

The foreign news on the first page, has some interest in it.

We are glad to have another communication from Brother Stillwell.

A contract has been made with a responsible party, to construct a Telegraph across the Atlantic; to be completed in three years.

Only four old line Democratic papers in this State, have published Gov. Reeder's speech, or even a synopsis of it; and the party is as pro-slavery as this fact indicates. How can an honest Republican fellowship or support such a press, or such a party!

If our farmers consult their own interests, they will not purchase the fanning mills and wagons that are run in here from the State of New York to sell. Mr. John Reckhow will furnish a far better article, and is, besides, your neighbor and customer. The true policy is to patronize your own mechanics.

To rally well, it is absolutely necessary that kindness must run through all you say; and you must ever preserve the character of a friend to support your pretensions to be free with a man. E. ought to be banished human society, because he raises his injurious upon giving pain to the person upon whom he is pleasant.

How prodigal of help is the devil to his scheming and guileful servants! But the Powers celestial—they love their chosen too wisely and too well to diminish by one care the burden that makes them strong, to lessen by one pang the agony that makes them good, to prevent one mistake of the folly that makes them wise.

We hope no person in Coudersport will fail to notice the advertisement of George Mather. He is a regular butcher, and will serve our people with fresh meat in good order, well dressed, in such quantities as they may desire. We trust he will be liberally patronized, and so induced to become a permanent citizen.

The National Vedette is the title of a large and well printed paper published at Jersey Shore by J. B. & L. J. Cummings. It is devoted to the advocacy of American principles, and exhibits talent and ability in its editorial department. We hope it may prove a thorough temperance and anti-slavery sheet. To ahead—Agitator.

We join in that hope; but the term National has been so frequently used of late years, as a blind way of expressing devotion to slavery, that we suspect the Vedette will advise acquiescence in the slavery outrages.

Do you desire that Kansas shall come into the Union a free State? If so, what are you doing to make that desire a reality? The slaveholders have organized for its armed subjugation; and unless they are resisted and defeated, they will triumph. We do not ask you to resist them in our way, but we do ask you to oppose them in some way. Gov. Reeder has appealed to the Northern people for assistance. Is he not entitled to it?

The Miners' Journal of Pottsville, is one of the papers that we always read with interest, and seldom fail to find it well filled with reading matter of the right kind. We are pleased to notice that the proprietors of this paper have commenced the publication of a Wednesday Dollar Journal, devoted to education, and the local interests of that section of the State. This enterprise deserves a liberal patronage, and will no doubt receive it.

Now goods have been arriving in considerable quantities for some days past. Those who desire to purchase will find a good assortment fresh from the city at either Collins Smith's or Lewis Mann's.

If groceries, provisions, or a superior article of cedar rails, is desired, call at C. S. Jones'. We say this for the benefit of buyers, and shall hope to present in our advertising column next week, a more interesting statement of what our enterprising merchants have to sell.

MUST BE JOKING.

The Harrisburg Union commences an article about the slaveholding mob in Kansas as follows:

"The public are by this time pretty well informed in relation to the disgraceful scenes which transpired in Kansas at the late election."

As only four or five of the entire old line democratic press in this State have had the manliness to give their readers Governor Reeder's speech, or the facts alluded to by him, we do not see on what the Union forms its opinion as to the information of the public on this question, unless it supposes "the public" look to other, than old hunker papers for information. Then the rest of this article of the Union is so out-spoken and manly—is so in contrast with the cowardly and craven course of its party press—that we hardly dare rejoice over it for fear that it is only joking; but is it true, whether joking or not. So we give our readers the conclusion of the article—as follows:

"The people of Pennsylvania are anxiously looking to see what course the National government will pursue in this matter. Whether they will vindicate the doctrine of 'popular sovereignty,' under the control and direction of law, or whether it shall be trampled down in the first election in a territory formed to carry it out, and no remedy be found to reach the case. For ourselves, we cannot doubt but that President Pierce will do all that he can to set the matter right, and that Gov. Reeder will be fully and manfully sustained. That if we have the power, the election will be declared void; and at any rate, no act will be done or counselled which shall in the least give countenance to any acts or doings of a Legislature so elected, even if they should convene and go through with the form of passing laws. We also trust that the next Congress will take up the matter, and refuse to sanction anything growing out of such corruption and disregard of all right, and administer such a rebuke as will effectually prevent anything of the kind hereafter."

These are brave and true words, and we respond to them most heartily; and will be glad to act in concert with all who will honestly live up to their spirit and meaning. But perhaps we ought first modestly to ask the virtuous old fogey up town whether the Union is "minding its own business" or not. What a glorious time the slaveholders would have, if the Northern people would only confine their attention to clearing land, building factories, and other individual pursuits, and leave the affairs of our Territories to the unobstructed control of Slavery. But, then, the people won't take any such course. They remember the policy of the Fathers was to exclude Slavery from Territories by act of Congress, and they can see no reason for abandoning this policy, simply to please the slaveholders of the South, and their allies at the North. So, on reflection, we shall act with the Union in giving to the people such facts in relation to slaveholding in Kansas as will enable them to instruct their members of Congress intelligently on this question; and if the pro-slavery organ up town has any business to attend to, it might as well look after it. It is ours to keep the people advised of whatever is going on, to the extent of our space—to expose the shortcomings of Northern doughfaces; to labor for the extinction of the liquor traffic; to advocate an improvement in our educational matters, to aid the farmer in his department of labor, and to work for every movement which has a tendency to elevate the people and advance their interests. The honest citizens of this county will decide whether we endeavor to work up to this standard or not.

The Pittsburg Gazette is edited with considerable ability, and for a few months back, has seemed to be a very efficient advocate of the overthrow of the slave power. We should have more confidence in its sincerity if it were a little more consistent. For instance, it is unsparing of its condemnation of the Know Nothings, because as it alleges they are endeavoring to dodge the slavery issue, and yet it endorses the address of the Whig committee of Philadelphia, as a many and encouraging document—which address is as mum on the slavery question as if Kansas was not a subjugated Territory. The Philadelphia Whig address does not advocate a single reform, but is a cunning attempt to dodge all the living issues, and bring together anti-slavery and pro-slavery men in loving embrace for the sake of the spoils. After approving of the cotton-bound Whigs, the Gazette should keep quiet about the pro-slavery tendency of the Know Nothings.

State Sovereignty is Freedom's fort."

THE SUNBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.

The Hon. Wm. Bigler seems to have infused new life into this important undertaking. The attention of the capitalists of Philadelphia is at last awakened, and we think the work will go steadily forward until it is completed. A great meeting was held in Philadelphia on Thursday evening of last week, at which Gov. Pollock presided, and which was addressed by His Excellency, Judge Kane, Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, and others, in favor of the early completion of this road. We think the presence and endorsement of these representatives of the wealth of the city, is a strong assurance of success. Ex-Governor Bigler, President of the Company, made the first really able report that has ever come from any officer of this company. The following extract will be read with interest by the people of this county:

Whatever diversity of opinion may exist, as to the influence a direct railroad to the Lakes would exercise upon the course of trade and travel, there can be none as to its beneficial effects upon the country through which it must extend, nor as to the great value of its local business. On these points, the experience of the New York and Erie road furnishes abundant testimony.

The road in view, will penetrate a section rich in natural resources, now inaccessible to Philadelphia, the entire trade of which is driven to the metropolis of a sister State. In this regard, its effect upon the growth and population of the State, will be far more fruitful than in the case of the Pennsylvania Road. The latter was constructed parallel with the State works, which had already furnished an outlet for local productions. The former will penetrate a mine of wealth heretofore untouched. The counties of Clinton, Potter, McKean, Elk, Warren, Venango, Crawford, and Erie, to be opened up by this avenue, and its connections embrace an area more extensive than the States of Delaware, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, possessing mineral wealth to a greater extent than all the Eastern States united, now so flourishing, and, in addition, a soil susceptible of a higher state of cultivation than in some of our most populous counties. This valuable portion of our State is not duly appreciated, because it is seldom seen. It is deficient in population, only because it is inaccessible. It may seem strange, but it is true, that it is a less task to visit St. Louis from Philadelphia than to reach these valuable counties of our Commonwealth. The growth of these counties has been, and in the absence of an outlet to market, must continue to be slow. Indeed, the whole experience of our country proves that avenues to carry off local productions are as essential to its growth and full development, as are the veins of the human system to give life and health. Without such an artery through the north-western portion of our good old Commonwealth, she will be slow to rise to her full strength and dignity. The Pennsylvania railroad, so timely constructed through the southern parts, gave increased life and vigor; but to make her what nature intended she should be, and to give her commercial metropolis due success, she must have a similar artery through her northern extremities. Some of us will ever be proud of the humble part we had in bringing this southern line into existence, and we should be no less diligent in our efforts to bring a northern one into use; for in every aspect the latter should be regarded as no less important than the former. But for the Pennsylvania road, our commercial metropolis would be quite borne down by competition. With this aid, she has more than maintained her relative position with other cities, yet her triumph will not be complete without a co-laborer with the Pennsylvania road extending through the other side of the State.

Justice R. Giddings.—This great champion of freedom is to address the people of Potter county and vicinity on the Fourth of July next.

Yes, neighbor Mann, we'll be there. We have a kind of liking for that man Giddings, and we desire to hear him speak. That is not all, we shall be most happy to meet Cole of the Free Press, and Cobb of the Agitator. Suppose you invite Hatch of the Banner, and Major McGill of the Eagle to meet them. We are going to send to Cowan of the Mail, and Aldrich of the Journal, inviting them to meet us there. James of the Patriot, of course will be present; yes, and Powell too, with his Elk, we hope to see him there. Would that we could make a heap of Editors, though.—M. Keen Citizen.

We shall be happy to meet all of the above named Editors who approve of the great movement of the people to resist the further aggressions of slavery; and will do our best to make them feel at home. As for those who have no sympathy with the great Republican movement, we have no sympathy with them; and shall make no pretensions to any. We will, however treat even such courteously; and socially, with best wishes for their speedy conversion to a manlier position.

GLORIOUS MASSACHUSETTS.

The Personal Liberty Bill which has become a law in the old Bay State in spite of Governor Gardner's veto, is the most important act ever passed by a State of this union. It is thus described by the N. Y. Eve. Post.

An act, in twenty-three sections, passed by the late legislature of Massachusetts, is now published. It is one of the fruits of the Fugitive Slave law, the Nebraska bill and other acts of slavery aggressiveness on the part of our southern friends. Its provisions are:

1. That every alleged fugitive from slavery shall be entitled to the habeas corpus and to trial by jury.

2. If any person shall attempt to remove, or assist in removing an alleged fugitive, who shall not be proved to be a fugitive, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than five years.

3. No state officer shall issue a warrant, grant a certificate, or in any way act under the Fugitive Slave law, under penalty of losing his office and being forever thereafter ineligible to any office of trust or emolument of the commonwealth. And every person who holds a federal office, which even qualifies him to act in the return of a fugitive, shall not be allowed to hold any state office. (This is a direct requirement of Judge Loring's remark.)

4. Any Massachusetts lawyer who shall appear in behalf of the claimant of the alleged slave, shall be deemed to have resigned any office or commission that he may hold under the commonwealth, and shall be incapacitated from hereafter appearing as counsel or attorney in the courts of the commonwealth.—This deprivation of state commissions is a severe penalty on the legal profession, inasmuch as almost every Massachusetts lawyer is now a justice of the peace.

5. Sheriffs, jailors and constables are forbidden to assist in returning the fugitive, under penalty of imprisonment for not less than one nor more than two years, and a fine of not less than one thousand dollars. The same penalty is adjudged to the volunteer militia of the commonwealth, if convicted of the offence.

6. The Governor shall appoint one or more commissioners in each county, for the special protection of the alleged fugitive, who shall take care that he has all the privileges secured to him by the present act. All the expenses in such proceedings necessary for the defence of the fugitive, shall be paid from the state treasury.

7. No jail, or other place of confinement belonging to Massachusetts, shall be used for the imprisonment of the alleged fugitive, or of any person charged with resisting the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, or of any person arrested on execution in any suit for damages, resulting in consequence of aid given to an escaping fugitive.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

There is no paper in the United States whose editorials are written in better style, or with more integrity. We do not sympathize with the Post in several important points, but we read it with a peculiar pleasure that we desire a number of our friends to enjoy. Its great merits are these: It is honest, candid, correct in its statement of fact—brave, manly, and a fearless opponent of oppression in all its forms. There are other merits which commend the paper to every reader of ordinary intelligence and virtue. Its editors are men of rare genius and high scholarly acquirements, who never descend to the use of language not suitable to be read in the family circle, or the most refined society. They also possess a rich vein of genuine wit, which gives to the Evening Post a charm not possessed by any other paper in the United States. Mind, we do not say it is the best paper; on the contrary, we prefer either the Tribune or the National Era, but we are now speaking of the poet politician, and will leave the merits of the others to another time.

Those honest democrats in this county who desire a city democratic paper worthy the days of Jefferson, should by all means subscribe for the New-York Evening Post. The pro-slavery, time-serving, rich-man worshipping class, will find Bennett's Herald much more to their liking.

THE EVENING POST WEEKLY.

At two dollars per annum, payable in advance. Twenty dollars sent from one address will pay for twenty copies; twelve dollars for ten copies; eight dollars for five copies; five dollars for three copies.

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At three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Each number contains the latest intelligence, political, foreign, and domestic, and is sent off by the earliest mails to subscribers in every part of the Union.

Address WM. C. BRYANT & CO., 94 Nassau-st., cor. of Liberty, New-York.

There will be a meeting on Tuesday evening of Court, to make arrangements for the Liberty Jubilee on the Fourth of July next. We notice that the bare announcement of Hon. J. R. Giddings' intended address on that occasion, has alarmed our foggy editor. All-right. When doughfaces snap and snarl, men with backbones may be pretty certain they have hit the mark. So pass the word round that Ohio's ablest and bravest champion of liberty will speak such words in Coudersport on the 4th of July next, as will make freemen rejoice, and slavery men tremble with fear and shame.

A bed of chalk has been discovered at De Soto in Nebraska.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors: It is extremely seldom that I trouble the readers of your valuable Journal with my incoherent scribbles; but having noticed your frequent solicitations for contributions to its pages, I will venture to say a few words, which I hope may not be entirely unacceptable.

The Journal of May 24th, I observe, commences the Eighth Volume, under what should most certainly be, considered very flattering circumstances. That a paper of such a decided Temperance and Anti-Slavery stamp as yours has been from the very commencement, could be for such a length of time sustained among so sparse a population, against the dominant party, and in the face of the most bitter and determined opposition, is a thing to be wondered at, and we may look long in vain for a similar instance. We have heard its enemies revile—we have seen their machinations—we have seen their blasphemous vows that the Journal must and should be put down, and yet it stands firm in the affections of all who truly love the cause of downtrodden humanity. Not content with an honorable opposition on grounds upon which fair and candid men could meet, they have resorted to bar-room slang, and the most disgusting personalities. Considering that to point out the political, social, and moral evils of the Journal was rather an up-hill business, its enemies have endeavored, with a shame-facedness that ought always to be met with a stern rebuke; to render the persons most intimately connected with it, obnoxious to the people—a kind of scalp-and-tomahawk warfare for which they seem to be peculiarly fitted, although their success thus far cannot quite equal their expectations. Why, scarce can a savor of their stripe set foot in the county, than he "wonders why such men as Judge and Lawyer et al., should permit the 'democratic' party of this county to be defeated;" and straitway he declares that John S. Mann and the Journal must be put down. So his snakeship, sub rosa, forks his tongue; Falstaff grows bold, and "gives 'em darts;" Mr. Do-as-I-bid-yo fathers do up the rest of the dirty work, while a few who have long since expended their ammunition, and others who are rather too decent to engage in such foul business themselves, look on, much pleased to see "the feathers fly." Meanwhile, the Journal pursues the even tenor of its way, and commences its Eighth Volume under more prosperous and encouraging circumstances than before. Verily, deep-seated malignity and puerile venality have failed once more to accomplish their proudly-cherished designs. Let us, who believe that men and parties should act consistently and honestly even in politics, thank God and take courage. Let us hope and labor for the time when all who truly love our race, shall consistently and unitedly work to redeem it from the appalling evils of Intemperance, and to purge our beloved country from the deep and damning stains of Slavery. That the Journal may long live to expose the glaring inconsistency of which men are guilty who profess opposition to Slavery, Slavery extension, and the Fugitive Slave Law, and who still support the men and the party whose whole energies are lent to subvert the interests of the Heaven-daring institution, is the devout wish of my heart. To sustain those men and those papers who fearlessly stand up in advocacy of the principles of Universal Liberty, is obviously the duty of every freeman—a duty which I shall endeavor in some measure to perform.

A sincere friend of the Journal.

June 4, 1855.

"The death of an old man's wife," says Lamartine, "is like cutting down an ancient oak that has long shaded the family mansion. Henceforth the glare of the world, with its care and vicissitudes, falls upon the old widower's heart, and there is nothing to break their force, or shield him from the full weight of misfortune. It is as if his right hand was withered, as if one wing of an eagle was broken; and every movement that he made brought him to the ground. His eyes are dim and glassy, and when the film of death falls over them, he misses those accustomed tones which might have smoothed his passage to the grave."

For the Journal.

PRO BONO PUBLICO. Bro. MANN:—In one of my previous communications I made a passing remark on Selfishness, but did not then write all my thoughts on the subject, nor shall I do so now; yet, with your permission, I will give your readers just a few.

Under the influence of the selfish principle man is ever bounding his views and sympathies by his senses. The family, the party, or the sect to which he belongs, constitutes an area sufficiently large for the play of his thoughts or the expression of his wishes. He wants what he wants, and with a supply of them, thousands are left in destitution and their wail of distress is borne on the breeze which is sent to kiss his brow. See him as he draws nearer the crackling fire, while the voice of the storm-god is carried on the wings of the northern blast, and witness the selfish smile accompanying the constantly recurring thought, "how comfortable am I." Hear her as she sees from her mansion window the attenuated form of the beggar-widow, bearing the morsels from the tables of luxury to her half-starving children, while she utters her selfishness thus: "I thank my stars that I am not in her condition."

Among the most unblushing specimens of selfishness clearly to be seen in our own day, is the office-seeker, the slaveholder, and last, not least in our opinion, the dealer in alcoholic poisons as articles of beverage. It is, however, an occasion of gratulation to know that the elements are in existence which shall carry the principle of a higher life to the feeble flickering of humanity within such; and that in the great they should prove themselves incapable of such a life, the spirit of reform shall pass over and beyond them, leaving them to prey upon each other, or to die with profound regrets that they are leaving the only God they ever loved. The spirit of an enlarged philanthropy is breathed with a peculiar grace by man; for he is the subject of the unselfishness of Heaven. The stretching forth of the hand to help our fellow man, must be a beautiful scene in an angel's vision; for they have witnessed the great hand divine extended to beaustifings to our hearts. The going out into the world on errands of mercy, must be an act on which the eye of infinite benignity can rest complacently; for God the Son in whom God the Father is ever well pleased, not only came to earth to man, but wept over him, and blessed and saved him. Away, then, with selfishness, away with it from our heads and hearts. It is too unlike our Heavenly father to be indulged. Thou Man of Calvary, mercifully assist us in its utter destruction. By the light of thy spotless life, thy pure example, may we be effectually rebuked into shame, contrition, and reformation.

R. L. STILLWELL. East Smithfield, May 31, 1855.

Good Humor.—Keep in good humor. It is not great calamities that embitter existence; it is the petty vexations, the small jealousies, the little disappointments, the "minor miseries," that make the heart heavy and the temper sour. Don't let them. Anger is a pure waste of vitality. It helps nobody, and hinders everybody. It is always foolish, and always disgraceful, except in some rare cases, when it is kindled by seeing wrong done to another; and even that "noble rage" seldom mends the matter.—Keep in good humor.

No man does his best except when he is cheerful. A light heart makes nimble hands and keeps the mind free and alert. No misfortune is so great as one that sours the temper. Till cheerfulness is lost, nothing is lost. Keep in good humor.

The company of a good-humored man is a perpetual feast. He is welcome everywhere. Eyes glisten at his approach, and difficulties vanish in his cheering presence. Franklin's indomitable good humor did as much for his country in the old Congress as Adams' fire or Jefferson's wisdom. He clothed wisdom with smiles and softened contentious minds in acquiescence. Keep in good humor.

A good conscience, a sound stomach, and a clean skin, are the elements of good humor. Get them, keep them, and keep in good humor.—Life Illustrated.

For the Journal.

Whatever be the motive of insult, it is always best to overlook it; for folly scarcely can deserve resentment, and malice is punished by neglect.

A man cannot leave a better legacy to the world than a well educated family.