

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL

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COUDERSPORT, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1855.

The Vienna Conference has broken up without accomplishing anything, and Austria declines to unite with the Allies in their demands upon Russia.

"BACK AGAIN."—Thursday was quite wintry. The ground was white with snow early in the morning, which soon went off, but the mercury did not rise above 40°.

The Pennsylvania School Journal for May is received, containing the decisions of the State Superintendent for the previous month, and the proceedings of the State Convention of County Superintendents.

The negro Arthur Taylor, confined in our jail on a charge of larceny, broke out on Wednesday night, the 2nd inst., and has not yet been recaptured, although the Sheriff and Major Mills, from whose stable two horses were stolen the same night, have made great exertions to overhual the proficent scoundrel.

The Independent Press, edited and published at Williamsport, Pa., by J. W. Barrett, has just entered upon its third volume with greatly improved appearance, and flattering prospects.

Dr. Peck, an American, went to Cuba to conduct business as a dentist, was wrongfully suspended of being a filibuster, and legally imprisoned until he satisfied the authorities of his innocence.

Pass the above question round, and let us see if there is an Administration man in the State who can answer it without condemning himself.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

All our readers may not be aware that this Church, through many of its Conferences, is now and has been for some time past, making strenuous efforts to rid itself from the curse of slavery, or more properly speaking, perhaps, to amend the Discipline as to render voluntary slaveholding a sufficient ground to exclude from membership.

One proposition came from the Wisconsin Conference, which embodied the following sentiment:—"To prohibit on the part of members and preachers, the buying, selling, or holding of human beings as slaves."

The Philadelphia Conference at a recent session, rejected an amendment to the organic law of the Church, nearly similar to the first of the above, and still more recently, the Baltimore Conference, in which jurisdiction is included a large portion of Eastern Pennsylvania, unanimously refused to receive both the proposed amendments, to which we have above referred, said Conference consisting of two hundred members.

The trouble is, that the economy of the M. E. Church is so constructed, that it requires a three-fourths vote of all the members composing the various Annual Conferences to change, or in any way alter the "General Rules," as they are termed, and consequently, when such a large number of ministers vote adversely to a proposition to amend them, as in the case of the Baltimore Conference, it tells fearfully against it.

We consider the time has arrived when the holding of slaves for the purpose of gain, under any conceivable circumstances, can be regarded in no other light than sin, and only sin, and that continually, to be no longer a debatable point.

The adoption of a rule excluding slave owners from the church, would undoubtedly be attended with considerable hardship; but if it is wrong to hold men and women in bondage and exact their toil for naught, the sooner this doctrine is recognized and acted on the better it will be.

The Rev. P. Coombe, we believe, is a member of the Philadelphia Conference, and the Rev. Stephen Miller is probably in connection with the Baltimore Conference. We should like the opinion of either of them, or of any other of the "two hundred ministers," as to the justness of the conclusion at which our brother of the Gazette has arrived.

Gov. Reeder, of Kansas, visited Easton a few days since, where quite an enthusiastic assembly turned out to welcome him to his former home. In reply to a pro-slavery address from Judge Porter, Gov. Reeder made a very manly speech, a synopsis of which is published in another column.

"A wise man will suspect those actions to which he is directed by something besides reason, and always apprehend some concealed evil in every resolution that is of a disreputable nature, when it is conformable to his particular temper, his age, or way of life, or when it favors his pleasure or his profit."

THE HIDING OF VENUS.—The planet Venus and the moon have been playing hide-and-go-seek. This occultation of the planet took place on Wednesday night, April 18th, and the gazers were all out to see the bright and beautiful star slip behind the moon, and come out on the other side.

If folly were pain, there would be groaning in every house.

ABOUT POTATOES.

Last Monday evening, a bag of very large, fine-looking potatoes was left at the Journal Book-Store for a friend whose name is unknown to us. The following note was stitched to the outside of the bag:

"Let me know, through the Journal, the most approved mode of raising Potatoes in Potter county, the best kind of seed, and the proper time to plant."

Thanking "A Subscriber" for his acceptable present, we proceed to comply with his request to the best of our ability. Should any of our readers think we are mistaken, we will consider it a favor to be corrected.

The best method of planting will depend somewhat on the ground set apart for the potato crop. If it is new ground, or old ground plowed for the first time, potatoes should be planted in hills about two and a half feet apart each way.

We should say, the best time to plant is from the 15th to the 25th of May; but have known excellent crops from planting on the 20th of June.

The Pink Eye Potato, so called from its eyes being of a pink or pinkish color, consists of two kinds, similar in their quality, a long and a round variety.

The advantage of planting in drills is in dressing them. If planted in hills, nearly all the work must be done with the hoe, but in the other method the work can be done just as well, in one quarter of the time, with a plow.

The potato crop is a very important one, and we trust it will receive due attention from our farmers. Don't be afraid of raising too many. If there is no home market for your surplus, you have but to take it to the railroad to get your money at a good round price.

There is not much building going on in town yet, but the spirit of improvement is manifested in cultivating gardens, planting trees, and adorning yards. But there are some improvements going on in the building line.

Wm. H. Metzger has purchased the half-square north of the cottage built by N. L. Dike, and west of the south half of H. H. Dent's square. Mr. Metzger is getting the materials on the ground for a new house of large size, and has entered into a contract with our enterprising townsman, John Reckhow, for the completion of a neat and substantial dwelling.

W. T. Jones has nearly completed the house commenced by Dr. Heath. These, with the other improvements going briskly forward, give the town a pleasant appearance.

"A friend exaggerates a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his crimes."

DIGNITY.

We think some of our editorial friends must attach a different idea to this word than that of Noah Webster. For instance, we find in the last M'Kean Citizen the following paragraph:

The Senate is a dignified body. Order and decorum seem to work its every act. One feels, while in the Senate Chamber, as though he was among men of a higher order.

Now, as two of the above-named Senators are notoriously daily tipplers, and are frequently intoxicated in their seats, we take issue with the Citizen as to their adding dignity to any assembly, and protest against holding them up to the admiration of the people.

Dignity, according to Webster, is opposed to meanness; and drunkenness, at the present time, is considered, by general consent, one of the meanest of vices.

So, "young gentleman, please to amplify your meaning," or qualify the eulogium of these intemperate Senators.

The praise of some men is more destructive than their slanders.

We clip the following from one of our exchanges, and publish it as well for the truthful lesson it conveys, as for its illustration of the character of the great Missourian—great even without his locks:

We recollect to have been informed by a gentleman of Washington City, of an interview which took place between Col. Benton and the Swiss mercenary. The latter had been reviling the colonel in several papers for which he was the Washington correspondent, and the fact became known to the colonel.

Armed with a Philadelphia and a Baltimore paper containing the notice of praise, the Swiss walked into a room where the colonel was sitting, and on approaching him, said, "Good morning, Col. Benton."

A female friend of ours, writing a private letter from Wisconsin, to a relation here, says:

"In a meeting the other night, a gentleman stated that he had the best of reasons for upholding women in doing battle with men for the Maine law; for they have more to do with it in this State than in most others, as it is now a well authenticated fact, that at a ball recently, the Governor and his wife both became so much intoxicated as to have to be carried home.

The National Era will find it difficult to ignore the fact which we have italicized, or to prevent men from uniting to counteract the political influence of this class of men who have always acted as a unit in favor of slavery and intemperance.

Richard Wynn and Alfred Woodley, who were part of the crew of a vessel which loaded some time ago in Roanoke river, were tried lately in Bertie county, N. C., on a charge of receiving and secreting a slave on board the vessel, with a view to his abduction.

The Harrisburg organ of Sham Democracy has not a word of comment on the above act of barbarism. If this Woodley had assisted some white man to escape from Van Dieman's Land, in violation of the police laws of England, we should have proclaimed him a hero and a patriot; but be-

cause he assisted a black man to escape from a worse than Van Dieman's Land, we hang him; and Sham Democracy guards the gallows till the deed is done. Shade of Jefferson! What crimes are committed in thy name!

Our Educational Movement.

We have watched with great interest the gradual growth of the educational spirit in northern Pennsylvania, and especially in this county. We have felt that our future prosperity was intimately connected with this movement, and it gives us great pleasure to find that our neighbors in southern New York, are also watching these efforts with considerable interest.

The Ocean Journal, a paper from which we have frequent occasion to copy, makes the following comments on the educational movement in Potter and M'Kean counties. These are encouraging words, and we hope they will cheer on every one who has lent the good work a helping hand, and induce some who have, as yet, done nothing, to put their shoulders to the wheel:

Considerable attention is being devoted to the subject of education in Potter and M'Kean counties, Pa., and those interested seem to be doing something very creditable in promoting the cause in that quarter. Their Teachers' Institutes flourish finely, and the youthful portion of the community seem filled with ardor and enthusiasm. The good to result to northern Pennsylvania from this awakening, cannot be estimated. The spirit now manifested in those counties will create interest and effort elsewhere.

PARTIES IN KANSAS.

It affords us pleasure to inform our Eastern readers that we have but one party in this Territory, and that Whig, Democrat, Free-soil, and Native American, are all lost in the great Free State party, which is far more popular among us than Know-Nothingism was in the recent Legislature of Massachusetts.

Will some of the Anti-Nebraska men in this neighborhood, who were so zealous in opposition to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, when only talking was to be done, tell us of any other way to make Kansas a free State, than that proposed by the old line democrat referred to in the above? We ask the old line democrats of this county to look over the field and see if it is not their duty to follow this example.

TURNING AN ELEPHANT INTO ACCOUNT.—Barnum has got his Elephant fairly in harness. The Tribune says that he can be seen every fair day attached to a plow, and doing up the "sub-soiling" in first rate style, at the rate of about three distinct, double horse teams. The elephant is also used for carting large loads of gravel in a cart arranged purposely for him, and in drawing stone on a boat or drag, in piling up wood, timber, &c., and in making himself generally useful.

The town of Ashfield, Mass., has elected Misses Lydia Hall and Marietta C. Patrick on the School Committee.

GOV. REEDER IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Gov. Reeder, of Kansas, arrived here to-day, and met with an enthusiastic reception from his friends and former neighbors. He reached Phillipsburg at noon, and was there met and escorted to the court-house square of Easton, by a large concourse of citizens.

Gov. Reeder, in reply, expressed in a feeling manner and in eloquent terms, the grateful impression made upon him by the warm and enthusiastic reception given him by so large an assemblage of his fellow-citizens. He referred to the reports of fraud and outrage upon the part of Slavery men in the late Kansas election, and emphatically confirmed the very worst statement which had preceded his arrival. He said that his opinions on the subject of popular sovereignty had undergone no change, but that the conduct of the people of the border counties of Missouri, had astounded and amazed him by the reckless disregard of all laws, compacts, and constitutions; that the Territory of Kansas had been invaded by a regularly organized army, armed to the teeth, who took possession of the ballot-boxes, and thus made the Legislature conform to the purposes of the pro-slavery party.

Kansas was subdued, subjugated, and conquered by armed men from Missouri; but her citizens were resolute never to give up the fight for freedom and independence of soil from foreign control and influence. Missouri would be called upon to disavow all sympathy with those border ruffians. If she should refuse, the South would be called upon to discontinue her. If the South should refuse, the solemn duty would devolve upon the North to take up the matter, so that the rights of her sons who had settled in Kansas on the faith of solemn compacts, should be vindicated and sustained. He declared that the accounts of the fierce outrages and wild violences perpetrated at the election, which had been published in the Northern papers, were not exaggerated. He concluded by saying that Kansas was now a conquered country—conquered by force of arms; but her citizens were resolved never to yield their rights, and relied upon the North to aid them by demonstrations of public sentiment, and all other legal means, until they should be fully and triumphantly vindicated.

RAISING ROOT CROPS.

We hope none of our readers will let this month pass over without putting in a plentiful crop of roots for next winter's supplies. We believe many will be driven to it who have the past season experienced the cost, of making beef and butter from pure grain, at the present high rates, some of whom perhaps sold rather bare early in the winter under the temptation of high prices and now have to buy at still higher. The prospects for the farmer were never more flattering than now, but to avail himself fully of them it is indispensable for him to practice a little of what he has been book farming, viz: raise root crops, plow deeply, pulverize thoroughly, manure heavily and with such kinds as are adapted for the crop he is raising. Various experiments have proved that at least one third and probably one half less grain will do as much good, when fed in conjunction with roots, Carrots, Parsnips, Beets, Ruta Bagas, &c. When corn is worth ninety cents, or one dollar, oats seventy cents, and with a dozen or more cows or steers, requiring feed, this saving will be quite an important item. An acre of land under proper culture, will readily produce six hundred to one thousand bushels of roots, and even if sold, what crop will net more money? Carrots, the past winter, and almost any winter have readily commanded fifty cents per bushel, and the demand for them is rapidly increasing as food for horses, at the livery stables. The expense of planting, continued seeding, and cultivation, deters many from root culture. The weeds will grow and require attention when it cannot be spared, but we will now repeat, what we have before shown, how this difficulty can be easily avoided, by destroying the weeds before putting in the crop. After the ground has been well plowed, which should be very early in the season, the harrow should be passed over repeatedly, at least twice a week so as not only to thoroughly break up and pulverize all the lumps, but also to kill seeds of weeds just germinating by exposure to the action of the hot sun. If any one will examine his fields before harrowing, particularly if it has been well manured, he will find millions of weeds all over the surface, just sprouting and in a condition to be destroyed, by each successive harrowing. This will not cost a tithe of the expense of their destruction after the crop is planted, and will be done more effectually.—Farm Journal for May.

Kossuth turned Editor.—Kossuth in a letter to the New York Times, states that he has formed "an intimate and durable connection" with the London Adas. His connection with the Sunday Times was only temporary.