

There is nothing new about the war in the East, and not likely to be until there is a change of these in command. A more miserable failure is not recorded in modern history, than this Crimean campaign.

Levis Mann has the best assortment of Hardware ever offered for sale in this village, which he will be happy to dispose of on reasonable terms. Give him a call.

"Judge-worshippers" on the first page, is a garment that will exactly fit a few in this section; and the letter from Mr. Park whose printing press was thrown into the Missouri river by the patriotic, Union-saving, Fourth of July worshipping slave holders, shows the legitimate influence of the peculiar institution:

The session of Eulalia Division S. of T. on Saturday evening last, was a very interesting one, and profitable to those in attendance. Several members who had been absent from the county, related many encouraging facts which had come under their observation. We hope the interest of this meeting will induce full attendance at the next, and that each member will do whatever he can to make every meeting a profitable one.

On the first page we publish an item of news which has all the charm of romance. A rich planter married one of his own slaves, and hence according to slave law, his children were property. There being no slave State in which he could safely liberate his own wife and children, he took them to Cincinnati, and just as he had completed his arrangements, dropped dead in the street. Beautiful system that, is it not? But read the account of this affair as detailed by the Cincinnati papers:

Our friend the Rev. W. H. Babcock, will find on re-perusing our article in relation to Sabbath-breaking, that we said nothing about which day of the week was referred to in the command to "remember the Sabbath day." Our idea was that one-seventh of the time was needed as a day of rest for man and beast; and that our act of assembly was intended to secure such a day of rest to all who needed it. As we did not assert that the first day of the week was the day referred to in the command, we do not see that there was any occasion for our Seventh day friend to offer proof that it was not; and we can not take up our columns with such a discussion. We should as soon think of commencing a controversy as to the Scriptural mode of baptism. Our space not required for news, is all needed for agricultural, educational, and reformatory purposes, in either of which departments our friend can make himself useful and influential by writing an occasional article for publication, which we should be glad to lay before our readers.

The world does move, and so does the Lycopodium Gazette, for we find in the last number of that paper an article on the late outrages in Kansas, which, bating the twaddle about anti-slavery men destroying the Union, has point and manliness in it—rare virtues in papers supporting the National Administration. The Gazette article closes as follows:

The position of Gov. Reeder will be maintained by two-thirds of the American people. The fraudulent election which has just taken place should be set aside and a new one ordered. The United States Government should supply the Governor with sufficient troops to seize and imprison the lawless Missourians who may again come over the line to vote, or adopt such other means as would avoid a recurrence of the outrage. The south should know that its good conduct will be expected on this occasion from its friends in the north, and that should it side or sympathize with the Missouri rioters and outlaws, the entire north will henceforth be a unit upon the subject of slavery. We say this coolly and deliberately, and we mean what we say.

We say, had not the press of the North for years preserved a studied silence on the aggressions of the slave power, the North would have been a unit upon the subject of slavery long ago. Now that the Virginia election is over, we hope to see the independent press speak out on these Kansas frauds in as manly a tone as its neighbor.

BOGUS AMERICANS.

More than two-thirds of the Legislature of Massachusetts voted in favor of an address to Governor Gardiner for the removal of Judge Loring who had violated the public sentiment of that State by accepting office under an odious statute of the United States, and who had disgraced himself and the Judiciary of the old Bay State, by returning a man who had an inalienable right to liberty, to the worst form of slavery known to exist. Governor Gardiner's Council, who are his legal advisers; by vote 8 for to 2 against Loring's removal, sustained the Legislature, and yet he refused to comply with the reasonable and constitutional request of the Legislature: When this action of Gov. G's became public, there was great rejoicing throughout the South. That was natural. There was also great rejoicing among the "natural allies" of slavery in this State, and that was natural; for what ever pleases the slaveholders, gives pleasure to their admirers in the free States.

But there is rejoicing in other quarters where it does not seem to us it is natural. We thought the Philadelphia North American had grown some since the passage of the fugitive slave bill; but the following introduction to a long article in the same strain, shows that paper to be about as low down in the cause of republicanism as the Washington Union:

The refusal of Gov. Gardiner of Mass'tts, to dismiss Judge Loring from office, in obedience to the will of the Legislature, will doubtless command the approbation and applause of all true and good citizens in all sections of the country. The only complaint, or ground of complaint, against the gentleman whom it was attempted to depose from his official station, consisted in the fact that while acting as United States Commissioner, in the application for the rendition of the fugitive Burns; he faithfully and fearlessly did his duty. Sectional fanaticism has not, we think, ever been guilty of a more audacious and dangerous purpose of injustice, than in this effort of the legislative assembly of Massachusetts to persecute and wrong a high public functionary for having proved his patriotic fidelity to the laws of the land in defiance of local distasteful and prejudice.

The man who wrote the above did not believe it, or he is unfit to be a Pennsylvanian. It was no more the duty of Judge Loring to act as Slave Commissioner in returning Burns, than it is the duty of the editor of the North American to act as hangman under our laws. By "discharging the duties" of an odious act of Congress, Judge L. has made himself odious, and the atmosphere of Massachusetts will soon be too hot to hold him. Governor Gardiner can't save him, nor can such miserable pettifoggery as the American's save him. The people have willed his dismissal; and they will accomplish their purpose.

The most ridiculous paragraph in relation to the subject, we clip from the Lock Haven Watchman:

The abolition milliners of Massachusetts, have been making Herculean efforts to procure the dismissal of Judge Loring for enforcing a law of Congress in case of the fugitive slave Anthony Burns. An address to the Governor requesting his removal recently passed both houses of the Legislature, to which a reply was received on the 10th, declining to accede to the wishes of the Legislature, and refusing to remove the Judge. All honor to Governor Gardiner for this noble act in which he has truly represented the American party. He has thus practically asserted his nationality—its opposition to the geographical party against which the Father of his country warned us.

We have italicized a few words which no true American would ever utter, and which every honest man will repudiate. Men filling official stations are to be honored for representing their constituents, not their party. It is notorious that the people of Massachusetts had asked in a constitutional way for the removal of Judge Loring. That being ascertained, we do not see what business Governor Gardiner had to inquire what the American party desired. But we deny that he even represented the American party; for that is founded on the great idea that all men have an inalienable right to liberty, and that the majority of the people shall govern the State. But Gov. G. has undertaken to repudiate both of these great principles, and has thereby proclaimed himself a bogus American.

From all sections of the county there is a cheering account of increased industry and fair prospects. The cold weather of last week, it is true, has checked the grass, but it has been a grand time to finish planting corn, and to put in an additional half-acre of potatoes—which, if not already done, we urge every farmer to do yet. Potatoes will pay well for some years to come, and it will do to plant them till June 15th. There will be abun-

dance of time after that to prepare the ground for buckwheat, which should not be sown before the first of July. Should the season be dry, corn and root crops will be found invaluable, and in any event will pay well for the labor bestowed on them. So there is no danger of planting too many potatoes.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The State election in the Old Dominion came off on the 24th of this month. The contest was a very exciting one: Henry A. Wise, the candidate of the old line Democracy for Governor, stumped the State with great energy and power. He was opposed by the Know Nothings who confidently expected an easy triumph, but on what ground we never could understand.

The mystic order was successful in the free States, simply because it allied itself with the republican or anti-slavery movement. The republican movement would have triumphed without the Know Nothings; hence the latter only floated with the current, and gained easy victories.

In the South the case is very different. There the old line Democracy is in the ascendant, and will remain so until the South is abolished; for it has always given entire satisfaction to the slave power—at present the unquestioned supreme power in every slave State. Why should the slave-holders desire a new party? Sham Democracy has always done its bidding with alacrity, and hence the dream of the Know Nothing leaders that they could carry Virginia, always seemed a wild one to us.

The Northern Democrats who are honestly opposed to the rule of slavery, but still cling to the party, will find much food for reflection in this Virginia election. Pierce Democracy has been repudiated in every free State; but the slave States rally to its support. Why? Because it is the ally of slavery. Can there be a doubt that to sustain such a party is to sustain slavery? This election will open the eyes of the editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph and other papers of that stamp to the fact that no amount of fawning to the South, will supplant the Democracy in that section. The following from the N. Y. Tribune of May 25, points this moral most effectually. We commend it to the "Third Degree members" of all parties:

Contrary to almost universal expectation, we this morning chronicle the defeat of the Know Nothings in Virginia, and the election of Henry A. Wise as Governor by a majority reported as high as ten thousand. This is a very remarkable result to follow on the heels of the extravagant bragging of all the Know Nothing organs not only in Virginia, but throughout the country. Sam's godmother had dipped him in the Styx of Slavery, and tried to pass him upon the Old Dominion, as the invulnerable Achilles whose presence alone would insure victory to the South; but the cunning Paris of Aecoomac has hit him in the heel—the once invincible hero is ignominiously overthrown, the charm is broken, the prestige of success is gone, and henceforth the name of Sam will carry no terror even to the most timid and thin-skinned politicians. The "Third Degree members," who have bowed down to the Moloch of Slavery, must feel pretty keenly that thrift does not always follow fawning, and that in this instance at least, their voluntary abasement has not only been overlooked but most cruelly continued. The effect of the news in Washington is said to have been wonderfully exhilarating. The President and his Cabinet were almost crazy with joy, and the Democracy at large were in perfect ecstacy.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE COMMON SCHOOL LAW.

An act with this title was passed by the last Legislature, which refers in the main to "independent school districts." We never like this marring the system, and are sorry to see provision made for creating an indefinite number of independent districts. But there are two sections in this act of great importance, and we take pleasure in publishing them—as follows:

Sec. 8. That the state superintendent of common schools shall, on the application of the boards of directors of a majority of the school districts in any county of this Commonwealth, stating their desire to increase the salary of the county superintendent, fixed at any of the periods named in the thirty-ninth section of the school law of 1854, or at any subsequent triennial convention of directors, appoint the time and place of reassembling of the convention of directors, who shall have all the powers conferred by the said thirty-ninth section.

Sec. 9. That the Pennsylvania School Journal shall be recognized as the official organ of the department of common schools in this Commonwealth, in which the current decisions made by the superintendent of common schools shall be published free of charge, together with all official circulars and such other letters of ex-

planation and instruction as he may find it necessary of advisable to issue from time to time, including his annual report; and the superintendent is hereby authorized to subscribe for one copy of said School Journal, to be sent to each board of school directors in the state, for public use, and charge the cost thereof to the contingent expenses of the department of common schools.

Sec. 9 will enable the State Superintendent to communicate regularly and promptly with every board of school directors in the Commonwealth, and thereby to exert a happy influence on the cause of Education. The 8th section will enable those counties that do not half pay their County Superintendents, to reconsider their action and correct their error.

OUR COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

In last week's paper we gave a couple of extracts from the very able report of the County Superintendent of Bradford county, in relation to certain defects in the common school system. Below we give another extract from the same report, which we commend to the attention of all friends of Education. It relates to a subject of great importance; and we hope to see a movement in the next Legislature to remedy the evil here complained. The present mode of raising the school tax operates with far greater severity in this county than in Bradford of. The school tax assessed in this county will average at least ten mills on the dollar, taking all the townships together, which is four times as much as it would be if the property of the State was equally taxed to educate the children of the State. But Mr. Guyer explains the hardship much better than we can. He says:

I hope a general and uniform tax, sufficient to raise a school fund of one and a half million of dollars—it should be two millions—will be levied at once, for school purposes. Nothing short of this sum, and this manner of raising it, will suffice and conform to the wishes of the people. Our present mode of imposing school tax is "wrong in principle and worse in practice," for the reason that inequality, and therefore unfairness, is the only result of its workings; and it virtually defeats, in a large majority of cases, the very object it was designed to build up, and many believe it was more a device, on the part of the law-makers, to get rid of responsibility, than to foster a general system of public education. For how could wise and sincere men, honestly designing to provide schooling to the poor children out of the prosperity of the State, pass a law taxing the poor more than the rich for these schools?

In 1851, the first published valuation on which a school tax was levied, the valuation on real and personal property, in Bradford county, was three millions five hundred sixty-four thousand seven hundred and ninety-one dollars; and on this a school tax of fourteen thousand four hundred two dollars and twenty-four cents was levied in 1853, being a fraction over four mills on the dollar. In Lancaster, the valuation was thirty millions six hundred and fifteen thousand and eighty-one dollars. The school tax levied in 1853, on this amount, was fifty-seven thousand eight hundred twenty-six dollars and forty-three cents, being one and eight-tenths of a mill on the dollar—less than half the school tax paid by the property holders of Bradford county; and why this inequality? Why must the property in the latter pay more than double the tax that is paid in the former to the same object? This is not just; and when the fact, that the one is poor and the other rich, is taken into account, the full extent of the injustice is only then seen. In settlement and development of property, Lancaster is fifty years ahead of Bradford, and can easier pay ten dollars—as her valuation shows—in taxes, than the latter one. There the farming interest—which bears the great bulk of taxation—is fully grown up. Here it is not yet fairly begun. There the farmer sows and reaps. Here he chops and clears, and only reaps after years of toil and privation. This county is improving rapidly, and especially is there a wholesome emulation abroad among her farmers; but this growth is the result of patient endurance, and a combination of enterprise and fortitude, as noble and exalted in their practice, as they are healthful in their influences.

In some of the newer townships, a school tax of seven mills on the dollar and it is in contemplation to raise it to nine—is imposed, in order to raise the necessary means to keep three or four months' school during the year; and this is levied on the unproductive property of poor men, who have the land to pay for, clear up, and their families to support, at one and the same time. Go with me, only a moment, into one of these settlements, and learn the modus operandi of its inhabitants. They live in log houses

and have a few acres enclosed, and are striving to enlarge the area of this by new choppings. The heads of the families work on their respective clearings, and help each other by "exchanging work," until they use up their little stores of provision. Then they seek employment in the older settlements to replenish these, and oftentimes, at the close of the day, carrying the product of their labor a number of miles to mill, waiting for it until ground, then returning home with the load after midnight to rest a few hours, and renew the work on their new fells. And when any one is sick in the settlement—and this frequently happens through exposure and hardships—a neighbor cheerfully walks five or ten miles for medical aid. Thus they struggle, and find time, too, to build log school-houses, and work for money to pay seven mills on the dollar school tax! In this way the lives of these hardy, heroic, patient men are spent in clearing up farms, making bread for the nation, revenue for the State, beautiful homes for posterity; and their children, reared to industry, become duplicates of their own great manhood, thus perpetuating the blessings of their lives, and becoming the most perfect benefactors.

In the township in which I reside, the school directors opened a school the present season, in a most miserable, dilapidated log house, to accommodate twenty children in a settlement of this description. And a Mr. Slader, one of its inhabitants, walked a week to procure a teacher for this school. Do you ask why a school house is not built, and teachers procured for these people? The answer is ready, and as conclusive as ready. There is no money to build with, and not sufficient to pay such wages as more convenient teachers demand.

I pity these people, deeply do I pity them; and I admire their manly fortitude, their indomitable energy, and their noble, devoted generosity to each other. In their daily practice of these virtues, they earn fame more justly than ever conquering hero did, and the State owes them monuments for enriching her in every element of greatness. Yet their poor children cannot have the schooling they need; and for the little they do get, their parents have to pay four times more tax than the rich men of rich counties! The latter feel this more sensibly, because they can leave little property inheritance, and have, for this reason, a deeper solicitude for the education of their offspring. The State has promised these intellectual food, and gives them "stones for bread." And it is the fruit growing out of the present system of taxation for school purposes; for, the poorer the county and township the higher the tax, and the poorer the schooling; and results in placing schools out of the reach of the poorest. Yet the law-makers call this providing schools for the poor! Shall this state of things be continued? I pray not.

PROGRESS IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The following notice of the late Convention of this influential body of Christians, we take from the Pittsburg Dispatch. Unless there is some mistake in it, we shall cherish a hope that Bishop Potter is introducing a reformatory spirit into the Church of which he is the chief:

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION, held last week, in Philadelphia, seems to have had quite a discussion upon the admission of St. Peter's church of this city to the Episcopal Union, on account of certain features of exclusiveness in its charter. Calvary church, in this county, was admitted without objection—and Rev. Mr. Van Dusen made a similar motion in regard to the church of which he was pastor. We copy the proceedings from the report in the Philadelphia papers:

The Charter Committee having found some defect in the charter alluded to, it was ordered to be read, which was done, and grammatical and other defects pointed out.

Mr. Van Dusen defended it, asserting that it had been written by a County Court officer.

Mr. Ducachet thought that the individual should be turned out of his situation immediately, and sent to school.

Judge Hepburn argued forcibly in favor of its admission, and various other gentlemen followed pro and con consuming much time. At length the question was called for.

Bishop Potter arose, and remarked in substance, that the subject was an important one, involving the discipline of the Episcopal Church, and that he would venture to say that no church applying for admission, with a charter similar to the one that had been presented, would be received.

Mr. Geo. M. Wharton spoke next, and reviewed the matter. The alleged objections to the charter brought forward are, that it contains the words "white members," and seems to imply that the church is not open for the admission of colored persons, and that they are not entitled to vote. That women are also debarred from this privilege, and in another article that the words force the unavoidable con-

struction that no foreign clergyman would be allowed to officiate in the church as in case of some casual event, or otherwise.

The debate continued in a rather exciting manner and the question was again loudly called for.

Mr. Geo. M. Wharton offered an amendment to the resolution for admitting the church, the substance of which was, that the applicants shall produce, within six months, sufficient evidence that the word "white" had been erased from the charter and other necessary changes had been made.

The question was called for. The vote of the clergy was taken and resulted in the Church being rejected by a vote of 60 to 18.

On motion the vote of the laity was not taken, being considered unnecessary.

A motion to adjourn sine die, was the usual religious exercises, was carried.

From this it would appear that St. Peter's must admit our colored population to membership, and allow women to vote, before it can be a member of the Episcopal Union. The world is moving a little.

For the Journal. MY COUNTRY.

I love my country! Its tall shadowy mountains covered with never-ceasing verdure; its fertile plains and beautiful valleys are very dear to me. It is indeed a noble country, rich with the many gifts of heaven, deserving to be free. But alas! the blighting hand of slavery is upon it, and it is now in a far worse condition than Ireland was when some of her children cried,

"Give me one grain of corn, mother— Only one grain of corn."

There are those here in our own fair land, who ask for mercy of those who know it not, and the night breeze wafts away many a heart-broken sigh for liberty that never comes. When I think of the poor, down-trodden, oppressed slave there, I would that I could scatter the keys of the black man's cabin, all through the Southern States, and unfurl the banner of liberty throughout the length and breadth of our land.

I have just been reading of one true martyr for his country—Pardon Davis was not afraid to break the chains that bound him and set the captive free. His noble soul despised the laws that made one man ruler over another. God bless and reward him, is the prayer of many a weary one he has comforted. May heaven's visitants wing their flight to earth, and grace his lonely prison. In his letter he says, "And now, brethren, when you meet to pray for heathen lands, remember, O! remember our own country." What can be more touching than that about the land our fathers fought and bled for? My country! I for one will remember and pray for thee that thy deliverance may come speedily. Sons and daughters of America, does it not arouse a spirit of patriotism within you, when you read the lines traced by his trembling hand? Oh that there were more like him—America would throw off her chains, and bask in the pure air of freedom. Her soil which is now watered by the sweat and blood of millions of human beings, would be refreshed only by the gentle dews of heaven. The Bible says, "Blessed are the merciful; for they shall obtain mercy." Did you ever think of that, you slave holders who try to buy and sell human souls? (Though I strongly doubt any one buying a soul; for they are all God's property—I believe he has the first right to every soul, whether the frail house of clay which contains it be in chains or free.) You cannot chain the spirit. It will flee away and seek communion with its maker, God. The stars that keep their nightly vigils over many a scene of suffering, are silent witnesses of the spirit's flight. Bless God that it is so; for our hearts have become so hard that when one of our brethren falls down on his knees, and pleads with all the earnestness of which he is capable, to be spared from the dreadful lash, we turn a deaf ear to all his prayers; and in his agony he would die if the heart could not turn to its Maker. Such is our boasted land of liberty that we cannot give a cup of water to the poor regardless of the promise given to those who feed the hungry and clothe the naked. But there are reformers here—may they never tire, but like Martin Luther toil on overcoming every obstacle. There are many hard battles to be fought against prejudice and false pride, but the harder the battle the more glorious the victory. As the colored people sang in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Die on the battle-field, glory in my soul!"

Who would not rather die fighting for freedom than end his days in slavery? Let us all join that little band of reformers who are trying to make our country what it is called, a land of liberty. ROLA.