

On the outside of this number an annoying error occurred in making up the forms. The short story, commencing on first page, headed "Willie Gray," is divided, and part of it will be found on the fourth page, second column, near the middle, commencing "Mother," he asked, &c.

Don't forget the election of Academy Trustees on Friday next.

Governor Reeder is removed! So, the slave drivers crack their whips, and the Administration obeys as pliantly as any serf.

John Mann will deliver an address before the members of Eulalia Division S. of T., on Saturday evening next. It is hoped there will be a full attendance.

All the liberal papers in Western Pennsylvania, are heartily in favor of holding a Republican State Convention at Pittsburg on the 29th of this month. Will the Erie Gazette say what it thinks of this movement?

We are much gratified with the prospect of coal lands in McKean county. A large number of moneyed men from New York, Buffalo, and other places, are examining these coal fields with a view of buying. In fact heavy purchases have already been made, and our townsmen, Hon. S. Ross and John M. Hamilton, have a liberal offer for their coal lands on the Portage.

The Public Works of this State must be in poor demand. They have twice been offered for sale, the last time on Tuesday, the 24th of July, at the Exchange in Philadelphia. Some three hundred persons congregated to witness the sale. Mr. Myers, the auctioneer stated the terms of sale, and that no bids would be taken less than seven and a half millions. No bids were made, and the sale was adjourned sine die.

The Quarterly meeting of the Stockholders of the Coudersport Library Association, will be held, at the house, of the Librarian, on Saturday afternoon next, at two o'clock. We hope to see a full attendance, as it is expected the meeting will be an interesting one. Let all friends of education and a pure literature, attend. Those who are not members can easily become so, so there is no excuse for staying away.

The oldest inhabitant never knew so much rain fall in fourteen days, as has come down since Thursday, the 19th of July. On Sunday evening last, we had a thunder storm of terrific wildness, with a flood of rain, and wind that sent it through the houses, leaving no dry spot. The gardens in Coudersport on Monday morning presented a sorry spectacle. Every thing lay flat on the ground. We trust the storm was more severe than in other parts of the county—otherwise serious damage was done to the crops.

Our village has been favored with the presence of a large number of Philadelphians during the past ten days. Last week we noticed the visit of Dr. Keating. Saturday's stage brought Wm. Hamilton, Actuary of the Franklin Institute, Geo. Stewardson and family, and Mr. Anson Jewel. There were two others here before, and we hope the stage on Saturday will bring still more. We like to see intelligent strangers from any section of country, but must be pardoned for feeling a little partiality for Philadelphians.

There is another communication from "P." concerning a union of the schools in this village. We ask the attention of all our citizens to this article. We are sorry to see so many difficulties in the way of this improvement; but we have faith to believe they can all be overcome by the energy and enterprise of our citizens. Our friend P. has put the salary of the Principal too low, we think; but let us give the matter a thorough discussion, and we shall get at the facts soon. The letter of the Deputy Superintendent raises other obstacles; but still we need a "model school," and we shall have it if we do our duty.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Every intelligent person is aware that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise so shocked and outraged the moral sentiments of all honest men, that all other questions of a public character gave way to this. Opposition to this repeal carried every free State at the elections which followed the consummation of this scheme. Old issues were forgotten, old parties were abandoned. The people united for freedom without regard to former political prejudices. This revolution has called into existence another party. Pro-slavery leaders, fight against it; pro-slavery papers call its members a "motley crew of agitators," "turncoats," "renegades," "fanatics," "traitors," "political imposters," "agitators," "political gamblers," "braggadocio upstarts," and various other like elegant and refined terms, which no one not reared under the influence of the graces, accomplishments, Christian candor, scholarly acquirements, gentlemanly deportment, elevated character, disinterested patriotism, and platonic virtue which are only to be found on a slave plantation, could ever hope to use with a proper flow of suitable adjectives. But as yet this style of logic has never yet convinced a sensible man that the rule of Slavery was either right or tolerable. The people see that Slavery is bringing the nation to ruin—that it is degrading and defiling every man who bows to its influence—they see that it controls the National Administration—that it overrides all law and decency in Kansas, and that it is quite time to put a stop to these disgraceful outrages; and they are about to do it. Hence the organization of the Republican party, with principles so self-evidently true that all classes flock to its banner.

We have frequently published the objects and plans of the Republican party, but as every day is securing new friends to the movement, we publish at this time the following extract from the National Era, which we believe is a faithful and exact statement of the principles of the new party of Freedom. As these measures are just and wise, and precisely what the country needs, the men who oppose them are obliged to do it exclusively with epithets. Not one argument does an old hunker ever use in opposition to the party of Freedom; but in the use of such epithets as we have quoted above, they never tire. Can men of sense be retained in the party that is sustaining the Missouri slaveholders in subjugating Kansas, by such silly twaddle?

But here is the Era's statement of the objects of the new party:

Its leading and distinguishing principle may be briefly stated to be this: That Slavery is a great moral and political evil, based on principles utterly repugnant to the Declaration of Independence and the general spirit of the Constitution; that the Constitution tolerated its existence in the States, from a political necessity, but gave it no word of approbation; that it is merely a local State institution—depends upon the local law for support, and where that is withdrawn, it falls to the ground as a nullity. Hence, it cannot exist in the Territories or in the District of Columbia; that Slavery being against natural right, all clauses of the Constitution which are supposed or claimed to be favorable to it must be construed strictly; that the clause relative to fugitives from labor, if it refer to all slaves, institutes a compact between the States, but confers no power on Congress to legislate in the matter. Or it may be the opinion of others who have joined the Republican ranks, that Congress possesses a constructive power of legislation relative to fugitives from labor, which must be cautiously exercised, with a sacred reference to those individual guarantees of personal rights which secure to every person the writ of habeas corpus and trial by jury.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY claims no right to touch the institution of Slavery in the States. It is eminently the State Rights party. Every leading man in the ranks is fully committed to this platform. Mr. Chase, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Giddings, Mr. Hale, General Wilson, have a thousand times expressed these views; and the distinguished Senator from New York, whom we now feel authorized to claim as of the same party, has been equally explicit in placing himself on the State Rights ground. The effort to ignore the existence of this great party, or to misrepresent its principles, by confounding them with those of Mr. Garrison on the one hand, or of Mr. Gerrit Smith on the other, will be short-lived. It will make itself felt. We wish the South to understand the position of this party. We regret to see false or exaggerated notions prevail, which are well calculated to excite and irritate the public mind. It is better that the people of the South should know the simple truth. The people of the North propose to take from them no constitutional right—to interfere in none of their domestic institutions; but they mean to divorce the Federal Government from Slavery, and to make it what the Constitution declares its object to be, the conservator of Justice and Liberty.

"Man is a sociable creature, and a lover of glory; whence it is, that when several persons are united in the same society, they are studious to lessen the reputation of others, in order to raise their own."

THE LAW OF SLAVERY.

We gave last week an account of the liberation, in Philadelphia, of three persons claimed as slaves by one John H. Wheeler, who is an accredited minister to the government of Nicaragua. He was on his way with his three servants, to embark at New York by passing through Pennsylvania to that city. While on board the steamboat at Philadelphia, while lying at the wharf, Passmore Williamson, and some colored persons, partly by force and partly by persuasion, got the slaves on shore, and had them taken beyond their master's reach.

Now, it has been settled by various decisions, as well in the slave States as in the free, that slavery is a local institution, and cannot be extended beyond the jurisdiction of the municipal power which established it. And hence, when a master brings his slaves into a State which does not recognize slavery, that moment they are free. Knowing this Passmore Williamson told the persons whom Wheeler claimed, or claims, that they were free; and they went in pursuit of their own happiness. Whereupon Judge Kane issued a writ of habeas corpus, directing Passmore Williamson to produce these liberated persons in Court. Mr. W. returned for answer that the persons named were not under his control, which return Judge Kane decides is a contempt of court, and Williamson is now in prison.

We shall make no comments on this monstrous stretch of power at present, but give, instead, the comments of the N. Y. Eccl. Post, to which we ask the candid attention of the people. The Post says:

We are brought, then, to this conclusion, that according to the new doctrine, the States have no power to abolish slavery. A law against slavery, so far as it is meant to operate on a title to slaves acquired in a slave State, is unconstitutional. The master cannot, we are told by Judge Kane, be thus divested of his property; the courts of the federal government will set its provisions aside. In other branches of legislation the State Legislatures may be sovereign; in that of slavery they are limited, and must defer to the law of the slave States. Wherever the slaveholder goes, he carries with him the law of North Carolina or Virginia, and if the State Legislatures and the State courts do not respect it, they will be compelled to respect it by the courts of the United States.

If the master who brings his slaves into a free State, does not lose his right of property, it is clear that he may transfer it for a consideration to another—for the right of sale is incident to the right of property. We shall soon have under this new interpretation of the law, a slave market and slave pens in Philadelphia, under the grave eyes of the Quakers themselves. Slaves from Virginia will be sold in Arch street for the Texas market, to be taken by water to Galveston or New Orleans. The slave-trader from Norfolk will meet the slave-driver from Missouri at some convenient point in Indiana or Illinois—for the man whose right of property is acquired in Virginia, cannot be divested of it because he finds it convenient to pass through a free State—and thus the slave trade will flourish, and gangs of slaves be collected in a free State, to be driven to the West—perhaps to Kansas—in defiance of the local laws.

Judge Kane is faithfully doing his part in the great work of nationalizing slavery. It is henceforth to be a federal institution—not a creature of the States, but of the general government. The day of strict construction and State rights is gone by. We are to have a large and free construction of the constitution, which shall extend all over the Union the rights of the Southern slave owner—his right to possess, to buy, to sell, to punish with the lash, to handcuff and adorn with iron collars men and women, his fellow-creatures. The free States will have only to look quietly on, while these things are done on their own soil, without the power to interfere. The doctrine is so nakedly stated by Judge Kane that we can fully understand it. He has a plan to give slaves upon the free States as well as upon the Territories, and we must meet and repel it at once.

VISIT YOUR SCHOOLS.

You couldn't do a better thing. Your boy has the idea that you care scarcely more than a fig's value about his progress there—your girl thinks that you are too busy about more important matters to worry about her recitations. Grammar is dry as dust to her. Geography is tedious. Arithmetic is a bore. Reading is a trial. Writing is her special aversion. If she speaks of either at the table, she is hushed up. You talk of stocks and the Senatorship—of the war and free trade. The young ones learn to think their studies very small matters in comparison with yours. But visit their school to-day. Hear a lesson or two recited. Learn from their teachers what their standing is in what they oftenest fail in what they excel. See who sits next them in the schoolroom. See how they compare in personal appearance—whether they look happy and at home. If acquainted with their school habits you cannot but be interested in them, and then you cannot possibly avoid talking of them. Making their certain subjects of home conversation will certainly stimulate them to better efforts—make better scholars of them. By all means visit your schools. Go alone if no one will go with you. You will always be welcomed by the teacher, unless he is a fit one to be turned off.—Pittsburgh Visitor.

Those are our sentiments, as we have often expressed them in public and private. We are glad to repeat them in the more emphatic language of another, and we shall be still more pleased to make the language still more emphatic. We say "visit your schools, for without that they will not prosper to you."

"The necessities of mankind require various employments; and whoever excels in his province is worthy of praise."

COMPLIMENTARY—"OVER THE LEFT."

It makes us feel considerably elevated when we read the flattering notices about the Balance, but when they come to us "did up" in such a manner as that in the People's Journal, of Coudersport, we don't feel much higher than before. If the editor of said paper should think proper to give another sheet that might happen to be started in this county, a notice, we would recommend the following form:

We have received the first number of the —, but we do not think he has quite wool enough in his inkstand to suit our ideas, and if the people of Tioga had but one throat, and we had hold of it, we would choke 'em into a year's subscription for the Excitator, because we think the editor will chop any one into mince meat who isn't right on the "goose question." However, the — presents a neat typographical appearance and his articles are well arranged. Success.—Balance.

It is simply because we do not follow "form" in writing upon any subject, but speak our own sentiments in our own way, that the Journal's notice of the Balance was a compliment over the left. We stated a fact. There was no need of starting another Temperance paper in Tioga county, but having been started, we hope it will do some good—albeit present indications are not very favorable: The third number of a paper is rather early to assume the airs of a veteran in service.

OUR VILLAGE SCHOOL.

The following letter from the Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools, is published for the information of the friends of education in this village. Having doubts of the power of the Board of School Directors to form a union with the Academy, we wrote to Mr. Hickox on the subject, who promptly answered as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS, HARRISBURG, July 13, 1855. DEAR SIR: If the Academy mentioned in your letter of the 9th inst., will place itself under the exclusive jurisdiction and control of the Board of Directors, the arrangement you propose can be entered into, but not otherwise under the existing School laws. The Common School system of the State, as at present organized, while it seeks no interference with other educational agencies, owes its first and highest allegiance to itself; and the duty of elevating it, within itself to the highest standard of excellence and efficiency, as rapidly as circumstances will permit, rests upon every officer connected with the system. If your Common School "is not what it ought to be," may I inquire whether your Board cannot manage materially to improve its condition.

Very respectfully, H. C. HICKOX, Dep. Sup't. J. S. MASS, Pres't. Board of Directors. The Radical Abolitionist is the title of a new monthly paper with William Goodell for Editor, published at 48 Beekman-st., New York, on the following terms per annum:

Single copies \$0.50 Five copies to one person, 2.00 Eight copies " 3.00 Fourteen copies " 5.00 Thirty copies " 10.00 The first number of the paper is mostly taken up with the proceedings of the Convention of "Radical Political Abolitionists," which assembled in Syracuse on the 26th, 27th and 28th of June last.

The editor is a man of great ability, and although we think he would be more useful if not quite so radical, yet we honor the man who fearlessly speaks the truth as he sees it, and therefore we hope the Radical Abolitionist will be widely circulated, and handsomely sustained.

St. Louis, July 27, 1855. We have received Kansas dates to the 26th inst. The committee appointed by the Legislature to draw up a memorial praying Representative Pierce to remove Gov. Reeder, reported yesterday. The memorial sets forth the complaints against Reeder from the beginning of his administration, calls him a clog to the wheels of government, and asks for his speedy removal.

A private letter to the New York Tribune has information of a step on the part of Gov. Reeder, which, if true, will bring matters to a focus. This letter says:

The Legislature of Kansas adjourned on the 6th, to meet at Shawnee Mission on the 16th. When their committee waited on Gov. Reeder to inform him of their determination to go, he informed them in very distinct terms that he would not recognize any further action of theirs, but would consider them dissolved by that act. A few of the members, more intelligent than the rest, began, before they left here, to appreciate their position. The first Legislature of Kansas is undoubtedly dissolved, and no longer competent to do business.

NEED CULTIVATION.—In Potter and Tioga counties, Pa., are large bodies of very strong land yet in the primal wilderness, which would amply repay cultivation. Price of land, three to five dollars per acre; no doctors; no bar-rooms; soil fertile. Certainly, great inducements to the energetic emigrant.—Pottsville Journal. True enough. There is as good land to be had in this county for three dollars per acre, as a man need wish, and no country in the world offers more inducements to the man of small means, but large resolution.

A fiendish outrage was lately perpetrated in Binghamton, N. Y.

The Standard of that place says: The beautiful and valuable maple trees in the yards and in front of the private residences of Messrs. H. E. Pratt, D. L. Brainard, C. M. Scott, and Avitus Olds were girdled and probably ruined. The trees belonging to Mr. Pratt were set out eighteen years ago, and Mr. Brainard's about the same time. Those at Mr. Scott's were ten years old. Mr. Olds were nine in number and about the same age of Mr. Scott's. In addition to this, the fronts of their houses, fences, &c., together with the stores of Messrs. Pratt and Scott were disfigured by being besmeared with a substance resembling tar, or boat-pitch, and black dye. There can be no doubt as to the worse than criminal malice which prompted the infamous perpetrators of this outrage. The persons whose property has been thus sacrificed, are prominent and uncompromising friends of Temperance and the Maine Law, and are active members of the Carson League. It is this fact, and this alone, which makes them a mark for the envenomed shafts of the devotees of rum. Thus has it ever been. The Rum Traffic has been a scourge and a curse throughout the world. Every species of villany and crime of which the heart can conceive, follows in its wake. Judged by its fruit it is evil with no countervailing good. It debilitates and depraves humanity. It promotes crime, and fills our poor-houses, hospitals and penitentiaries. It burdens the people with taxation, and as the present outrage testifies, exposes their property to destruction and their persons to lawless violence.

We fear the late heavy and continued rains have done serious damage to the wheat crop. The Tribune of July 28th says:

The continued warm weather and frequent showers are doing more damage than was at first anticipated to the grain. From many places in the interior of the State we hear that wheat is growing as it stands in the field, while that which has been cut and lying in the swath is still worse off, and in many instances the outside of shocks and stacks are green as a fresh meadow. The Rochester papers in particular speak of this state of things, and several private letters and interviews with persons from various places in the interior speak very despondingly of the prospect. One gentleman told us that he had seen hundreds of acres of grass in the swath which had turned black, and the new grass was growing up through the hay.

HANGING WOMEN.—The New York Courier condemns the desire to save Mrs. Robinson, the murderess, from the gallows, because she is a "lady." For the same reason, it is argued, should we spare aggressors. "Imagine," says the writer, "the tigers' fangs yet stained with blood of her victims, huddled brought to bay and about to fall before the eager limbs of her pursuers, when a friend of feebleness rushed forward—'Gentlemen, stop, for heaven's sake! How can you! Consider the gender of this beautiful creature! It is feminine!'"

Right! When woman is refined, delicate, sensitive, virtuous, and amiable, let her be treated with the respect, deference, admiration, and protection due to those qualities, but let us remember that womanhood without them is no more worthy than manhood without them.

Deference paid to sex may certainly be as appropriately applied to other animals, as to the human species. If woman in past times has been so generally self-sacrificing, generous and devoted, upright, gentle and high-souled, as to command respect and reverence, let us never forget that she must retain these qualities, if she would retain the position these alone give her. Let no claim to good treatment be preferred for her, that can be preferred by a tiger as well. G.

OUR SCHOOLS.

EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL:—I have examined with much interest your estimate of the amount of tax necessary to support a Union School in this village, which is as follows:

Part pay of Principal of Academy, \$200 First Assistant Teacher (\$30 per mo.) 360 Second " 12 " 144

This amount would go a good way toward accomplishing the desired result, but there is a difficulty: The present tax of 10 mills yields \$360; to raise \$700, would require a tax of 18 mills besides the State appropriation; but 13 mills is all the law allows. This would give us \$468, which, with the State appropriation of \$32, makes just \$500—the largest amount available by law, with the present number of taxables.

It would be impracticable to pay any portion of this to the Principal of the Academy, and yet employ two good teachers besides. In fact, \$500 would not pay for the services of two such Assistant Teachers as we need, if we employ them by the year. \$30 per month for a good male teacher, would leave him less than \$20 per month after paying his board; and \$12 per month for a female teacher, would leave her not more than a dollar a week for wages. Let us make another calculation:

Male Teacher, \$24 per mo., 8 months, \$192 His board, \$2.50 per week, 87 Female Teacher, \$3.00 per week, 8 mos., 256 Her board, \$2.00 Contingencies, 46

This would give us eight months' fair schooling for all our children, in the ordinary branches. But the difficulty is, that it would take away most of the pupils and support from the Academy. This brings them to the root of the matter. Our town and county do not furnish pupils enough at present for our Academy proper, and although we send our children there, yet it is to receive instruction that might for the most part be just as well imparted in a good common school. The consequence is, that the district school is mutilated, shorn of its interest and most of its larger pupils, smaller and poorer children

have poorer advantages than they ought, and the larger ones such as they need only at the expense of both tax and tuition.

Should we then suffer the Academy to go down, or turn it into a common-school? To this it may be replied, that an uncommonly good common-school, open to all our children, and offering superior advantages of instruction, would be better than our present division of schools. To support a free school, however, of this high order, by tax, is at present out of the question. It may be requisite, therefore, to preserve the Academical feature of the school; that is, receive pay for tuition in the higher branches. But as not more than ten or twenty pupils out of the whole number in the village would require such tuition, the Principal of the Academy could as heretofore take part in the elementary instruction, and instead of tuition fees, receive a stipulated sum from the district funds. Enough would still be left to employ another good teacher.

Is it not profitable, however, to so far enlarge the scheme as to employ three teachers, and make it entirely a free school? Cannot the revenue of the school be considerably increased by subscription? Cannot the enterprise be made one that shall enlist the support of the whole county, by opening the school to advanced pupils from other districts, the directors of those districts paying a small pro rata for the cost of tuition? Could we not more reasonably ask in that case, and would not the county more readily consent, that the present appropriation of \$300 should be continued from the county treasury? I make the following estimate of the entire revenue of the School under this plan:

District tax and State appropriation, \$500 Private subscriptions in Coudersport, 400 Appropriation from county treasury, 300 Pro rata for tuition from other districts, 200

The expenditure may be estimated as follows: Principal, \$650 Assistant, 450 Female Teacher, 250 Contingencies, 100 If free tuition would not secure this amount, let the teachers receive extra compensation for instructing in the ornamental branches; but let as many branches as possible be taught free of any extra charge.

For the Journal.

Messrs EDITORS: I noticed an article in your paper not long since, suggesting the propriety of increasing the circulation of the Journal during the coming campaign. For one, I heartily approve the motion, and sincerely hope every true friend of freedom and progress in the county, will exert his influence in so doing. I do not know the number of copies taken in our town, but think it is rather liberal. Still it might be increased, at least, in the north and west portions of the town, if we were fairly dealt by in regard to a post office. There are now three post offices in this town, one at Millport, one at Sharon Creek, and one on the Honoyee creek, called East Sharon—the two latter being four miles each from the point known as the "Shingle House." Then there is Ceres post office four and a half miles distant in an opposite direction.—

The Shingle House, as most of your readers know, is a central point, the most so of any place in the north-west part of the county; and there are now living within a circuit of two and a half miles in each direction from it, sixty families embracing an aggregate of two hundred individuals, all of whom would be better accommodated by a post office at that point, than at any other. A large share of these families are now obliged to go five or six miles for their mail matter, whereas, were there an office at the place before named, they would be within two miles of it.

We have petitioned again and again for an office, (I think five or six times,) some of the petitions being signed by three-fourths of the voters in the town, and yet we are without an office. This state of things is a serious hindrance to an increase of the circulation of any paper coming through the mails; and as a friend of the Journal, and a humble supporter of the principles it advocates, I offer the foregoing as an apology for apparent remissness in its favor.

One word more. Should this meet the eye of any friend of the Administration, I hope it will not be understood as a complaint—no, not at all. We have no right to complain—no right to expect anything from it, only to use the language of another, that infamy will preserve it from oblivion.

Yours as ever, K. Nothing but a good life can fit men for a better one.