracy of this six or twelve months. The expense community; and hence the Legislature Perhaps the democracy of Potter of Virginia has provided that the punishment due to an offence is of Virginia has provided that where prisonment in jail; shall be substituted We believe that a similar dispensation Thomas Jefferson was one of the of munishment is made in most of the clearest sighted men of his day. He Southern States where they have a

The free States, whose criminals to tistics the Memphis gentleman undertakes to furnish, are the most deniely populous in the Union, and are everywhere permeated by railroads. The

The whipping-post and the brand arenever used in the free States. Every offence is punishable by imprisonment in their well-ordered penitentia-

On the other hand, these instruments of corporal punshment are universally used in all the slaveholding States They rank emphatically among the "p culiar institutions" of the South; an States, whose statistics the Enquirer undertakes to furnish, the practice of whipping and branding white meaprevails; while, slaves as well as free

The refreshing rain of Saturday The Hay crop is nothing. Oats light. We have already midde this a long | but corn looks well. We are not in-