

A NEW VOLUME.

With this number the Journal enters upon its eighth volume, and we improve the occasion to have a little personal talk with our readers.

The past year has been a trying one to publishers of country newspapers. The high price of paper, labor, and everything needed to sustain the office, has crippled a great many, and destroyed not a few village papers.

The office is free from debt, with a fair prospect of remaining so. We have a hundred more subscribers than at the commencement of volume seven, with a hopeful assurance that the list will be increased another hundred during the present year.

We are proud of our supporters. They are rather a small band, we admit, but they make up in faithfulness and persevering energy what they lack in numbers.

Meanwhile, we shall do our utmost to enlighten the farmer's toil with encouraging words, with practical and useful hints, and with such facts as come within our reach, that may be beneficial for him to read.

As to the great questions of Intemperance and Slavery, we need say nothing in this article. Our paper has taken its position in that respect, and will maintain it with all the strength of purpose and will that we can command.

The light that is breaking upon the Western horizon looks very much like the lurid flame of civil war. It is a solemn crisis that hangs upon the country.

SIGNIFICANT.

The Nebraska papers are afraid to let their readers know what is going on in Kansas. The letter of N. W. Goodrich, Esq., which simply repeated the old story about slavery not going into Kansas without a law first being passed to legalize it, could find a prompt notice in the pro-slavery paper of this county; but a letter in which Mr. Goodrich gave a history of the workings of the Nebraska Kansas bill, is passed over in silence.

Again Gov. Reeder is an old line Democrat of the conservative school, a fast friend of the President, and a defender of the Douglas bill, and besides is a Pennsylvanian of some notoriety. Well, Gov. R. after spending the winter in Kansas, returned to this State in the early part of May, and made a speech to a large number of the people of Easton, his old friends and neighbors, in which he gave a brief but highly interesting account of affairs in Kansas.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the people of Pennsylvania is eminently due to Governor Andrew H. Reeder, of Kansas, for his faithful adherence to the old landmarks of republican liberty, in defending the purity of the ballot-box, against a lawless mob of Missourians; and the representatives of his native State, tender him our heartfelt thanks, and bid him a cordial welcome to his home, family and friends.

A newspaper which omits all notice of the important events alluded to in the above resolution, would doubtless be up with the times south of Mason and Dixon's line; but what intelligent freemen want with such an old fogy concern, is more than we can guess.

TAVERN LICENSES.

The Lancaster Express is doing the cause of the people a very important service in its exposure of the shallow reasons given for granting tavern licenses in that county. The editor is teaching Judge Hays both law and morals—a service much needed if the Judge's rejoinder to the Express is a fair sample of his ideas on these subjects.

The Hon. Robert G. White, President Judge of this district, and a better lawyer than one half the members of the Supreme Court, has always held this doctrine, and as the fruit of such an opinion, no licenses have been granted in this county since January, 1852.

As Judge Hays of Lancaster is evidently courting the liquor influence, let him have the full benefit of his honors. Common people have made the discovery that, though a public house for the entertainment of travelers and strangers, is a great good in community, a license to manufacture drunkards, is a great nuisance, and must be abated.

And thus we commence a new volume.

earnest on this question. We may also say for the benefit of Judge Hays and all other skeptics, that we have had better public houses in Coudersport since licenses were refused, than we ever had before.

IMPROVE YOUR SYSTEM OF FARMING.

The cats and corn are now chiefly in the ground. Of the late crop, we have abundant evidence that more has been planted than ever before in this county, and we hope it has been done with more care, and in a better manner than heretofore.

But we need to pay more attention to enriching the ground. There are various ways of doing this, one of which we find noticed in an exchange, as follows. We hope every man will try what virtue there is in the advice:

"Wood ashes is one of the most important fertilizers. It is easily obtained in any quantity and at little expense. Take them carefully from your hearths, and save them until your corn and potatoes have risen two inches from the ground; then take a basket on your arm and from it take a small handful of ashes, and cast it at the root of your plants, and hoe them soon so as to cover the ashes. By this means you will increase your crop one-half."

"Ashes contain all the inorganic substances of the wood or plants which are consumed. Part of these are soluble and part insoluble; but the soluble substances mixed with water, will dissolve the insoluble. Thus, dissolved potash will dissolve silica and prepare it for glazing the stock of the cane, corn, wheat, &c."

"Not a particle of ashes should go to waste. Leached ashes have parted with the most of their potash, but still retain their phosphoric acid, and most of their lime."

"Ashes neutralize acids in the soil; they warm cold, mossy, wet places; they are destructive to insects; they assist to break down and dissolve the coarse fibers and stalks in the compost heaps, render hard, clayey soil open, loamy, and fertile."

The Harrisburg Telegraph, in view of the high-handed measures of the Missourians in destroying printing presses and other property of anti-slavery men, appeals to the freemen of the north to raise a fund of at least one thousand dollars, to be invested in a press and type, and presented to Geo. S. Park, whose office was lately destroyed by the slaveholders of Missouri.

The Telegraph proposes that contributions to the Park fund be sent to Hon. Eli Slinger, Treasurer of this State, at Harrisburg. Having started this motion, we trust its originators will see that it is vigorously agitated until successful.

Q! how happy are they Who the printer do pay. And have squared up the old year and more; Tongue can never express The great joy of the press, When delinquents have paid the old score.

OUR COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The new School Law is undoubtedly a great improvement on the old, but there are several defects in the system which ought to be corrected.

These defects are so ably and fully set forth in the report of the County Superintendent of Bradford county, that we can not do better than make some extracts from his report. Mr. Guyer thinks the School department ought to be separated from the department of State—with which opinion every friend of Education in the State, we should think, would concur.

Now, my idea is, that if the school law was so amended in this feature, as to require the County Superintendents to meet in convention, and elect a head to the school system, thereby separating it entirely from politics, and giving it a distinctive basis and exclusive organization, and thus holding out rewards to its aspiring laborers, more would be done towards building up a school system such as people expect, and the constitution promises, than by any other plan that can be adopted.

Mr. Guyer then objects to another feature of the system, which we have frequently discussed:

There is another great defect of the new law, to correct, which will hinder its usefulness as it did that of the old; and it is surprising it was retained: for it was a dead weight to the whole system before. I refer to the fact that School Directors are not allowed compensation for their services.

Now why does not the public spirit and patriotism of the officers of government, and the party of freedom, who are it is leading organs, silent upon this last and greatest insult to freemen—the invasion of Kansas by an armed mob, and the controlling of the elections with knives and pistols! Of all our democratic exchanges, viz: The Democratic Union, Hunsdale Herald and our neighbor up town. We are no more surprised that the Eagle should disapprove of that outrage than we should be were it to approve it a week hence.

"Ashes neutralize acids in the soil; they warm cold, mossy, wet places; they are destructive to insects; they assist to break down and dissolve the coarse fibers and stalks in the compost heaps, render hard, clayey soil open, loamy, and fertile."

The number of School Directors might be reduced to three, with increased advantage. It would lessen the expense, and I think, increase the efficiency of the board.

The Northern pro-slavery press is devoting whole columns to the denunciation of the Massachusetts Legislature for its request to the Governor to remove Judge Loring; but they cannot spare a line to denounce the Missouri rioters.

Governor Reeder says that Kansas is a "conquered country," and asks the Northern freemen to sustain him in maintaining the rights of the settlers. Pro-slavery Democracy replies, "the judiciary is in danger, and we cannot attend to so trifling a matter as the destruction of printing presses, and the armed invasion of Territories, until we have defended the Judges for sending freemen back to slavery."

See what the St. Louis Intelligencer says about our western affairs:

Q! how happy are they Who the printer do pay. And have squared up the old year and more; Tongue can never express The great joy of the press, When delinquents have paid the old score.

THE STRUGGLE IN KANSAS.

We are spared the time of writing an editorial on this subject, by adopting the following from the last Agitator:

What is the Administration doing? Doing! Nothing!—as usual. A band of cut-throats are ravaging Kansas and the Administration looks idly, if not approvingly on. Had Jackson at the helm order had been in Kansas ere now, even had it been of that kind that "reigned at Warsaw." The Administration has done nothing, it does not, poor miserable, cowardly, white-livered thing that it is! Lying asleep or in a faint, while a horde of ruffians defy its authority!

The signs of the times denote disunion and the downfall not of Liberty, but of Slavery in this republic. Thank God, the cry of disunion has little to terrify the men of the North at this time. The North is ripe for it—it is tired of being chained to a corpse longer. Old women and doughfaces may object, but the true North—the bone and sinew will not quarrel with Fate.

The present struggle in Kansas may be lightly considered by some, but others look upon it as comprehending, or rather, foreshadowing the last and greatest struggle between Freedom and Slavery in this country. If civil war ensues, let it be laid at the door of the South; for the aggression came from that quarter; and if Northern men are in earnest, they will buckle on their armor now.

If the democratic party be as it is claimed, the party of freedom, why are it is leading organs, silent upon this last and greatest insult to freemen—the invasion of Kansas by an armed mob, and the controlling of the elections with knives and pistols!

KEEP ACCOUNTS. As the time is approaching when our farmers are preparing their ground, and getting in their crops for the season, we cannot refrain from asking their attention to one point, where we believe most of them find themselves in farming intelligently. There is altogether too much guess work, with a great majority of the farmers in this county. Now, the suggestion we have to make is this: keep accounts. Let every foot of land you cultivate, stand charged upon your book with the interest on its full value: the amount you expend for fertilizers, and every day's labor. Credit it with every thing taken off, and then in the fall balance your books and know, not guess, what has been the result.

The advantages which will arise from such a course, can hardly be estimated. Sufficient to say, that he who has pursued it faithfully one year, will not fail to pursue it ever after. And then what a fund of information would this constitute for our farmers. With a little more labor, that of recording the manner of cultivation, these reports and accounts could but be a source of great improvement to the farming interest of our country.

That is an excellent suggestion, and we hope at least fifty farmers in this county, will at once try the experiment of keeping accounts. We think it will be the best way to make farming profitable and agreeable, that can be adopted.

The Philadelphia Sun comes to us arrayed in a spick and span new dress, in which it looks as coy and young as a country lass of fifteen. The Sun is the sweetest daisy that comes into our sanctum. The Sun—may it never set—Wellsboro' Agitator.

We are glad there is one daily in Philadelphia that gives satisfaction to so good a judge of such matters as our Wellsborough friend. There was a Philadelphia daily that was spicy and intelligent, brave and independent; but the cotton lords of the Quaker city had no taste for the Register, and since its death we have looked to New York and Boston for live dailies. But if the Sun deserves the above compliment, we should be happy to enjoy the light of its rays.