

of judicial power can be considered a single person, appointed by the Senate, and holding office, with the advice and consent of the Senate, but by the Court; holding his office, not during good behavior, but merely during the will of the Court; and receiving not a regular salary, 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 on 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 never to be led, even by his example, into any departure from those courtesies 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 claimants in this personal assault, the veteran Senator from Virginia, and the squatter from South Carolina, with the silver-tongued looks, I have replied completely. It is true that others have joined in the cry, which these associates first started; but I shall not be tempted further. 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 occasions 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 himself, as to persist in objecting to the reception of the memorial and its proper reference. It is true, the remonstrants have been treated with indignity; but the great right of petition—the sword and buckler of the citizen—though discredited by such conduct, has not been denied. Here, sir, is a triumph of Freedom.

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THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

JNO. S. MANN,
EDWIN HASKELL, } Editors.

FIDELITY TO THE PEOPLE.

COUDERSPORT, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1854.

Circulate the Documents.

The importance of the present Campaign, and the necessity of making the following offers, for the sake of placing the facts in the hands of all the people. We will furnish the *People's Journal* for twelve weeks, commencing July 25, for the following terms:

One copy, to one address, for	8 25
Five copies, to one address, for	1 00
Eleven copies, to one address, for	2 00

HASKELL & 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.

An article in relation to Corn, on the fourth page, from the *Wellsville 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 campaign subscribers. If one or two friends in each Township will follow this example, it will be impossible for hunker falsehoods 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 of freedom*.

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 tomorrow, would send us 200 more within a week.

The trouble is, those who sustain a bad cause are generally more active and zealous, 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 faithful to the duties of life.

The new buildings East of the river, are going on finely, and give the village in that direction a lively appearance. There are no better building lots in Coudersport, than those laid off by the Messrs. Jones in the direction of Lymanville, and we are glad to see so many comfortable and tasteful residences going up there. Blecker must take a fresh start, or East Broadway will carry off the palm in improvement.

We call the attention of those desirous of procuring a good article of furniture to the card of Frank Johnson, to be found in another column. His work may be seen in various parlors and offices about town; and whoever sees it will say that he is perfectly master of his trade.

The American Jeffries, R. C. Grier, one of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court, is likely to have trouble. It is reported from Washington, that serious charges have been preferred against him.

The Post Office in this village has 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 so well 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 erection, finish, and tasteful architecture, are creditable to the builder, Mr. Rees.

We are under obligations to Hon. C. Sumner for a copy of his Speech in relation to the Fugitive Slave 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. Read 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 *Toga 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 *Toga* 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 County?

BEWARE OF GREEN FRUIT.—In Albany, a boy in perfect health, ate some green apples and a pint of cherries before dinner, drank plentifully of milk at his dinner, and was buried in the cemetery before dark of the same day.

"NATIONAL WHIGS."

This term which came into vogue after Mr. Fillmore became President, and undertook to bring the Whigs into the support of Slavery. All those who followed the lead of Fillmore into the service of Slavery called themselves "National Whigs." They are those who support the fugitive Slave bill, and advise acquiescence in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The old line democracy expect this class of whigs will unite with them, and we expect it too. That is where 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, the exact truth is likely to get out. And this admission that the pro-slavery-fugitive-slave bill part of the whig party, are expected to unite with the old-line-slavery-extension Bigler party, is an admission that the latter 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 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 Power, very naturally expect all fugitive-slave-bill whigs to unite in sustaining Bigler, Douglas, and President Pierce. This is the only expectation of our hunker friends that will be fulfilled, and it is the only thing they have done to facilitate a genuine freedom party. But the assistance in this respect entitles them to the thanks of all good citizens. This invitation to the National, that is, Fillmore, pro-slavery whigs, to join them, is a loud call to all anti-Nebraska democrats to leave them. And now we hope to see parties formed in this county on a true and natural basis. That is, with all the old hunkers of both parties in one party, and all independent freedom-loving men in the other. Such a party has been formed in Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Vermont, Maine, and Connecticut; and the people are moving for the formation of a like party in New York, Massachusetts, Illinois and Pennsylvania.

The people of Potter have been so much in the habit of doing their own thinking and voting, that it would be folly to doubt, that they would be behind their brethren in other sections. Yes the hunker whigs of Potter county, will undoubtedly unite with the hunker democrats; and then the friends 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 spite 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 attentive observer of passing events, must have noticed a systematic effort on the part of those Northern papers, that defend the Nebraska bill, and those that are quiet under its disgrace, to make Slavery appear more favorable than Freedom, so as to prepare the way for its indefinite extension, and perpetuate its existence. Hence we find in every old hunker paper editorials and selected articles which aim to exalt Slavery, and disparage Liberty. All right. The people will soon see who the allies and supporters of Slavery are; and they will also see that no defender of Slavery ever thinks of confining his statements to the truth, for Slavery can no more be defended without falsehood, than stealing can be justified without crime. The latest attempt to exalt Slavery that we have seen, is the publication in most of the Bigler papers of this State, of a statement purporting to be taken from the census of 1850, showing the number of churches and criminals in the free and slave States. This statement first appeared in the *Richmond Enquirer*, but was eagerly copied into the pro-slavery papers of this and other free States. We do not see that the statement would amount to much if true. But it is not true. There are no such figures in the census tables. The publication of this table, is a part of that system of fraud and deception by which it is hoped to extend slavery over every foot on this continent, and to "crush out" the spirit of Liberty from the hearts of the people. Does 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 wofully deceived.

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 Abstract published by Mr. Kennedy, or the full and elaborate Report published by the present Superintendent, Mr. De Bow. This fact is a most unlucky commentary upon the *Enquirer's* boasted "philosophical investigation." 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 authority? He very probably caught them at random in some newspaper, without the slightest knowledge of their paternity. But, fortunately, we are able to refer the philosophical investigator to the source of his information, and to enlighten him as to its value. The statement originally appeared in *De Bow's Review* for June, not however, on the authority of the editor, Mr. De Bow, who is the Superintendent of the Census, but on that of a gentleman who writes from Memphis, Tennessee! Mr. De Bow resides in Washington, and his *Review* is published in New Orleans; a fact which will exempt him from any responsibility for the statements of distant correspondents, whose contributions are probably never seen by him until they appear in his Journal. But, to place the matter beyond cavil, we called on Mr. De Bow, and ascertained that he knows nothing of the source of the statement, and that no report of criminal statistics has ever been made by the Census Bureau with the exception of the general statement contained in a short paragraph of the Abstract. The old line democracy of this county have lately been treated to quite a number of articles in defence of slavery. We notice one particularly interesting from the *N. Y. Herald*. This paper is beautiful authority to quote to honest men. The *Herald* is notoriously the most unprincipled paper ever published in America. It is known to everybody as the mouth-piece of slavery, intemperance, and crime. It has secured a fortune to the editor by levying black mail on every man of wealth in New York who could be made to bleed. Perhaps the democracy of Potter will give more heed to the authority of such a paper, than to the testimony of the venerated Jefferson. We shall see. Thomas Jefferson was one of the clearest sighted men of his day. He lived in the midst of slavery. He 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 most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submission on the other. Our children see this, and learn to imitate it; for man is an imitative animal. The parent storms, the child looks on, catches the lineaments of wrath, puts on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves, gives loose to his worst passions, and thus nursed, educated, and daily exercised in tyranny, cannot but be stamped by it with odious peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals undepraved by such circumstances. Does any one doubt the truth of this? Let them read the proceedings of the present Congress and they will doubt no longer. See the whole slave States repudiating a solemn compact, which they said a few years ago, should be binding forever. See their leaders come into the Senate chamber armed with revolvers and bowie knives and attempt to shoot down those who will not submit to their odious rule. A single comparison will show the difference between the influence of slavery and that of freedom. Look at the conviction of Professor Webster in Massachusetts, and the acquittal of Matt Ward in Kentucky, and you will see at a glance the whole influence of slavery. We have already made this a long article, but as we do not intend to refer to the subject again, at least for the present, we shall make the matter as

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plain as we can.

It must be evident to any one that any statement of the kind published by the *Enquirer*, must allude to the number of persons in prison on a particular day; else there is no shadow of foundation for the statement.

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 Era* will satisfy every candid mind, of the influence of slavery. We advise our hunker friends to try 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 her proportion of postage. Can't don't be discouraged. Give the plan of deceiving the people by false statements in reference to the census of 1850 a fair trial. Your case is desperate at all events. The people are after you, and it is barely possible that a few of them can be deceived into further support of the blighting cause.

But we digress. The *Era* drives home 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 that there is no such institution in either North or South Carolina; we are impressed with the belief that other Southern States are in a like situation. In these States, the practices of whipping and branding prevail, and are used as a substitute for a Penitentiary, and long imprisonments.

In Virginia and other Southern States, owing to the sparseness of population, it is found inconvenient to send men to the Penitentiary at Richmond from remote districts, to remain six or twelve months. The expense in such cases exceeds the value of labor which the criminal performs. To send a man from one of the western counties bordering on Ohio or Tennessee, to Richmond, to atone for a petit larceny or breach of the peace, by a six or twelve months probation in the Penitentiary, would evidently be a losing business. The distance by any practicable route is from five to seven hundred miles; and the criminal would necessarily require an escort of two guards, whose wages and expenses would amount to a round sum. The expense and inconvenience of such a system would be unbearable by any community; and hence the Legislature of Virginia has provided that where the punishment due to an offence is not equal to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, the lash, and the brand, fines, and perhaps short imprisonment in jail, shall be substituted. We believe that a similar dispensation of punishment is made in most of the Southern States where they have a Penitentiary.

The free States, whose criminal statistics the Memphis gentleman undertakes to furnish, are the most densely populous in the Union, and are everywhere permeated by railroads. The largest of them, New York and Pennsylvania, have each two or more penitentiaries, besides work-houses, which can be reached in a few hours from the remotest districts. There is therefore, in the same reason for restricting their use to the higher grades of offences.

The whipping-post and the brand are never used in the free States. Every offence is punishable by imprisonment in their well-ordered penitentiaries, work houses, and common jails.

On the other hand, these instruments of corporal punishment are universally used in all the slaveholding States. They rank emphatically among the "peculiar institutions" of the South; and their application is not confined to the negro race. In most of the slave States, whose statistics the *Enquirer* undertakes to furnish, the practice of whipping and branding white men prevails; while, slaves as well as free, are rarely punished in any other way, except for capital punishment.

The refreshing rain of Saturday last, fell gratefully on the parched earth, and purified the atmosphere so that one could breathe and live without gasping. It rained gently but steadily for about four hours, and was the best shower we had had in seven weeks. Our farmers are suffering severely. The Hay crop is nothing. Oats light but corn looks well. We are not informed as to the Wheat crop. Potatoes look well now, and we hope for a good crop.