

some measure, the order and degree of mental development. To do this requires the exercise of an enlightened judgment.

I have scarcely left myself time to more than touch upon the third point involved in this subject, namely: the Education of the Moral Nature and Affections of the child. This is not, indeed, the leading object generally proposed by the parent, in consigning his child to the care of the teacher; nor is it that to which the exercises of the school-room have most prominent reference. Indeed, this part of education is usually regarded as something that requires only incidental attention; but how useless, and worse than useless, are the efforts of the teacher, if this be not the great end ultimately secured. If I were to give utterance to my own convictions upon this subject, it would be to say, that while the time of the school, (as is man's whole life, indeed,) is chiefly spent in those exercises which "profit but for a little while," and in the acquisition of that knowledge "which shall vanish away," yet this daily round of duties furnishes the occasion for the manifestation of the moral nature of the child, and constant opportunity for the teacher to apply the needed admonition, encouragement, or restraint, as the case may require. Who can fail to recognize the deep truth of the poet's words, in this respect;

"The child is father to the man;" Who can but respond to his other words?

"And I could wish my days to be Bound each to each, by natural piety;"

Who can estimate the extent of the influence which goes onward from childhood's time, not only through life, but through the unknown future? He who has enjoyed the blessing of a rational education in childhood, may thank Heaven most, not that his body has been cared for, and saved from disease, not that his mental powers have been duly developed and brought in contact with ennobling thoughts and various knowledge, but that those affections which shall not die with the body, have been attuned to harmony with the divine law of love. We may bless God most, not for what we have learned of human lore,

"But for their first affections, These shadowy recollections, Which, be they what they may, Are yet the fountain light of all our day; Are yet the master light of all our being; Upheld us, cherish, and have power to make Our newly years seem moments, in the being Of the Eternal Silence; truths that wake To perish never!"

Which neither hateness, nor mad enmity, Nor man, nor boy, Not all that is in enmity with joy, Can utterly abolish or destroy."

Happy the teacher, who, in addition to all other good offices rendered, and above all other good works accomplished, has been the instrument of imparting this right direction to the moral nature of the child; of preserving rather than blunting the holy affections of childhood's prime.

It will hardly be necessary that I enter formally upon the proof that obedience, or moral submission, is the condition of all moral excellence and rectitude. This is too well known, too readily admitted in theory, to require proof. But how sadly do both parents and teachers often fail, not simply in government, which may be maintained by brute force, but in securing that cheerful obedience, that affectionate submission, without which mere outward obedience is of little avail. It should never be forgotten, however, that those only who have learned prompt and hearty obedience to superiors in childhood, are likely to acquire a proper power of government over themselves or others, in later life.

And what is the secret of success, in this vital point of education? How shall the heart of the child be won, and being won, how shall it be preserved from contamination? Can we find any better solution of this question, than in the words of inspired truth? May we not say of the true teacher, as well as the true wife and mother, not only that "She openeth her mouth with wisdom," but that "In her tongue is the law of kindness?"

This, fellow teachers, is the secret of your success. Love is the parent of love. Children's hearts, with rare exceptions, will yield to a heart that truly loves them. The teacher who knows not this incentive to effort and to duty; must have a thankless, if some task. But the teacher who, animated by the loftiest of all motives to human action, wins her pupils to those ways which are pleasantest, and to those paths which are peace, shall reap, even in this life, a grateful reward; for in after years, her pupils "shall rise up, and call her blessed!"

But to draw my remarks to a close. And in doing this, pardon me if in the earnestness of my wishes for your success and welfare, I seem to speak with authority. Pleasant to me have been the hours that we have spent together, in surveying the work before us. Thankful am I, that by coming here at my invitation, you have given evidence of your desire to cooperate in the salutary spirit of educational improvement now abroad in the country and in the Commonwealth. I have a right to presume, not only that you will be found in the front ranks of your profession, but that you will be

the pioneers of a movement among the schools and teachers of this country, which shall know no rest till IMPROVEMENT is adopted as the watchword in every district. The first fruits of your coming here I shall look for in the schools of which you shall respectively take charge the ensuing season. Your schools, I cannot doubt, will speak the praise of those (others than myself) who have sought to aid you. And here let me express the earnest hope, that we shall be able to scatter seeds through the County, from this effort, which shall spring up, in autumn time, in abundant harvest. Let us confidently look for another gathering of three or four present number, and for another good time, that shall last twice or thrice as long as our session now closing.

Teachers, but one word more: Your sphere and office is a noble one. Let it engage your best efforts. Let it be your chief subject of thought and desire, next to heavenly duties, how you shall train immortal minds and hearts for the school of life; yea, for that school which precedes another life. Mar not your usefulness by seeking to accomplish too much, or by ill-considered experiments; and yet be not bound by stale custom, if you have learned a better way. And mar not your usefulness by passing beyond your sphere. Within its charmed circle, you will, if faithful and efficient, be respected, honored, and beloved. But, on the other hand, while you may with propriety maintain your rights as a teacher, and defend your cherished convictions, if assailed, yet should you be tempted to take advantage of your position, and assume to teach that which you are not employed to teach, or attempt to promulgate, either in the school-room or elsewhere, your own opinions upon those subjects about which men fiercely debate, then, although you will gratify some, you will in an equal degree, perhaps, offend others, and your usefulness will be at an end. In the assiduous discharge of your duties, you will find full and noble employment for your best powers. May you have adequate strength, wisdom, and grace to sustain you, and may you gain a bright and lasting reward.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL

JNO. S. MANN, A. AVERY, Editors.

COUDERSPORT, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1855.

The genial rains, and warm, clear days of the past two weeks, have worked like a charm on every thing around us. Vegetation is coming rapidly forward. Cattle begin to improve; the wheat fields promise an abundant harvest, and every thing denotes a happy, glorious spring.

The Harrisburg Union is the only old line democratic paper in this State, with which we exchange, that has the courage to condemn the riotous conduct of the Missourians in the late Kansas election, with the spirit of a freeman.

We are pleased to note the favorable impression made on the minds of nearly all who come to this county in quest of land for homes. Within the last week we have conversed with quite a number of this class, all of whom were well pleased, and intend to settle in the county.

We publish in another column the comments of the N. Y. Eve. Post on the destruction, by a mob of slaveholders, of the Parkville Luminary. Next week we shall publish a slaveholder's description of this riotous destruction of private property; and we desire to call the special attention of the submissionists to the mob spirit now controlling Kansas and Missouri.

The communication from K. in relation to ruta bagas, and his manner of raising them, is entitled to the attention of every farmer. It is safer and better—more economical and more farmer like, to raise a portion of the feed for cattle in roots, than to depend entirely on hay. Ruta bagas weigh about forty-five pounds to the bushel. Hence his three hundred bushels, raised on eight rods over half an acre amount to 6½ tons. If the statement of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts, that 3½ lbs. of ruta bagas are worth as much for feed as one pound of hay, then those three hundred bushels of ruta bagas were equal to two tons of hay, nearly four tons to the acre, and that in the driest season ever known in the county. Friends this subject deserves your attention.

"Revenge we find The object pleasure of an aching mind."

SHALL KANSAS BE SUBJUGATED TO SLAVERY?

The policy of the Fathers, under the leadership of Jefferson, excluded slavery from the North-West Territory. Whoever compares Ohio with Kentucky, Indiana with Tennessee, and Illinois with Mississippi, will have no doubt of the wisdom of the early Congressional enactments against the extension of slavery.

In 1820 the policy of the men who called this nation into being, was farther carried out by a compact forever excluding slavery from the Territory north of 36 deg. 30 min. But in 1850, the Slave Power, having secured the entire control of the National Government, commenced a series of aggressions on the rights of the free people, which culminated in 1854 in the repeal of the compact of 1820, and thus broke down the barrier which the fathers had constructed against the farther extension of the Nation's curse. This outrage was received with universal alarm. Men everywhere abandoned old party associations and formed themselves into a party of freedom for the overthrow of the Administration and its supporters, that had done this great wrong. The revolution is complete, but Kansas is not yet out of danger. The slaveholders of Missouri have made up a large fund for the purpose of securing the subjugation of Kansas at all hazards, and in defiance of law. The Administration is wide awake in trying to execute the fugitive slave bill, causing men to be indicted and imprisoned for speaking free thoughts, but the violent and forcible opposition to the laws of Kansas by armed bands of Missourians, receives not the slightest attention. If a freeman, doing as he would be done by, assists a poor persecuted slave to elude the pursuit of the manstealers, the President makes haste to put the Government officers at work for the conviction of the daring traitor; but an armed mob from Missouri may take possession of every ballot box in Kansas, and not a single officer of the Government, from President down, (or up, according to your fancy,) makes the least effort to bring the offenders to justice. That is what is meant by patriotic devotion to the Union, and a conscientious submission to the laws of the land.

Will the people acquiesce in this outrage against their rights? A very large number we know will not; but a good many will be deceived into silence and submission by various plausible pretenses, and hence there is imminent danger that Kansas will yet be subjugated to the rule of slavery.

One of the wily pretenses put forth by the advocates of submission, is, that it does not concern the people of the North very much; and hence they had better devote their attention to the raising of corn and potatoes, and the improvement of their dwellings and farms. Now, we have never known any friend of freedom to advise any neglect of these home duties,—on the contrary, we believe the active opponents of intemperance and slavery extension, never fail to set a wholesome example, in the faithful discharge of all the duties of home and the neighborhood. We say, plow and sow with a liberal hand—make sure of being entitled to a bounteous harvest of earth's blessings. Devote all the energy to your farm and its occupants that is required, but as you follow the plow, or fell the tree, bear in mind that you are a sovereign.

Keep your eye on the movements of the Government, so that when the proper time arrives, you will be prepared to discharge the duties of a sovereign, in such a way as to vindicate your intelligence, and promote the prosperity of your country.

But it is said, this question does not concern you. You know better.—You may desire to emigrate to the West one day. Are you willing to be excluded from the fairest Territory of the States? That is what slavery is trying to do. In illustration of this fact, we make the following extract from a private letter from a young lady just arrived in Nebraska. It appears from this letter, that the threats of violence made in her presence, were such as to make her feel thankful that she was not going to Kansas, and to frighten two young men who started for that Territory, away from it. Such are the legiti-

mate fruits of slavery. It is for the people to say how far such bullying is to govern the nation. But here is what a late resident of Coudersport says:

"I saw some Indians on the bank of the river near Kansas city and some in St. Joseph. There were a good many Kentuckians on the boat, and some missionaries going to Kansas. There was considerable excitement about slavery there. They had some warm debates. We could sometimes hear them at our end of the boat, and sometimes they would come over to our part, and then we would have the full benefit of the discussion.—The Kentuckians would get very much excited whenever slavery was mentioned. They said the South was determined to establish slavery in Kansas at the point of the bayonet. There were four young gentlemen on board, from Pennsylvania, who were going to Kansas, but the excitement frightened two of them, and they are coming to Nebraska. The nearer one gets to Kansas, the greater the excitement seems to grow, both with the slaveholders and abolitionists. I am glad we did not go there. The slaveholders say they must have slavery in Kansas, or they will have Missouri a free State, for it will be so nearly surrounded by free States that the slaves will be continually running away from Missouri. I expect it would be a terrible thing if the negroes should take it into their heads to run away.

"There was an old bachelor from Maryland on the boat, who seemed to think about as reasonably as any one about the matter. He said they had slaves, and could not very easily get rid of them, but he was not for having slavery go any farther."

THE LAW OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Mr. Senator Price has a bill before the Legislature, in relation to the property of husband and wife, which we consider to be of very great importance, and which we trust will meet with favorable action. It is so far as we understand it, from the newspaper reports, to place husbands and wives on precisely the same platform, with respect to their separate property, which the present arbitrary law, passed some six years ago, for the protection of the estates of wives, fails to do. When that law was under consideration in the Legislature, we opposed it as unwise and mischievous, and we engaged the very amendments which Mr. Price now proposes, and which we trust will be successfully pressed.

As the law at present stands, it places the property of the wife completely out of the control, disposal, or enjoyment of the husband and his family, except in certain respects, as it relates to the later, of very little practical advantage. In the event of the death of the wife, the husband possesses no share in her estate, being placed on the same footing as any other person in the community, as to rights. Not so with the wife, in the event of the death of the husband. She possesses rights which no will can alter, upon his estate rights that no one will pretend to question are eminently proper.

The amendments proposed by Mr. Price, are to remedy this evil, by placing the estates of both parties, whose relations to each other are the same, upon identical principles. A case in point will show the injustice of the law as it stands. Suppose a widow with children, should marry a spinster, each possessing an estate of \$50,000. In case of the wife's death she could deprive her husband and family of every dollar of her fortune. But on the death of her husband, she would not only retain all her own estate, but she would possess her children of one-third of the personal estate, three hundred dollars' worth of household effects, and the interest of one-third of the real estate during her life. If there is not rank injustice in such inconsistency, we cannot conceive where it can be found. Indeed, it is too glaring to be overlooked by any intelligent legislator; and we therefore trust that Mr. Price's bill will be promptly enacted.—*Germanontown Telegraph.*

I am glad to see the above, having always felt that the present law, though a great improvement on the old, is very defective. I object to it, not so much on account of the evil that will result from it, as in the case supposed by the *Telegraph*, (for until women have better opportunities to acquire fortunes, very few will have them,) as because I believe that perfect equality is the only just basis on which to rest laws regarding natural rights. In so intimate and sacred a relation as marriage, including our social, moral and religious interests, there must be much difficulty in rightly guarding political ones, so as not to infringe upon others. I am inclined to think that much of the barbarism of ancient times has been suffered to remain on the statute books, through a fear of making matters worse by legislating on so sacred and delicate a matter, than from a continuance of barbarous feeling and opinion. Now, however, that many State Legislatures are trying to improve the old code, I wish they would see that any separation of property between husband and wife is wrong; that they should be united in all purchases, sales, gifts, wills, earnings, and possessions. True, this would leave the families of sots and spendthrifts to suffer, but not near to the extent they do now, as the wife would have

a controlling negative to oppose to reckless expenditure; estates could not be gambled away, unless both husband and wife gambled, neither could they be willed away on caprice; the rights of children would be better cared for, far better than at present, and marriage would have a better legal acknowledgment of its sacredness.

I have not seen Mr. Price's bill, and cannot say how near it comes to this standard, but welcome the motion to improve. G.

CROWD IN THE SPRING CROPS.

We have given our Western exchanges a close scrutiny for the last six weeks, with especial reference to the situation of farmers there and here in regard to crops, prospects, &c. We are well convinced by this examination that our farmers, on the whole, have not suffered any more than their western brothers, and that their prospects are quite as fair. The following from the *Chicago Daily Press* of April 18th, will sustain this view of the subject:

"An intelligent friend who resides in one of the southern counties of Illinois, furnishes us with some interesting items respecting the present scarcity of breadstuffs and feed for cattle and horses, also of the arrangements making for the present season's crops. Last year's crop of corn was largely deficient, not being sufficient for home consumption, and but for the fact that a portion of the crop of the previous year remained over, there would, undoubtedly, have been much suffering. As it is, corn commands at the crib, in many places \$1 per bushel, hay \$30 per ton, and other articles of breadstuffs and cattle-feed correspondingly high prices. In some districts quite a number of cattle and hogs have died from starvation, and as a general thing, stock is in a very poor condition. Preparations are being made for planting larger spring crops than common. A greater breadth than usual has been put down to oats within the last fortnight, and in re will yet be put in. Plowing for corn has commenced, and extensive crops will be planted. Throughout the middle and western portions of the State, fall wheat is looking uncommonly well, and the breadstuffs sown is more than the average. The crop of Irish potatoes was a total failure last year, and some difficulty is anticipated in procuring a sufficiency for planting. The North, however, will be able to send forward enough by river and railroad, to supply the want."

Our farmers will see from the above that it is no longer safe to rely on the West for breadstuffs or for their meat. There is now cleared land enough in Potter county to supply the home market, and our farmers, we trust, have the will and the energy so to till their improvements as to raise this supply. It will be for their happiness and prosperity to do so. Prices will undoubtedly rule high for more than a year to come. So we urge every man to crowd in the Spring crops, but don't sow oats on land that is suitable for corn, for one acre of the latter well cultivated will be worth three acres of the former. Potatoes have also become a valuable crop, and every farmer may plant an extra half acre, with a moral certainty of being well rewarded for his labor. In fine, every thing in the shape of food for man or beast, will be in great demand for a long time to come, and the prudent farmer will make every foot of tillable land produce something for his own wants, or to sell.

THEIR NAMES ARE ENROLLED.

The Teachers' Institute, heretofore pretty fully noticed by us, will accomplish a great amount of good in this county, and it is but fair that the persons whose public spirit, and desire for improvement have accomplished this work, should be made known.

We have already spoken of the Instructors—those who planned and carried forward the movement, and we now give the names of the young ladies and gentlemen who devoted their time, attention, and money, to the cause of education:

MISS ELIZABETH PATTERSON, Whitesville N. Y.
"MARY J. SCOVILL, Harrison.
"R. E. DANIELS, Ulysses.
"S. A. HALLOCK, "
"M. E. HALLOCK, "
"EMMA LEWIS, "
"BERTHA M. LYMAN, "
"EMELINE SCOTT, Allegany.
"RUTH ANDREWS, "
"RHODA A. NELSON, "
"MARY L. SHETTS, "
"CAROLINE HAWLEY, Hebron.
"LOUISA HYDORS, "
"JANE HYDORS, "
"ELLEN M. BIRD, Sweden.
"AUGUSTA J. SPAFFORD, Lymanville.
"ANN V. CLARK, Euclalia.
"CARTHAGENA BAKER, Coudersport.
"ALICE H. BROWN, "
"SARAH COLE, "
"CALIFORNIA CRITTENDEN, "
"MARIA M. LYMAN, "
"E. E. MATHER, "
"RHODA E. RATHBURN, "
"JANE RECKHOW, "
"L. ELLEN WRIGHT, "
MR. W. S. GARRET, Sharon.
"JOHN H. JONES, Coudersport.

It gave us peculiar pleasure to note the frequent application to the Institute for Teachers. We believe every one of the young ladies were offered fair wages to take a school before the Institute closed. This shows that

school directors already appreciate the benefits of the new institution, and is a hopeful sign of a better day coming.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE LORING.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune. Boston, Friday, April 27, 1855. The Senate concurred with the House this afternoon in favor of removing Judge Loring, by a vote of 27 to 11. The President subsequently recorded his name in the affirmative. Mr. Lucas was absent. He would have voted Yea if present. Gov. Gardner will comply with the will of the two branches, and the people. A resolution permitting him to resign was lost by about the same vote. A Personal Liberty bill will next pass the Legislature.

That is among the first fruits of the revolution in public sentiment at the North on the Slavery question. The time is close at hand when no officer of a Free State will be permitted to assist in the execution of the Fugitive Slave bill.

The closing exercises of the Teachers' Institute were well calculated to make a lasting and favorable impression upon all present. The address of Rev. J. B. Pratt will be found on the first page of this paper, and ought to be read by every teacher and parent in the county. Those of other counties will not often find any thing relating to Education more profitable to read than this address of our County Superintendent. What do you say to that, brother Canrowes, of the *School Journal*?

SHARON, April 23d, 1855.

Editors of the *Journal*—I saw an article in the *Tribune*, not long since, on the culture of ruta bagas. The writer, after giving his method of planting, hoeing, &c., said that "the two acres yielded something over 400 bushels." The amount appeared to be emphasized, as if it was worth publishing, at least. Now I am not a scientific, nor a very good practical farmer, but have a mind to say a few words about raising ruta bagas.

Last June I broke up eighty-eight rods of old pasture ground, let it sun a few days, and then harrowed it lengthwise with the furrows, which I repeated at intervals of a day or two, three or four times. I then drew nine bushels of leached ashes and sowed them on the ground as I would plaster. This was all the manure I used, and all the preparation the land had, excepting to mark out the rows or drills, which was done by drawing a log chain across the field by hand. The rows were as nearly two feet apart as I could guess at it, (you know a Yankee has a right to guess twice) and the seed dropped in the little marks made by the chain, and slightly covered with a hoe. This was done about the 30th of June. When the plants were in the fourth leaf, I thinned them by hand; and about the 20th of July I thinned them again, so the plants stood about eight inches apart, and hoed them well. I did nothing more to them till they were ready to harvest. The season, as every one knows, was very unfavorable for root crops; but this eighty-eight rods of ground yielded little if any short of three hundred bushels. The whole expense, harvesting included, did not exceed \$15. Let the readers of the *Journal* judge for themselves of the propriety and profit of raising ruta bagas. Yours truly, K.

RIGHT TRIUMPHANT.

Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips and others, arraigned before Judge Curtis for inciting a riot in the Buras case, have been discharged. Friend Beardslee of the Wayne County *North*, notices the fact under the hand of "Justice Smothered!"—and says—

"Thus the enemies of the Constitution, the Union and the laws, are encouraged, instead of being humbled, in their treasonable and murderous opposition to the established institutions of their country. Sorrowful day indeed will it be for this Government when these lawless fanatics shall extend their Lynch Law Administration far out of old Federal Massachusetts."

There, that will do, friend Beardslee. When you stigmatize the friends of Freedom as advocates of Lynch Law, we bethink us of a little circumstance that we cannot but whisper in your ear. It is a true story and not unfamiliar to you: During the summer of the year 1853, in August, if memory serves, three individuals were ceremonyed to alight before a hotel in one of the most beautiful villages in Pennsylvania, if indeed, it has a peer in America. There was nothing remarkable in the appearance of these individuals, except it might have been a cropping out of the rowdy now and then, through the somewhat gentlemanly exteriors. They ate, drank, smoked and talked a little loud, like many other individuals, and retired for the night at the proper hour. The council that was held in the secrecy of their chamber, we have nothing to do with.

Morning came—in surpassing beauty, such as the Island poet may sing of, but never seen within the rim of his fog-bound isle. It was a morning suggestive of peace and quiet—a kind of Sabbath stillness, broken only by the carolings of birds.

The bell of the hotel aroused the sleeping guests, and forth into the sweet morning came the three—strangers. There was nothing in the