

Our farmers are in the midst of their haying, for which they have fine weather.

On the 4th, at Toledo, Charles Wheeler had an arm blown off and an eye ruined by the premature discharge of a cannon.

We give on the fourth page, the slaveholders' account of the assault on Gov. Reeder. If the people will read it, we need make no comments, as none but the merest poltroon can read with calmness these insulting outrages.

The July number of the Pennsylvania School Journal, is received. This is the commencement of volume 4, and we are gratified with its entire success. The Journal has exerted a happy influence on the common school system throughout the State, and deserves to be thoroughly read.

Hon. T. Ives has painted and otherwise improved the old Rose house opposite the N. E. corner of the public square, till it looks like a new building. Mr. I. has also made great improvements on his farm just below town, and is entitled to credit for his industry and public improvements.

We publish entire on the first page, an address of the State Temperance Committee in relation to the present state of the cause. This is an able document, and ought to be read by every person who desires to know what has heretofore been done by the Legislature in relation to the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and what it is proposed to do by the friends of Temperance.

As this is the season of road making, we have a suggestion for those who have this important matter in charge. Make good roads as far as you go. The system too long followed in this county, of merely throwing a little dirt into the mud holes and running a plow along one side, will never make good roads. The true system, and most economical in the end, is to make thorough work of it when anything is done.

We have received no communication yet from our agricultural friends in relation to a meeting on court week. We hope the ball will yet be put in motion in time to have a good meeting. The farming interest is the most important of any in the county. It deserves more attention. It ought to be better understood. Our stock can be doubled in value, our land can be made to produce a third more, the labor of the farm can be made more agreeable and more profitable, and the business of farming can be elevated and improved; by a little concert of action among those who till the soil. Shall it be done?

THE MOST REMARKABLE FACT.

The most remarkable and surprising fact connected with these proceedings is, that Southern men have consented to remain in voluntary counsel with Abolitionists of the stamp of Wilson—that they have sat patiently in deliberation with such men as brethren—instead, to violent denunciations of slavery from men who know nothing of the institution, and have no concern with it, and that they have shaken hands with and congratulated these rampant traders of their country or the ability and success of their trades.

We believe this is the first instance in which any national organization in the United States has tolerated an unreserved and free discussion of this question in national convocation. The Democratic party has never permitted such a thing. Abolitionists may have obtained admission into their conventions, but it has been as a representative and at the expense of perfect silence on the slavery question. The same was the case with the old Whig party. Everybody recollects the expulsion of Henry J. Raymond, an avowed Freesoiler, from one of their national conventions.—Richmond Examiner, 15th inst.

There are several facts well stated in the above article, but we are not able to tell which one of them is deemed "most remarkable" by the Richmond paper.

To one of these facts, to wit, that the Democratic party is so pro-slavery that it does not even permit the discussion of the slavery question, "in Congress or out of it," we have frequently called the attention of our readers, and we think it "most remarkable" that Northern freemen, with a spark of manhood about them should remain in such a party a moment longer. We do not believe honest-hearted opponents of slavery extension will remain in it during another campaign.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The last Wellsboro Agitator closes a timely article in favor of prompt action in organizing the Republican forces of this State, with the following reasonable request:

Gentlemen of the Potter Journal, Bradford Reporter and Argus, Independent Republican and Honesdale Democrat, do help and hurry up a State Convention.

That is just what we desire to do, and we beg the liberal press of Pennsylvania to speak out in earnest tones on this subject without further delay. The perils of freedom in Kansas demand instant action. Why stand we idle? Let all who desire to maintain the rights of freemen in our Western Territories resolve to "act now." Let us forget all minor questions, and sink all side issues until Kansas is restored to the condition in which the fathers placed that fair domain. The Missouri rioters are shooting, insulting, and crushing our brethren in territory consecrated to freedom. They are destroying property and driving peaceable families from their homes. The Governor of the Territory, a citizen of Pennsylvania, is maltreated in his own house, and an imbecile National Administration makes not a single motion for his assistance—the party to which he belongs holds its State Convention and says not a word in his behalf, or in behalf of the outraged citizens of that Territory.

Then let the people meet together and do what the Administration and its party have failed to do. Let the people meet together and speak such words as will show their brothers in Kansas that hereafter they will make common cause with them,—that as soon as an opportunity is offered, an Administration will be elected who will deem it as important to protect freemen in their rights, as to return the panting fugitive back to his prison house of bondage.

The Pittsburg Gazette responds to the call for a State Convention as follows:

We heartily approve of this movement and hope to see the proposed Convention held. We suggest, however, that Pittsburg is a much better point for the meeting than Harrisburg. It is about as accessible as the latter place, to all parts of the State, and much more accessible to the western counties, which will furnish the bulk of the movement. As to the time, we think Wednesday, the 29th of August would be the best time, and we have no doubt that then we can secure the attendance of Messrs. Sumner, Wade, Chase and other prominent men. What say our cotemporaries of the Republic press?

We preferred Harrisburg for the place, but as action is the main thing needed, we will not stand on minor points, and therefore hope the Republican Press will heartily unite in the call for the Convention at Pittsburg on the 29th of August. The time is short for preparation, so there is the more need of activity.

The Balance is the title of a handsomely printed Temperance paper just established at Mansfield, Tioga county, Pa., by I. M. Ruckman, editor and proprietor, with Mary C. Ruckman editor of the "Good Templars' Department." We hope this movement will be of service to the Temperance cause, but we do not see the necessity for another reform paper in Tioga county. We think there has always been a lack of support to papers already established, and a tendency to start too many. One paper vigorously sustained, and independent as to its financial position, is worth half a dozen feeble, sickly concerns whose editors are afraid to speak their honest sentiments, for fear of losing a subscriber; or if edited by brave and determined men who will starve rather than mince their words, are crippled in their influence for the want of a living support. Could we reach the Temperance men and women of Tioga, we would implore each one of them to subscribe first for the Agitator, and then if they had room for another Temperance paper, to take the Balance.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT JERSEY SHORE.—We learn that a man named Nathan Hummer was killed at Jersey Shore by the bursting of a cannon on the 4th. He was engaged in firing the piece when it burst, a piece striking him in the groin, inflicting a frightful wound, of which he died almost instantaneously. We understand the cannon was a rough affair, manufactured at the Shore for the occasion.—Lock Haven Watchman.

We are sorry to see a disposition manifested to attribute these terrible accidents to the kind of gun used, whereas all experience proves that no gun is safe in such circumstances. Every year, a large number of men are killed in this way, and a still larger number injured for life. We think the press and people should demand the abandonment of a practice which causes so much needless misery.

THE SLAVERY PARTY.

The action of the old line democracy at Harrisburg, on the Fourth, was more decidedly pro-slavery than we at first thought, judging from the meager report of the Telegraph.

It was bad enough to endorse the conduct of the President—keeping silent in relation to Governor Reeder; but the action of the convention was placed actively and unmistakably on the side of slavery by that slippery CHASE of Montrose, who to maintain his own position at home offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the taking possession of the Territory of Kansas by large bodies of men from Missouri, for the purpose of over-awing the bona fide residents of the territory, was a gross infraction of the laws, and an outrage that calls for the severest reprobation of the American people, and we therefore most heartily endorse the course pursued by the Hon. A. H. Reeder, in his patriotic efforts to enforce the laws and protect the rights of the people of Kansas, from violence and usurpation.

Resolved, That the National Constitution wisely commits the subject of slavery to the control of the States where it has existence, and we will resist all attempts by the people of the non-slaveholding States to interfere with the rights guaranteed to the institution, so also we will resist any attempt to use the powers of the general Government to perpetuate or extend the institution.

This reasonable aid to Governor Reeder was refused, and the resolutions were promptly laid on the table. A more imbecile body of men never got together in Pennsylvania. They endorsed the President and condemned Know-Nothingism, but did not express an opinion on a single practical, living question. Pray what is such a party good for? It is confessedly and unblushingly the mere appendage of slavery. If those men in this county who made such big talk against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in February, 1854, endorse this convention by voting for its nominee, they will deserve the scorn and contempt of every man who thinks it a blessing to be an American citizen.

THE READING CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the American State Convention held at Reading on the 3d, will be found in another column of this paper. There, also, as at Philadelphia, a few abolitionists withdrew because they could not have their own way. The convention ratified and adopted the Philadelphia platform, although they regret that the question of slavery was introduced into the discussions of the Platform of the National Convention. Still, they have resolved that a due regard for subordination, and the great interest of the American party, require that they should stand upon and abide by the National Platform. They claim that those who seceded from the Council, turned the convention into an abolition gathering, and set at defiance the entire authority and jurisdiction of the National Council.—American Watchman.

Bah! How can a man write such stuff, and then look his neighbors in the face. The "few abolitionists" who withdrew from the Philadelphia convention, consisted of the entire body of delegates from all the free States except three; and the Reading convention, justified this secession by repudiating the pro-slavery part of the Philadelphia Platform, whereupon twelve out of three hundred delegates withdrew, and endorsed the Philadelphia convention; and these twelve wore old hunkers of the Watchman stripe. Why, man, this is a free State, and a large majority of her citizens believe with the Declaration of Independence, that all men have an inalienable right to liberty. Go talk to the slaves who cower under the overseer's lash, about "subordination" to conventions, and caucuses, and self-constituted leaders; but don't make a fool of yourself by using such language to independent freemen. The people of Pennsylvania propose hereafter to be governed by reason, common sense, and the light of truth. Subordination and submission to slavery was run into the ground some time ago by the old line democracy, and the people are about to do their own thinking and voting in contempt of sham democracy and bogus Americanism. And so we advise the editor of the Watchman to vacate the editorial chair, to make room for some man who has a faint conception of the duties of an editor in a free State.

The Republicans of Ohio met in council on the 13th, and after adopting a platform on which every freeman can stand, nominated a ticket of great strength, with Hon. S. P. Chase at the head of it for Governor. Thus the good work goes bravely on.

The people of Indiana, ten thousand strong, assembled in mass meeting on the 13th, and resolved to wipe out every vestige of hunkerism from that State. Who doubts that the work will be done? Now let us put the ball in motion in the old Keystone.

OUR COUNTY.

It will doubtless be pleasant to our people to know what intelligent men say of the county, its improvements, and its wants.

Our celebration on the 4th brought several observing men from abroad to Coudersport, and among them the editor of the Genesee Valley Free Press, the best paper in New York, with which we are acquainted. On his return the editor spoke of our county, its settlers, and improvements, in the following encouraging strain:

A large majority of the people of the county are on the side of Temperance, and we also believe of Freedom; though a few men have had much to do in attracting the masses to the thralldom of the Slave Power through the charm of a Democracy which, though in all its features an unmitigated sham, has nevertheless the name, and consequently the fascination of prestige and sound. The gathering at Coudersport, though not overwhelming, was nevertheless large, and while Mr. Giddings was speaking, filled the Court House which, let us here add, is a beautiful structure, and enough to do credit to any county, either in the Keystone or Empire State.

A few general notes of observation and deduction, and we shall close this already extended reference to matters of which we have been writing. First, then, we think Potter county has a fine soil of land, better than two than is to be found, as a general thing, on the uplands of Allegheny. Lands are cheap, timber abundant, water first rate, they have good Schools and School Houses, and a rapidly improving section of country. One thing is much needed, and must be had. The Plank Road from this village to three miles beyond the State Line, should be extended on to Coudersport. No work of which we have any knowledge, would prove of so much advantage to all parties concerned. We hope early to note the formation of a company having the above object in view, and we promise our Coudersport friends a cheerful getting together, and happy jollification over an event which we cannot fail to anticipate, and eventually realize.

As to the moral and political future of Allegheny and Potter, we cannot help concluding they will at least keep pace with us, if not lead the van of counties in the two States of which they are members, in every great and needed reform. They are now ahead, and there we hope to see them remain. If the principle of prohibition is never defeated, or the spirit of Liberty never crushed out in New York and Pennsylvania till it is done by the concurrence of a majority of the citizens of these two counties, then will prohibition continue to prevail, and Freedom to flourish. Fellow citizens of Allegheny and Potter, our work is before us. Let us go on to its full completion, and in doing so, lay down the following platform, and live up to it.

"We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness; that in order to secure these Rights, Governments were instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that when any Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right and duty of the people to alter or abolish it, instituting new forms, and laying their foundation in such manner as most effectually to accomplish the aims of Justice, Equality, and Right."

THE FRUITS OF SLAVERY.

The following paragraphs from the Squatter Sovereign of July 3d, show the legitimate workings of Slavery. If any one endeavors to excuse the institution by intimating that this Squatter Sovereign is an obscure sheet, of little consequence, we reply, that it is a pet of the National Administration, and as such is the recipient of its patronage. And this is the way it professes to maintain Slavery. This has been the spirit manifested by the Slavery Propaganda for years:

HARKING ABOLITIONISTS.—In the absence of the customary facilities for a due commemoration of the glorious Fourth, a pleasant pastime and a fit type of the day we celebrate would be the hanging of Abolitionists. The departed spirits of our Revolutionary sires would greet with approval a work like this; for in their time it was the maddest sphere it was their wont to use the utmost rigor with all traitors. Shall we, then, deviate from their example, and permit treachery to thrive and grow strong in our midst? At least let us devote a portion of that day to a calm consideration of the oppressions sought to be imposed upon us. This vain for us to contemplate with emotions of pleasure the memories of the morrow while we are ourselves subject to tyrannical and arbitrary rule. Let us, then, gather fresh vigor and zeal from the reflection of the glorious achievements of our patriotic ancestors, which ought to be brought vividly before us by the remembrances of the events that have endeared the Fourth of July to every American.

Gov. REEDER.—Nine-tenths of the citizens of Kansas would rather see him hanging to a tree than the General Garrison "cut throat." He has no sympathizers, no endorsers, no friends save in the camp of the Abolitionists. His pretended friendship for the South comes with a bad grace while he acts stand out so plainly against her interests. He hears on all sides, from all tongues a dismal, universal hue— the sound of public scorn. By coming out here a professed Pro-Slavery man, he has attempted to betray the party into the hands of the enemy. That act has raised him high in the estimation of the Northern fanatics, and he now stands nominated a candidate for the Presidency.

"Is there not some chosen curse, Some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven, Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man Who seeks for greatness by his country's ruin?" It will be remembered that Governor Reeder and the few satellites that revolve around him, branded General Stringfellow and others at the East as "honor ruffian" "cut throats," "blackguard," &c., for which he took this occasion to demand reparation from his Government, which being refused, left a sound thrashing as the only means of redress. This the General administered in double quick time, although his adversary escaped the full measure of his deserts, through the interference of his friends. Gen. S. struck Governor Reeder and knocked him down, when that person had a pistol cocked by his side on the table, which his craven spirit prevented his using.

This is but the beginning of the end. After the final decision of President Pierce in Reeder's case, he will either be removed by that functionary, or be forced to abdicate by the indignant squatter sovereigns of Kansas.

The weather is too warm to be at all comfortable.

FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENTS.

That our lesson may be the more complete, and our resolution against the use of gunpowder, for parade and jollification, more determined, we give below a brief notice of a few of the accidents which occurred on the 4th. The following is from the Evening Post, and occurred in New-York:

A WOMAN SHOT BY A PISTOL BALL.

About 9 P. M. on Tuesday night, Mrs. Phillips, wife of Samuel Phillips, Jr., residing at 32 King street, while sitting on the back stoop, was shot through the thigh by a ball from a gun or a pistol, which is supposed to have been discharged by some person from the rear of house No. 19 Charlton street. A brother of Mrs. Phillips had, nearly about the same time, a pistol ball shot through the leg of his pantaloons. It struck the top of his boot and fell to the ground.

Both balls are thought to have come from the same house, as there was a good many discharges of firearms from that direction.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A PISTOL SHOT.

Ferdinand Smith, a German, was arrested for carelessly firing off a pistol, loaded with a ball, which came near shooting Mrs. Ward, No. 187 Franklin street, while she was at the window.

BOY BURNED BY THE BURSTING OF A BOTTLE OF POWDER.

Wm. Maher, a lad residing at No. 71 Henry street, was on Wednesday morning severely injured by an explosion of powder in a sarsaparilla bottle. He had applied a slow match to the bottle, but the powder not igniting immediately, he took hold of it when the accident occurred.

BOY INJURED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A PISTOL.

At five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, James Murphy, a boy 12 years old, had his face badly burned by the explosion of a pistol while in the act of firing it off. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

ACCIDENT TO GENERAL HALL.

While the military was in Broadway, near Bond street, Brigadier-General Hall fell from his horse, and, it is said, broke one of his legs. He was conveyed home.

The Tribune of the 6th says:

Our readers are referred to the accounts of the proceedings of the Fourth for some horrible facts growing out of the abuse of firearms and powder—and, by the way, we do not print one in a dozen of the maimings and burnings that occurred. New-York presented a scene worthy Pandemonium on the occasion, and it is the duty of a City government having any self-respect to put a stop to them in future.

ACCIDENTS ON THE FOURTH.—As a matter of course, seemingly, a great many accidents happen on the recurrence of the anniversary of our National Independence. This year there was none in this county, we believe, that proved fatal; but there were several serious enough to detract much from the enjoyments of the day. In Montrose, a party colored fireball took place, in which the white warrior got his arm broken, and the black got knocked down. In the evening a horse ran away and knocked down an elderly lady, Mrs. Sheldon, who was crossing the street, injuring her seriously, but it is thought not dangerously. In Springville a boy had his arm so injured by the explosion of an anvil, that it had to be taken off. A Mr. Brown is also said to have had his arm broken, in some way, by the discharge of a cannon, at Dundaff. These are all the accidents heretofore, that we have heard of, except some trifling ones that befell sundry boys who tried their hands at fighting, just to show that "the spirit of '76" was still in existence.—Montrose Republican.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A cannon, which was used in celebrating at Canton, on the Fourth of July, being too heavily loaded, burst, scattering fragments in every direction, and wounding a man and a boy, both of whom have since died. The man resided in Union township, Tioga county, and was named JONATHAN JACKSON. He is represented as having been an industrious and sober man, leaving a family. He was firing the cannon by means of a cigar, and was struck by a fragment in the side, causing his death after a few days of suffering. The boy, whose name we have not learned, was so badly injured that he survived but a few hours.—Bradford Reporter.

We learn from a gentleman just from the north, that Mr. Edward Beaver, Sheriff of Fond du Lac county, was shockingly mangled by the premature discharge of a cannon, which he was loading at the late celebration in Fond du Lac. One of his arms had to be amputated at the socket. A man is reported to have been killed at Juneau, Dodge Co., by a similar accident, on the same day.—Madison Journal.

Fourth of July Literature.

Have you read Pepperege's Fourth of July Oration? If not, there is a rich treat yet in store for you. It is the best thing in Putnam's Monthly for July, which by the way, is the best American Monthly now published. As a sample of Pepperege's oratory, take the following beautiful tribute to the value of the Union:

"In the Union we live, and move, and go ahead. It watches over us at our birth—it fans us in our cradles—it accompanies us to the district school—it selects our wives for us from America's fair daughters, and it does a great many other things, to say nothing of putting us to sleep sometimes, and keeping the flies from our innocent repose. Palsied be the arm, then, and blistered the tongue, and humped the back, and broken the legs, and eviscerated the stomach, of every person who dares to think or even dream, of harming it. May the heaviest curses of time fall upon his scoundrelly soul! May his juleps curdle in his mouth! May he smoke none but New Orleans tobacco! May his family be perpetually ascending the Mississippi in a steamboat! May his own grandmother disown him, and the suffrages of his fellow citizens pursue him like avenging furies till he is driven howling into Congress."

SPEAKER OF THE NEXT HOUSE.

It seems to us the people of the free States should at once indicate to their Representatives their choice of Speaker. Those who know anything about the rules of order, method of appointing committees and the other forms of National Legislation, are aware that the influence of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is second only to that of the President of the United States. How important then, that the Speaker should be a statesman of character, ability, experience, and the possessor of a backbone.—These requisites are all found in the Hon. JOSUUA R. GIDDINGS of Ohio. He has been in Congress longer than any member elect to the next House. He is perfectly master of all Parliamentary questions. He is a statesman in the fullest and truest sense of that word. He has ability of the highest order, and a backbone which all the power of slavery cannot bend. His elevation to that post would electrify both North and South, and would indicate with reasonable certainty the election of a President of like character in 1856. For these reasons, and many others which might be named, we propose that JOSUUA be our chosen leader as Speaker of the next Congress.

We have to record another lamentable and fatal accident. On Wednesday of last week, while Mr. Perry Reed was engaged in falling timber for Eli Rees, about a mile northeast of town, a dead tree which had been struck by one of the falling trees, but apparently stood firm, suddenly and quietly fell upon the head of Mr. Reed, killing him instantly and without a struggle. Two of Mr. Rees's sons were near Reed at the time, but escaped unhurt. Rees himself was in the woods near by, but we believe did not see the accident. His oldest son went to the village for assistance, and returned to the scene of death with a horse and wagon and help in fifty minutes from the time he started. Meanwhile Mr. Rees had cut the tree which crushed Reed, twice in two. The corpse was conveyed that evening some six miles to the widowed wife and helpless orphan children. Oh, who can tell what blank despair and hopeless loneliness surround that home! Let us profit by this warning, and so live that no unseen calamity of this kind will call us away with duties undone that might have been performed.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

The Directors of Allegheny, Bingham, Jackson, Pleasant Valley, and Summit, are respectfully requested to forward as soon as possible, the Annual Reports of their respective districts, in order that complete returns for the county may be made to the Department, before the first of August, as required by the State Superintendent.

The attention of Directors is called to the remarks of the State Superintendent upon this subject, on the 11th page of the July No. of the Pennsylvania School Journal.

If Directors have been elected in Portage or Stewardson townships, they will be kind enough to inform me of the fact; also, what schools have been opened if any, when they commenced, the number of male and female pupils, and the amount of tax which has been levied.

J. B. PRADT, Co. Supt.

Coudersport, July 17, 1855.

For the Journal.

CONSOLIDATION.

Messrs Editors: Your correspondent "P." of last week, suggests the idea of consolidating the schools of this village. This is undoubtedly a good suggestion, and one in which those interested will, no doubt, almost unanimously concur. Our Academy is large and commodious enough to accommodate such consolidated school. Let it be under the management of Mr. Bloomingdale, with such subordinate teachers as he may think necessary to employ. Will the Academy Trustees and the village School Directors act in the matter at once? Suppose a public meeting be called by the Trustees, of all interested in the subject, and an expression of public opinion thereby obtained.

July 14, 1855.

Speak not highly of yourself, lest it lead to vain glory.