

“Frank” — Good, write again.  
We are in receipt of the *Daily Morning Herald*, of Harrisburg, a spicily little sheet, well filled with news, editorials, and miscellaneous matter. We hope the proprietors will be well patronized.

We ask attention to an article on the fourth page, in relation to printing the laws. If any of our readers are interested in this matter, we hope they will write to our members in relation to it.

The Pennsylvania *Farm Journal* for January is received, and is full of useful reading. See prospectus in another column, and if you are not already a subscriber to some agricultural paper, better send for this one. J. M. Meredith & Co., publishers, West Chester, Pa. Single copy, \$1.

The prospectus of the *Prohibitionist*, the cheapest Temperance paper in the world, is published in another column, for the benefit of the cause. We shall give next week some extracts from the December number about “preaching politics.” That will show the calibre of the *Prohibitionist*.

We are very glad to receive another communication from Brother Stillwell, which the reader will find in another column. True, the writer mourns a loved one, and his communication very naturally is controlled by his affections; but it is all the better for that, and we assure him a full measure of sympathy from a large number of our readers. With warmest thanks for past favors, we solicit a word from Bro. Stillwell as often as he can make it convenient. Friends in this county are earnestly requested to imitate this example, and to write for the *Journal* upon any subject that interests them.

The lecture of S. E. Darrows, on Tuesday evening, before the Literary Association, was full of thought and power, and must have a good influence on all who heard it. We have no time to notice this lecture as it deserves, or in fact, to notice it at all; but we pronounce Mr. D. one of the best thinkers that has ever lectured in Coudersport. He does not express himself as well as several who have addressed us at various times; but his ideas were equal to the best.

The following question will be discussed at the meeting next Tuesday evening:

In the present war with Russia, ought the sympathies of the American people to be with the allied Powers?  
Affirmative. Negative.  
H. J. OLSTER. Rev. S. E. SMITH.  
Dr. GIVE. L. F. PORTER.

LADIES IN THE DIVISION ROOM.

Last Saturday evening marked an era in the history of Eulalia Division of the S. of T. of Pennsylvania. For five years and a half a faithful band of men have met at the Division room every Saturday evening for the purpose of promoting the cause of Temperance. They labored under many disadvantages, were few in number, never had the assistance of those who had formerly given tone to public opinion—they had to meet the combined power of the liquor influence of the county, and were deprived of the countenance and support of the most zealous half of the Temperance force, by a most unwise feature of their organization. But in the face of all difficulties, these men labored on, and as often as Saturday evening came were found assembled at their Hall, taking counsel with each other as to the best method of saving men from the all-pervading destroyer.

And now a great revolution has taken place. Woman is no longer excluded from the Division room. Eulalia Division has felt the happy influence which the presence of refined and virtuous females always produces. We hope this influence will strengthen and increase, until every lukewarm member shall be baptized anew with the glorious gospel of Temperance, and to make this result the more probable, we hope all the women of Coudersport, who desire the triumph of Temperance, will visit our Division and thus encourage our members to persevere.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM AND SLAVERY.

The *American Organ*, the Know-Nothing paper at Washington, is the most pro-slavery of all the papers at the seat of government. It speaks with an air of authority, and says:

The question of slavery is not to be discussed. The American party is formed on the basis of sinking the slavery question. In the consummation of the present revolution, the men of New England, like their sires in the revolution of '76, will stand by their brethren in the South as co-workers in a common cause.

The *Baltimore Patriot*, in commenting on the above, says:

Here is the bold development of the fact that Abolitionism has an inveterate enemy in the American party. Not that it expresses any opinions upon slavery, but that it will not permit any factious agitations to endanger the perpetuity of the Union. The American party is a union of the North and South upon other great and important questions, and while the object is the general good of the country, they will extinguish the sectional animosities that have so long kept them estranged.

Do these papers represent the American party? If they do, then it is a miserable sham, and will die as speedily as it has grown. The *Pittsburg Gazette* replies to these impudent pretensions as follows:

And what party is this which lays down so anti-republican and tyrannical a rule of action? It is a party which calls itself American! which claims affinity with the men of '76! Freedom of discussion originated the American Revolution, and laid the foundation of our free institutions. It is the palladium of our liberties, the glory of our race and our country. Freedom of discussion had a new birth after a long burial by Popish bigotry and tyranny, at the Protestant Reformation. Luther revived this glorious birth-right of every freeman, and it has flourished wherever liberty had a home. To suppress it, is to go back to the dark ages. The Pope and his college of Cardinals will sing a *Te Deum* when they hear that free discussion is suppressed in America.

“Oh, but,” says a Know-Nothing friend, “you are too fast; we do not intend to suppress discussion except on one question, that of slavery.” Indeed! But is not slavery the most important question of all others, to free men and to the people of this country, in which over three millions of human beings are held in absolute bondage of body and soul? What other question of politics, of government, of morals, of social life, will compare with this as regards to the American people? If discussion can be restricted on this, it may be on all other subjects. It matters not what the subject may be, whether trivial or important, the attempt to stop its discussion is a tyrannical invasion of the rights of freemen.

The *Harrisburg Telegraph* has a great deal to say in favor of the American party. We submit that it is about time it should notice the pro-slavery character of the *American Organ*; for if its bold assertions that the question of slavery is not to be discussed, and that “the American party is formed on the basis of sinking the slavery question,” are permitted to go uncontradicted much longer, it will show that the Northern branch of the party, like the Whig and Democratic parties, is to be controlled by the slaveholders. If the *Telegraph* expects to retain the confidence and respect of the freemen of Pennsylvania, it seems to us it is quite time it was vindicating the American party from the character given to it by these Southern prints which assume to speak by authority. The North has been disgraced quite long enough by a tame submission to slavery, and the people will submit no longer, no matter under what guise the tyrant seeks to cloak his authority. Freedom of speech, and hatred of oppression in all its forms, is the great American idea, and the party that ignores this, is a foreign party entitled to no support from American freemen.

Now that an effort is making to create more interest in our common schools, we beg to suggest one thing which every person in the county can do for the colleges of the people. Look over your district for the best men to elect school directors at the coming election. This matter has been very much neglected in many townships, and there are none, we presume, in which no improvement can be made. The school director is the most important officer to be elected in February, and yet it is generally treated as the least important. Let us make a reform in this respect at once; and to this end we urge our friends to begin now, to ascertain who will make the best school director. Having done this, be sure and elect him, no matter what his politics are, or what meetings he attends.

The following persons were elected officers, of Eulalia Division S. of T., on Saturday evening last, for the ensuing term:

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|-----------------------|----------------------|
| W. P. A. AVERY,       | A. R. S. L. CUSHING, |
| W. A. G. METZGER,     | C. H. J. OLMSTED,    |
| R. S. R. O. GOODRICH, | A. C. J. W. HARDING, |
| F. S. J. M. HAMILTON, | I. S. J. HITCHCOCK,  |
| T. DAVID ROSS,        | O. G. L. MASS.       |
- Our readers will not overlook the advertisement of FOWLERS and WELLS, in another column.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

Our County Court has been in session during the present week. Owing to the gradual disappearance of the snow, the attendance was not large. About the usual amount of business, however, has been done. Nothing of a very exciting nature has turned up this far. The most important trials affecting our county that were had, were those for violations of the Excise Law. The cases tried were upon indictments found at the last term. The first trial was that of the Commonwealth against Robert Tuttle, of Eden. After the hearing of testimony on the part of the Commonwealth, the defendant entered the plea of not guilty, and plead guilty. Sentence suspended in the usual form. A. L. Stiles and G. W. Mosier of Ceres, were both tried, convicted, and sentence suspended. The case of C. H. Smith continued by application of the defendant. Not able to attend, R. Larabee, indictment quashed. The time of sale left blank in the indictment. Bishop & Bellows of Fort Allegany plead guilty, and sentence suspended. The Jury in the case of G. W. Mosier were out some 20 hours, during which time they stood 10 for convicting, and 2 for acquitting. After some explanation from Judge White, they finally agreed.—*M. Kent Citizen.*

We note with pleasure these signs of progress in McKean county, and very gladly find ourselves mistaken as to the activity of our Temperance friends over the line. Follow up this vigilance, and McKean will not vote against the Maine Law at another election. Is not the above named C. H. Smith, the same Smith that has got up a grand Temperance ball for the 10th of January? If so, we think he has an unusual amount of brass in his composition. Defending liquor selling, and giving Temperance parties, will not take in this latitude, notwithstanding the bold cheat of placing the names of active temperance men on his printed ticket as managers.

When Mr. Smith in good faith abandons the business of drunkard making, and keeps a good public house for the purpose of entertaining the travelling public in such a way as to promote their comfort, free from the temptation to drink and from the annoyance of seeing others drink, we should be happy to meet a large party at his house, to congratulate him and his friends on the auspicious event. At present we respectfully decline, and hope no temperance man will be caught by the uncovered bait.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

The following extract from the Washington correspondence of the *Pittsburg Gazette* gives an item of news, and shows up the humbug talk of our leaders in good style:

The appointment of Col. Steptoe, of the regular army, as Governor of Utah, is said to have been determined. He is now stationed in that territory, and is in command of about five hundred troops, sent out to keep the Mormons as well as the Indians in as good order as is consistent with the doctrines of squatter sovereignty, which of course is not to be trampled upon. Steptoe is a devoted Democrat in theory and practice. He was brought up at West Point, and has been all his life practicing that rigid republican equality which the subordination and discipline of the army require between the officers who command and the men who obey. He will mingle his civil and military functions, governing the denizens of his distant Barrataria by martial law and the cat-o-nine-tails, and moulding their domestic institutions exactly into the military model, and order may dictate. There may be a fight between this Satrap and his subjects, but he has a couple of batteries of brass pieces, and four or five hundred muskets which will be apt to smother the voices of the sovereigns. Here is democracy undiluted. At the South it makes Slavery the corner-stone of liberty, at the West military despotism is called the self-government of the people, and the rifles and bow-knives of a horde of Missouri desperadoes are called in to drive from the polls the people who are asserting their rights at the ballot box. Such are some of the beauties of our sham democracy. JESUS.

THE CORRUPTING INFLUENCE OF SLAVERY.

Whoever gives the least attention to the sayings and doings of slaveholders in defense of slavery, will find abundant proof of Jefferson's declaration that “the man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals uncorrupted” in the midst of slavery. The speech of Stephens of Georgia in Congress the other day, is an illustration of this truth. He asserted that the agricultural products of Georgia were greater in value than those of Ohio. But to give this assertion the show of plausibility, he put the price of the same article raised in Georgia nearly double of that raised in Ohio; and then left out the article of hay which is worth more than the Georgia cotton crop. Commenting on this quibbling, the *Tribune* says:

We allude to this speech of Mr. Stephens, because it is a fair specimen of the candor and fairness which characterizes the arguments of the friends of Slavery. Truth is becoming an outlaw south of Mason and Dixon's line; it is ostracised as a public enemy, and branded as a traitor, and he who would keep his company is regarded with suspicion.

To which we may add, that truth is a stranger to those men who come to the North retaining their devotion to slavery, as this community knows full well from the history of the last campaign in this county.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

That there are serious defects in the operation of our common school system, is very apparent; but how to remedy them, is the question.

Our Correspondent Punch, two weeks ago, pointed out some of these defects, and suggested a remedy. We fully agreed with him as to the evil complained of, but dissented from his remedy.

We find in the *Wellsboro Agitator*, other evils pointed out by the Rev. J. F. Calkins, County Superintendent for Tioga county, and another remedy suggested. We think Mr. Calkins' plan would work worse than that proposed by Punch, but we publish it for the purpose of waking up the friends of education, that the true remedy may, by and by, be discovered. Here is what Mr. Calkins says:

Though we have found prompt aid in many boards of Directors in the county, yet we have heard much complaint from citizens also, for which School Directors are not responsible, that whatever the law is, they have no schools at all, or miserable apologies for schools. This results in part from the failure to raise sufficient money, or a misapplication of the money, or a want of proper town supervision, the directors not being sufficiently distributed through the districts, together with a too general want of interest in the whole subject, by directors and parents. Our impression is therefore being more and more confirmed, that our law would be better executed if we had, instead of six directors in each district, a Town Superintendent, elected with special reference to his qualification and interest, to cooperate with the County Superintendent, to appoint a director in the neighborhood of each school house, to take that local supervision, and these side directors with the Town Superintendent would constitute a board to discharge the duties in general, now devolving on the Directors. This Town Superintendent being paid say ten shillings per day, as in New York, for actual necessary service, would be a responsible, reliable officer, whose attention to the duties could be commanded and depended on. J. F. CALKINS, Co. Supt.

WHAT MEANS THIS SILENCE!

The new order has been discussed in the House of Representatives at Washington.

We were not willing to take the Telegraphic report; so we have waited for a full sketch of the debate. That is before us. A Free Soil Democrat, Mr. M. Banks, defended the American movement, and, of course, would indicate, foreshadow, its policy and principles. Yet in that defense no allusion is made to the Nebraska outrage! not a word said upon the question of freedom!

Mr. Banks' position last winter we all remember. He was emphatic in speech and action against the Nebraska fraud. Now he is silent. Why is this? Whence this dodging the question which so filled his own and the public mind a few months since? Wherefore his studied silence in reference to the question of freedom?

Another fact of a startling character has just reached us. Southern members ordered thousands of Mr. Banks' speech to be circulated in the Slave States. For what reason? Neither the speech nor its circulation was the result of accident; it was the plan agreed upon beforehand. What then does this prove but a determination on the part of the Directors to ignore the main issue, to put under ban any and every presentation of the Slavery question?

Freemen must be on the alert. These acts show a conspiracy on foot to cheat them out of their rights, and sacrifice everything to win the support of the Slave Power. We dare not be silent, or trust any man, party, or power, that will thus ignore the question of the day. And this those who have the control of the organization of the American movement, in our belief, have done. Now if this be so, what will the masses who compose it say and do?—*Cleveland Leader.*

RESULTS OF THE TRAFFIC. We are having at least one murder a week in this city. It is a fearful fact. Our opposition to an arbitrary Maine Law has not been disguised, but we will as openly confess that something must be done to decrease the facilities for drunkard-making, or we shall soon have to chronicle a murder daily. Over forty murders and manslaughterers instigated by rum in our midst, since January 1st, is a terrible record, led alone the lesser crimes, pauperism and misery resultant from the same cause.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

We believe the *Mirror* estimates the number of rum murders in New York too low, by at least one half. But even fifty-two rum murders a year in a single city, besides the lesser crimes, is doing tolerably well for a traffic which “sensible and reasoning men” seek to “preserve and regulate.”—*E. Chronicle.*

SLAVERY IN KANSAS.

The *St. Louis Pilot* exults fiercely over the Pro-Slavery victories won by Missouri bullies and bowie-knives at the Delegate election in Kansas. It considers the contest in that Territory decided by it and Slavery fastened upon her forever—mainly because the Eastern States sent emigrants thither to prevent it! Had we only offered no objections to Slavery's going there, it would not have gone; but by doing our best to stop it, we insured its success! This is about the average of Pro-Slavery logic. Hear! hear!

“When the act organizing the Territory was first passed, the chances, in our opinion, were greatly in favor of Kansas being a free State. The reasons for this are plain and obvious. The slaveholder is averse to immigration. His property is timid, and the relation itself begets ties that do not exist in a non-slaveholding community, and which are not easily severed. The North has always furnished more emigrants than the South, and even in the slave States there are always many who prefer to live in a free rather than a slave State.” A large number of the settlers of all the western non-slaveholding States were emigrants from Slave States, and such, unquestionably, would have been the result in Kansas, if the agitators had remained quiet, and permitted the current of events to flow on in its natural channel. This did not suit their purposes. Kansas must not only be free, but it must be settled by Abolitionists—negro thieves and traitors to the Constitution and the laws of the land. They were not satisfied to permit the natural tide of emigration to flow, but they must force an unnatural current to that wilderness region. The contest between the *paper emigrants*, shipped at so much a head from Boston and Springfield, and the honest squatters in Kansas, involved the very life of Western Missouri; and we have no doubt that hundreds of our hardy yeomanry have gone over and squatted in the Territory, that never would have dreamed of leaving the State but for the machinations of the Emigrant Aid A-sociations. The intensity of feeling that has been aroused on this subject, renders it almost certain that the Pro-Slavery men will succeed in making Kansas a slave State. It is not so much a sentiment in favor of Slavery, perhaps, as it is detestation and aversion for the negrohounds and dealers in benevolence and humanity that have been at work in this business. If they had permitted natural causes to operate without their influences, Kansas might have been a free State. That the people of the Territory now will not exclude Slavery, we regard as a fixed fact.

The crowd who thus defames his betters knows very well that every man of these Eastern settlers in Kansas paid his own money in full for his passage, and had more left on his arrival, and instantly went to work to make his own living by his own useful labor. Had the emigrants from Boston, Worcester, &c., been accustomed to get their living out of the unpaid labor of other men's wives and children, there might have been some reason for calling them “paupers” of a certain sort; but there are no men in Missouri who are less like “paupers” than they are. And it is by such impudent and slanderous falsehoods as those above quoted that Missourians have been incited to defraud and bully the actual settlers of Kansas out of their political rights and impose a Pro-Slavery Delegate upon them.—They will find that they are not half through with their job yet.—*Tribune.*

MORE CONSTRUCTIVE TRAVEL.—Mr. Wendell Phillips was on Friday arraigned in the United States District Court, upon an indictment for participating in the Faneuil Hall meeting, and thus impeding the progress of “delivering up” Anthony Burns. We have only to say of this case what we have said of those preceding it—we believe it to be an unnecessary prosecution. No possible result of it can punish Mr. Phillips, even if he has been guilty of a violation of the statute; while in its commencement, course and conclusion, it will give him an opportunity of acquiring a fresh reputation now, and a higher fame hereafter. Mr. Phillips is an excellent lawyer, and an admirable speaker, and he will stand in Court, the representative of a sentiment most creditable to human nature. He may have committed grave errors, but society will forget them, when he comes to speak of liberty of speech, of freedom of discussion, of the wrongs of the slave and the rights of Massachusetts. It may well be asked if Mr. Attorney is wise in giving him this opportunity. Most men who have been placed in the position which he will occupy, have left either the bar or the prison triumphant. Men without the moral character of Mr. Phillips—such men, indeed, as Wilkes and Horne Tooke—have triumphed over the ministry and the Attorney General, by faithful adherence to the principles of liberty; and it is not now in the power of a hundred Congresses to legislate wrong into right, or to make the people believe that resistance to tyranny is treason. A certain something will save Mr. Phillips from all disgrace in this business, for men will forget his many errors, and remember him only as the object of Executive wrath, as the persecuted of flunkies, and the prosecuted of subordinate officials.—*Boston Atlas.*

INCREASING.—Senator Chase, the anti-slavery Senator from Ohio, received six votes for President of the Senate at the late election. This is one of the signs of the times. Never before has so large a vote been cast in that body for any abolitionist. The Senate is a body of old fogies, so conservative that they ought to have lived in the dark ages. Six votes tell in such a body.

FEEDING CATTLE AROUND STACKS. When a corner or knoll in the meadow is found in a poor condition, farmers often attempt to enrich such places by making a stack of hay on the ground, and foddering it out, expecting to reap a double benefit by improving the land; and saving the trouble of carting the hay and manure. Let us examine the arguments for, and objections to, this course of procedure.

The ground in this climate is always frozen in winter, and covered more or less with snow, and consequently the liquid manure freezes upon the snow, and as the snow melts before the ground thaws and settles sufficiently to absorb the fertilizing qualities of the manure, the most valuable portions are lost entirely. The heavy rains drench the solid part of the manure, and alternate thawing and freezing destroy its strength so that the soil is comparatively little benefited.

FEEDING CATTLE AROUND STACKS.

Another prominent objection is that the cattle or sheep thus exposed in some bleak place, consume about one fourth more food than is necessary, if comfortable stables were provided for them, and they come out sleek and emaciated in the spring. This instead of securing a double profit in stacking the hay, a three-fold loss is sustained—namely, the better portion of the manure—a considerable portion of hay, and in the condition of the stock. Cows kept during the winter in this way, require a long time to recover from the effects of exposure, and frequently the season is far advanced, and the grass becomes dry and succulent before they regain their flesh—thus very much lessening the profit arising from them.

True economy consists in keeping cattle in a good condition with the least quantity of feed, and making and saving all the manure possible. Proper attention is not given in composting manure for still regard this as the basis of remunerative farming. It is the great thing to make our farms fertile, for drouth or excessive rains do not injure rich soil as they do starved land.

A single suggestion from your paper has often been worth more than a year's subscription to me, and I have sent these with the hope of contributing to the improvement of farms.—*Country Gentleman.*

From the Portland Advertiser, Nov. 22.  
A Warning Against Negro-Prejudice.

The most obstinate opponent which the cause of annexation has found in the Sandwich Islands, is Prince Alexander, the heir apparent. While he gives a variety of reasons for his course, it is well known at Honolulu that his invincible antipathy to this country springs from the fact that when he was travelling here, the steward of one of the Boston and New York boats refused him a seat at the supper table on account of his color! That indignity has not faded from his mind ever since.

There is a moral here—perhaps two or three. In the first place, there is the fact of slavery influencing the destinies of a far off country, though in the slightest and subtlest manner. For, without that prejudice of color which is almost entirely the result of servitude, a travelling gentleman not completely white would never have been exposed to such invidious treatment. It only affords another proof that all the minute and incidental effects of such a gigantic evil have the essential nature of their source, and go on, percolating nothing but evil wherever they reach.

And then, again, we have the necessity of invariable politeness taught us with a novel point. Not even a negro, not even a copper-headed South Sea Islander, can be affronted with impunity. So mixed up is the travelling community in these times, and so blended with their subjects is the fate of governments, that humanity cannot risk the ill-treatment of a single individual.

But we have moralized enough.—We think that every steamboat steward and who has read so far will hereafter be especially polite to colored gentlemen, lest he may be dealing with (Sandwich Island) angels in disguise.

Truth Told Spoken.

No new organization can ignore great questions, having their origin in the elemental politics of the country. I do not care what the Grand Council at Cincinnati may have done, the Know-Nothing of the North will think and talk and act upon Slavery just as they have done before, and when no longer embarrassed by the hostile foreign vote, they will take a position in favor of freedom, which the South will assail in vain. In the mean time, the foreigners now naturalized will perceive that the South hates and despises them, and they will learn after all, Slavery is not the beautiful and desirable thing which they have supposed it to be. JESUS.

A great man commonly disappoints those who visit him. They are on the look out for his thunder and lightning, and he speaks about common things much like other people; nay, sometimes he may even be seen laughing.