

ister all power, both State and National. Neither assumption is true. The earnest desire of all is, to ascertain the true line of duty, and to act accordingly. That errors upon both sides must necessarily be committed, is only admitting that the agencies by which each Government is administered are human. But those who suppose that error upon the one side or the other must necessarily lead to insurrection, revolution, and anarchy, have studied the temper of our people and officers to little purpose. Time, reason, reflection, discussion, forbearance, patriotism, will now, as they have done heretofore, prove that the wisdom and intelligence of the parties interested, and especially of the ultimate authority, will be found competent to the emergencies which call for their exercise, and equal to the future which may put them to the test.

I agree fully with the course of reasoning of my brother Crawford, upon the second branch of this case, viz., that the record of conviction here returned does not show an offense within the jurisdiction of the Federal Court, even admitting the act of 1850 to be constitutional, and even on that ground alone I should agree to discharge the prisoner. I am permitted, and desire to adopt his course of reasoning in that respect, which is so clear and conclusive that further suggestions would be entirely superfluous. I will only say that whatever the Congress may have designed by the 7th section of the Act of 1850, such design can only be discovered from the words of the statute. If they failed to designate the offense as they intended to do, their defect cannot be supplied by any legislation of a judicial tribunal. By their own language must their enactment be construed, and if their intentions may be thwarted in consequence of a failure accurately to express them, Congress has the same power to amend that it had originally to enact the statute.

I have deemed it my duty on this occasion to express my views upon a question which I deem vital to the system on which our Government is based. The foundation of my action is broader and deeper than the mere purport of the indictment, though that alone would be sufficient for the present emergencies.

But the question suggests, and indeed upon the argument I have been raised questions involving the powers of the Federal and State Governments; questions not confined to the particular case, but extending to the entire scope of the two Governments, in all their departments, upon other subjects which may, from time to time, arise. And finally, I believe that the beneficent designs of the Union can only be maintained by a vigilant and sovereign citizenry of the States intact, in all respects except where they have clearly delegated power, and by confining the Federal Government to powers early conferred, I have felt called upon to place my views upon our records, in order that I may discharge my full duty, and that my reasons for the decision to which I have been compelled, may be fully known, and not as supposed.

When we yesterday morning stated our reasons for the reasons why Mr. E. should not be honored with the title of Professor in the Harvard College School of Divinity, we had not a suspicion that the question had already been settled, and that we were performing a work of supererogation. So it proves, however. On Thursday afternoon Mr. Loring was rejected by the Board of Overseas, we trust, like the notorious B. when to creep in again, at some future aperture, but definitely and decidedly.

This is a wholesome and encouraging event. It expresses, in a way not to be misunderstood, the opinion of Massachusetts on the business of regio curating, and declares that henceforth no individual engaging in that nefarious work, no matter under what pretences, or amid what circumstances, shall receive any public trust, in which her people can put a veto. We rejoice at such a declaration of public sentiment. It does not come a day too soon, and we trust it will have its due influence in other States. The slave-catcher and the Slave Commissioner must be made to feel that they lie under the ban of general feeling, something like that which in the middle ages, rested on the professional hangman and torturer. It is urged, as an apology, that the law requires such creatures, but it cannot require anybody to respect them. Ministers, not of justice, but of inhumanity—they voluntarily perform a function the most revolting that can be conceived. They should be regarded as moral outcasts—persons afflicted with a moral contagion—degraded beyond fitness for the association of decent people. We congratulate the citizens of Massachusetts that something of this sentiment is found manifested in the rejection of Loring.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

THE TRIBUNE AS A TEXT-BOOK.—At the District School of Wawayanda, Orange Co., N. Y., the TRIBUNE is used daily as a reading exercise. The practice is an excellent one, (says the Middletown Whig Press), as the information, being new and fresh, will be more lasting impressed on the minds of the scholars than the dry reading of ordinary class-books.

The devil ain't dead yet.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

JNO. S. MANN, A. APERY, Editors.

COUDERSPORT, PA.: THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 23, 1855.

A Universalist Conference will be held at the new schoolhouse in Oswayo on Wednesday and Thursday of next week, Feb. 28 and March 1.

We thank "A TEACHER" for his notice of the Teachers' Meeting, and hope others will favor the public through our columns, with their views. We are not in a condition to write at present, or we would tell wherein we think the speakers at this meeting erred. As it is, we will just say that we are tired of hearing our common school teachers spoken of as incompetent, or lacking in interest for their calling. What is wanted, is some practical way of instructing and improving them, and in this respect we agree with this communication entirely. We think the common school teachers of this county quite as good as their employers deserve, and many of them quite as faithful as those speakers who run them down with such zeal.

WISCONSIN FOREVER.

The great importance of the issues lately decided by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in favor of State Rights and personal freedom, induce us to publish in full the very able decision of Judge Smith, which we deem the most important judicial decision ever made in the United States; and a document second only to the Declaration of Independence in its bearing on the rights of man. We trust no reader will pass by this decision on account of its length, as it contains principles with which the humblest American citizen ought to be familiar. Read it, friends, every word of it. Read it in your family, for every child will catch something of its spirit. Talk it over with your neighbors, for it contains the best defense of genuine, democratic State Rights doctrines of any paper since the days of Jefferson.

And to make the comparison more interesting, this decision of Judge Smith, if adopted by a majority of the American people, as we have no doubt it will be, will put a stop to the very encroachments which Jefferson said would one day ruin our Government, if not successfully resisted.

In the first volume of his work, printed by order of Congress, page 31st, Mr. Jefferson, speaking of the tendency of the Supreme Court to encroach on the power of the State Court, says, "I deem it indispensable to the continuance of this Government, that the Judges of the United States Court should be appointed by the States, and be subject to the control, and that this, to be impartial, must be compounded of a mixture of State and Federal authorities. It is not enough that honest men are appointed Judges. All know the influence of interest on the mind of man and how unconsciously his judgment is warped by that influence. To this bias add that of the esprit de corps of their peculiar maxim and creed that it is the office of a good Judge to enlarge his jurisdiction, and the absence of impartiality, and how can we expect impartial decisions between the General Government, of which they are themselves so eminent a part, and an individual State, from which they have nothing to fear? We have seen, too, that contrary to all correct example, they are in the habit of going out of the question before them, to throw an anchor ahead, and grapple further hold for future advances of power. They are then, in fact, the corps of sappers and miners steadily working to undermine the independent rights of the States, and to consolidate all power in the hands of that Government in which they have so important a freehold estate."

Thus wrote the patriot Jefferson in 1781. Since that time alarming progress has been made by the Federal Judges in "undermining the independent rights of the States," and Judge Smith of Wisconsin has the honor of being the first State Judge, who had the head and the heart to protect the sovereignty of his own State. May this glorious example be speedily followed, until no free State will permit its citizens to be deprived of their liberty by unconstitutional

acts of Congress. The tramp of freedom is unmistakable. Let all the people rejoice.

FALSEHOOD THE CHIEF WEAPON OF HUNKERISM.

The Harrisburg Union, while under the care of George Lauman & Co., was a readable paper despite its proslavery and liquor affinities, but since the change, its falsehoods are too stupid to be interesting. In the number of February 9d, is a long editorial about "Free-Soilism as a political element," which is made of such silly nonsense as the following:

All this time Free-Soilism took the position that Congress had no right to effect a compromise by which the sovereign right of the people to decide the question of slavery was taken away from them. It contended that the people of the territories, and as they acted, all others were compelled to acquiesce.

If the Union has any intelligent readers they will know that there is not a word of truth in the above assertion, and the Editor cannot find a single freesoil speech in which there is any such position taken. Freesoil men have always contended that Congress not only had the right to exclude slavery from the territories, but that it ought to exercise that right. The opposition made in 1820 to the Missouri Compromise was because it provided for the admission of Missouri as a slave State. Freesoilers, then, as now, contended that Congress should not only exclude slavery from the Territories, but that it should refuse to admit any more slave States into the Union. In view of this notorious fact of history, we think hunkerism must be hard pushed for arguments, when it resorts to such assertions as the above, and the following taken from the same article:

It will be observed, as we have stated, that Free-Soilism in 1820, when the Missouri line was established, contended that Congress had no power over the question of Slavery at all—that it was one which alone belonged to the people of the territories, but when Wilson's Free-Soilism became the advocate of the power in Congress to regulate the question of slavery, and prevent the admission of States into the Union with this institution recognized.

Such are the poor, pitiable shifts to which men engaged in a bad cause are obliged to resort. How low has Pennsylvania proslavery democracy fallen, when it attempts to deceive the people with statements that even the children will laugh at for their glaring contradictions of history.

But the Union is a fair sample of the advocates of acquiescence in the rule of slavery. They are engaged in an attempt to make truth and right give to falsehood and wrong, and hence the utter recklessness which characterizes the whole army of hunker advocates. No wonder the people are sending to the Senate such men as Wilson, Duffell and Seward; and instructing such old fogies as Cass and Douglas how to vote. Thank God, the reign of falsehood is coming to an end.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

On the 13th of this month, both Houses of our Legislature met in joint Convention for the purpose of electing a Senator, and balloted twice without effecting an election. The second ballot resulted as follows:

Messrs. Crabb, Creswell, Frazer, Fry, Halderman, Hendricks, Allegood, Barry, Bond, Bowman, Caldwell, Carlisle, Claver, Crawford, Criswell, Cummings, Eyster, Featon, Fitch, (Somerset), Frailey, Free, Gros, Guy, Fletcher, Foster, King, Kirkpatrick, Krepps, Lane, Killinger, Sellers, Shuman, Lees, M. Corkey, M'Connell, Meagle, Morrison, Muse, North, Palmer, Reese, Rittenhouse, Rutter, Sallade, Sherer, Smith, (Allegheny), Smith, (Blair), Steel, Stedley, Sturdevant, Waterhouse, Waddell, Wood, Yorkes, Zeigler, Strong—Speaker—59 voted for SIMON CAMERON.

Messrs. Browne, Goodwin, Hamlin, Hoge, Jamison, M'Clintock, Platt, Quiggle, Seger, Walton, Wherry, Heister, Baker, Bush, Christ, Craig, Danforth, Dunning, Edinger, Fry, Johnson, M'Lean, Maxwell, Orr, Stockdale, Thompson, Wright—27 voted for CHAS. R. BUCKALEW.

Messrs. Avery, Baldwin, Downing, Holcomb, Laporte, Lathrop, Latt, M'Callmont, M'Combs, Pennypacker, Wickersham—11 voted for DAVID WALNOR.

Messrs. Darsie, Frick, Price, Skinner, Chamberlain, Powell, Ross, and Wilmar—8 voted for THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Messrs. Ferguson, Finnehen, Lewis, Bell, Ball, Franklin, Herr, M'Callough, Page—8 voted for JAMES VEECH.

Messrs. Taggart, Foster, Harrison, Hodgson, Linderman, Megill, Simpson—7 voted for J. PRINGLE JONES.

THE CONVENTION.

Messrs. Editors: Having become fairly settled, both in body and mind, since the Convention, I have concluded to offer you the following reflections, which, if you deem worthy, you may give to the public.

I attended the Convention with a strong desire to be made wise, and, I assure you, the object was, to a great extent, accomplished. Gatherings of this kind can but be productive of much good to all who are teachers, in the true sense of the term. Still, there was not quite as much practical illustration as I hoped for. Theories and theology may do very well; but for one, I had rather have one hour's exercises reduced to practice, than a whole day's theorizing. Why could we not, as suggested there, have had classes formed, and taught? I am sure there were those present quite competent for the task. Would it not be a capital plan for us to have a "Teachers' School," or "Teachers' Institute," of from one to two weeks' duration, that we may have time to get somewhat to practice the different methods of teaching, and thus be enabled to select the best? I am certain that every "live teacher," who desires "to magnify his office," would gladly avail him or herself of such an opportunity for improvement. I may be too sanguine, but I do believe that such a "drill" would be largely attended by the teachers of the county, and I am equally sure that great good would result therefrom.

And now, Messrs. Editors, to be candid, there was one feature in our past Convention which I did not like. I believe there is an old rule somewhere, which says, that before we can be taught, we must feel our ignorance. This is true; but it hardly needed as much effort, on the part of some, to convince one, at least, of the fact, as was evidently made. When the teachers of Potter county are all classed as a "lazy, ignorant set without energy to procure a livelihood by any other means," I demur; not particularly for myself, but for my neighbor. This may, in very rare cases, be true; but there are many, very many honorable exceptions. Nor do I believe that "the pay is now as good as the teach." In most things, the demand regulates the price; but in teaching, not so. Anything else, the price fixes the quality. What incentive is there for a person to lay out money to qualify himself for teaching, when what this qualification he can get as a school teacher, which think you would be most likely to succeed in obtaining? If two teachers applying for your vacant school, which think you would be the one who, having labored long and faithfully to qualify himself, should fix his price at \$35 per month, or the other, who simply "had a certificate," and asked but \$17? When people are prepared to make "better pay," they will undoubtedly find a corresponding improvement in the quality of the "teach."

But I have digressed very much from what I intended, and will weary your patience no longer.

A TEACHER.

EDUCATIONAL MEETING.

Pursuant to a call of the Homer Lyceum, the inhabitants of Homer and vicinity convened at the School House near Jacob Peet's on the evening of February 12, for the purpose of advancing the cause of Education. J. E. Quimby was called to the Chair, and Edwin Thatcher appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated, Rev. J. B. Pradt was introduced to the audience and proceeded to give a most eloquent and instructive Lecture, which was listened to with attention and profit.

After a few remarks by the Chairman and others, on motion, delegates were appointed to the Educational Convention at Coudersport, February 19th.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to furnish copies of the proceedings of the meeting to the county papers for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned for three weeks to meet at the same place. Jacob Peet and Leonard Jewell were appointed a committee to make arrangements and procure the services of speakers for the next meeting. J. E. QUIMBY, Pres. E. THATCHER, Sec'y.

FROM THE BOSTON TELEGRAPH.

STOPPING AGITATION.—The Atlas, the other day expressed some doubt as to the truth of the statement that letters had been received from Virginia, containing remonstrances against the election of Gen. Wilson to the Senate. In answer we gave to the Atlas a specimen of this sort of correspondence. It seems that the feelings of the distressed Virginians is reciprocated, for we find in the Lynchburg, (Va.) Republican the following extract from a letter written by an intelligent gentleman, one of the "solid men of Boston," dated Boston, Jan. 15th: "You will see by the papers that Henry Wilson, a ranting Free Soiler, is to be the U. S. Senator. A low, ignorant, uneducated, coarse man, a shoe maker by profession. Oh, Heavens! what is Massachusetts coming to! John Davis, Rufus Choate, Daniel Webster, Robert C. Winthrop—Henry Wilson!!! Well, there is this satisfaction, we have reached the bottom, and any change must be for the better. And it will come. A reaction, as decisive as that which has just past, will speedily come."

Will Virginia 'Know Nothings' extend the hand of fellowship to Massachusetts 'Know Nothings,' with her Governor recommending in his message that which is equivalent to open resistance to the laws of the United States, and the worst Free Soiler in the State for United States Senator? I hope not."

This letter will strike a sympathetic chord in the bosom of every true Virginian. A shoemaker! Why, they sell shoemakers at public auction in Virginia, and of course are shocked at the conduct of a Northern State which proposes to elect a man of that disgraceful character to the Senate. The same feeling exists, it seems, among the "solid men of Boston," though it is doubtful whether the writer of the southern letter we have quoted, would not stumble over a lapstone if he attempted to trace his pedigree beyond his grandfather.

The Cincinnati Enquirer complains, with some show of justice, that its political adversaries seek to monopolize the representation of the Free States in the next Congress, (House.) It says:

"We learn from The Marshall Register of the 16th, that the pretended Whig discovery of an error in the official returns of Clay county in favor of Archer, their candidate for Congress, of sixty votes, turns out to be false. There is no mistake, and the official canvassers have declared Allen elected by a majority of one vote, as before reported. Archer, however, has written a letter to Allen, giving him notice that he intends to contest the election before the House. The opposition, not satisfied with electing nearly all the members from the free States to the next Congress, have resolved to contest the seats of the few Democrats who are elected. Milliken, Fusionist, is trying to oust Fuller, Democrat, from his seat in the Maine delegation; and a Whig is doing the same thing with Hall, Democrat, from Iowa. Archer is contesting Allen, from Illinois, and we believe Col. Chadwaller's (Democrat) seat is contested, from Pennsylvania. We are not sure but the two Democrats from California will be turned out of their seats, on account of their having fought duels, which, by the Constitution of that State, disqualifies a person in holding office. As the Fusionists have control of the House, we did not be surprised to see them, in their usual unscrupulousness, but upon frivolous pretences, about Democratic members from the States."

PILLING AND RECTIFYING.—The business of manufacturing whisky and bigines is largely carried on in this State. There is a single concern doing business of \$200,000 per annum every day converts over 400 casks of honest Indian corn into intoxicating, poisonous, destructive whisky. Another house does a business of \$350,000 to \$400,000 per annum. But recently the house of which I last spoke received an order from France for 15,000 gallons of this whisky. This will go over the counter, and be taken up into highly colored and flavored liquors, and come back to the land of the living, labelled "Old Cognac," "Cognac," and "what not," and sold at prices yielding enormous profits.

The business of whisky making and rectifying reach full \$1,000,000 per annum in this city.—*Alb. Register*.

[From the Intelligence, Whig.]
The Senate has declined to be petitioned—Atchison to be petitioned.

Our private news from Jefferson City give us no news of an immediate solution of the question. The anti-slavery sentiment in the course of things is strongly to be feared. Their leading organ, the Whig, is steadily denouncing the gauge that has been applied to the friends of the habit of applying to Atchison, who This does not help to give a poor reliance (a poor reliance it is!) for the friends of the Whig.

The Pilot says "is done for," and in the last issue it openly drops probably, he elects Green will, most likely whipped. A fine anti-slavery or nobody. Nago it was Atchison or nobody. Green or anybody.

EVANGELICAL REFORM TRACTS.

May be had at the Wesleyan Book Room, Syracuse, New York; of the class described below; at the rate of sixteen pages for one cent. Packages of 100 pages, cost only four cents postage, if prepaid. Smaller packages are charged one cent a piece. The law fixes eight ounces as the weight at which cheap postage commences.

These tracts embrace a series on Slavery;—Intemperance; War; Licentiousness; Political obligations; true Piety.

Slavery a sin—Part I 24 pages.
" " Part II 21 "
The Maine Law Right 12 "
The Mexican War 12 "
Evils of War 16 "
Licentiousness 12 "
Popular Sanctification of sin 21 "
The Friend of the People 12 "
These tracts are the beginning of an important movement for good. Their relation to the wants of the community are manifest. As the American tract Society refuses to publish anything against Slavery, changes the language of its publications; or suppresses and expunges whatever is offensive to slavery, we deem it the duty and privilege of the reader to do what he may to scatter these tracts far and wide over the land. A package of 400 pages, postage prepaid, will only cost 30 cents. And they will be made up of each kind, or of one kind, as the purchaser may choose. Address L. C. MTLACK, Syracuse, N. Y.

Spirit of the N. H. Press.

The Stars and Stripes of last week has a communication from a "Democrat" of a straight out sort, who gives the following statement of his salutory fits while acting with the party: "I, with my party, opposed slavery in all its forms prior to 1811; opposed the annexation of Texas in 1812; advocated it in 1813; favored the Wilford Proviso in 1818; opposed it in 1821; pledged myself, in 1822, not to agitate the subject of slavery in Congress or out, or allow it to be done in my presence. In 1827, I was called upon to witness the introduction of the slavery controversy in Congress by men of my own party; was also called upon to acquiesce in the Kansas and Nebraska bill, making the Missouri Compromise measure of 1820 null and void.

At times I had many troublesome doubts as to the propriety or justice of making so many repeated and sudden changes just to follow my leaders and the party in whose name I prided. But this last demand of Douglas and Pierce was one too many for me!

Grimes, in his speech in the House, Dec. 11, brought out some new light on the question of "a popular sovereignty." I meet this term, "popular sovereignty," every day. I meet it wherever I go. When I was, a few weeks ago, in the Waverline State, speaking on popular sovereignty, I was interrupted by a man with a rich brogue by the question, "Do you, sir, recognize the principle of popular sovereignty?" I answered, "Yes, sir, that is the very foundation of my political faith. Now let me ask you a question: What do you understand by the term popular sovereignty," said he, "why, sir, how can a man be a sovereign unless he has a subject upon whom to exercise sovereignty?" [Great laughter.] That was my friend's popular sovereignty, and it is the best explanation that I have heard of it from any advocate of the Nebraska bill. The only sovereignty that which authorizes a portion of the people to buy and sell God's image; to brutalize their fellow men; to commit the most revolting crimes in the catalogue of laws.

THE WAY TO BUILD UP A STATE.—Governor Grimes, of Iowa, in his inaugural address thus describes the wants of the thriving State over which he presides:

"She wants educated farmers and mechanics, engineers, architects, metallurgists. She needs men engaged in the practical duties of life, who have conquered their professions, and who are able to impart their knowledge to others. She wants farmers who shall be familiar with the principles of chemistry as applied to agriculture; architects and mechanics who will adorn her with edifices worthy of so fair a land; and engineers and geologists who will develop her resources, and thus augment the wealth and happiness of her citizens. This want can only be supplied by the establishment of a school of applied sciences. I have no hesitation, therefore, in recommending that the University fund be appropriated to establish a practical scientific or polytechnic school."

The City yesterday wore an air of unusual quiet; nearly all the liquor shops, large and small, were closed, and as a consequence, but few arrests were made.—*N. Y. Times, Monday, Feb. 12.*

The Calico Party system, originated in New York, has become so popular that it is imitated in several of the Western cities.