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# Select Bocten.

## THIRTY-FIVE

"The years of a man's life are threescore and

Oh, weary heart! thou art half way home! We s and on life's meridian hight-As far from childhood's morning come,
As to the grave's forge fut night.
Give You h and Hope a parting test—
Hope promised but to bring as here,

And re, son takes the guidance now-One b, ekward took—the first! the last! One scencieur; for Youth is past!

Who goes with Hope and Passion back! Who comes with me and Memory on Oh! fonery moles the downward trick-Joy's music hushed-Hope's roses gone! To Pleasure and her gaddy Jroop. Farewell, wi hou, a sighfor year;

But hear, gives way, and spirits droop To dink that love may wave as here. Have we no charm when You h is flown-Midway to death tell sid atone.

Yet stay! as 'twere a twilight star That sends its threed across the wave, I see a brigh ening agh from for. Stead down a pain heyond the grave. And now — bless God! — is go den sine Comes o'er, and ligh s m. shadowy way And shows the dear hand cosped in mine. But us what shose street voices say: "The bester and's in sight,

And by is chastening light, All love from life's undway is driven, Save hers whose c asped hand will bring Thee on so Heaven!

### STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A Mass Convention of the friends of Temperance assembled in the Odd was eignized temporarily by the of entire Prohibition. appointment of Hon. John Williams. son as Chairman, and Cotariana For-&c., were applicated, when the Con- poles the principle of Prohibition, rention adjourned to 24 o'clock P. M. 10. That the beneficial tendencies

the Rev. T. A. Fernley. The Com- in the significant fact that the more mittee on efficers reported the follow- reputable class of liquor sellers are ing which were unarimously adopted: withdrawing from the business, leav-

Vice Previlent .- John Williamson, this State, nearly Huntingdon: Jesse Lyans, Chester: persons of foreign birth. Edward Owen Pairy, Pottsville; Jo-Darling, Berks: A. L. Pennock, Dela-monsly adopted: Courtland F. Folwell, Phil'a.; J. M. to the Temperance reform. Willis Geist, Laucaster.

the following resolutions, which after Reading and Lancaster for the repugan interesting discussion — (during which the Rev. A. Roon give the history of a recent visit to four or five of meetings recently held in those cities. the Eastern States where the Prohibitory law is in force, and where, he assured the Convention, scarcely a drunken man or populated prison can mency of the present law, and for ultibe found) - were adopted with great unanimity:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of this State, at its last session, did not deem it advisable to pass a law entirely prohibiting the sale of intexicating liquors as a beverage; but at the same time, yie'ding to the voice of public sentiment, did pass "an act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors," which act abolishes all drinking houses, and prohibits the sale in less measure than one quart; and Whereas, This Convention has been called to meet the emergency arising from the violent opposition of the Liquor party to said next Legislature: Therefore,

Resolved, That while, as the advobenefits which must result from its that he had imbibed liquor too freely. enforcement, but because we see in its passage a pledge of our future and final triumph.

of the License System to secure, under | nothing indifferent, for that is silly.

the most favorable circumstances, the votes of a majority of the voters of the State in its favor, not only justified the Legislature in taking action upon this subject, but the result of the late popular vote imperiously demarded that some radical change should be

made in that system at its late session. 3. That those members of the Legislature who secured the passage of the late act not only deserve the thanks of the friends of prohibition, but justice to them requires us to sustain their 2.00 law until it can be tested by its results or repealed by the better one of entire Prohibition.

4. That both policy and principle combine to make it our duty to sustain this late act, seeing that it is prohibitory in its character, inasmuch 'as it abolishes the sale of liquor by the small and prohibits the existence of all drinking houses.

+ 5 That the title of "jug law" so contemptuously given to the late act by the advocates of the license system because it prohibits the sale in less measure than one quart, applies with equal force to their own system, as the sale by the quart has always been one of its prominent features.

6. That the well known fact that there is less drinking in the country population than in that of towns and cities, proves conclusively that the evils of intemperance result principally from the sale of liquors in taverns and drinking houses, and, as like causes produce like effects, it is equally conclu-ive proof of the advantages which must result when both classes of population are compelled either to drink at home or abandon the practice.

7. That the wisdom and propriety of this late act is seen in the fact that it prohibits drinking houses of all descriptions, thereby removing the greatest temptations to social drinking, which is the most prolific cause of the formation and cultivation of intemperate habits.

s. That as this late act confers on us the advantages of position, in that it gives us something to defend at the present, and leaves us less to gain in ; the future, we will not only sustain i this law, but under no circumstances Fellows Hall, in the city of Reading, will we vote for any man for the on the Sthire tant. On motion of Hen- Legislature who is favorable to its ty K. Strong, Log., the Convention peptid, except for the passage of one

9. That should our politicians fail to profit by the experience of the past, with as Secretary. The usual com- we renew our pledges to teach them mittees on be fact and to report in the fature, that no party can escape officers for paris agent organizations, defeat, which either abandons or op-

At 25 P. M. the Convention met of the prohibitory laws adopted by pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by thirteen States of this Union, are seen President - Hon. H. K. Stroxo, bug the same mostly in the hands of the low and profligate, of which, in three-fourths are

The following resolutions were ofsoph Henderson, Washington; Wm. fered by Stephen Miller, and unani-

ware: A. Rood, Philadelphia: Ste- Resolved, That the thanks of this phon Miller, Dauphin; Peter Schell, Convention are hereby tendered to Bedford: Wm. Donaldson, Schuylkith, the ladies of Pennsylvania, for the Secretaries-J. Knabb, Reading: uniform support they have extended

Resolved. That we hereby return The committee on business reported our special thanks to the ladies of

Resolved, That we carnestly solicit the continued prayers and efforts of this Commonwealth for the permamate Prohibition.

ing Keystone Lodge, No. 254, of the Order of Good Templars, through whose instrumentality this Hall has been furnished. free of expense, for the

use of this Convention. Also resolutions of thanks to the Jadies, the officers, and Rev. Mr. Fernly, and one instructing the State Central Committee to call a Convention at Harrisburg during the session of the next Legislature. Adjourned.

act, and by the adoption of suitable tells us the following anecdote illustrating the measures to prevent its repeal by the soldfleulty of speaking the English language correctly:

A foreigner, some time since a resident cates of Promerrion, we are as much here, remarked one day to a young lady, in as ever determined not to relax our speaking of the co.d weather, that he was efforts for the entire abolition of the up-troze. She corrected him, saying that traffic in intoxicating liquors, we hail. froze-up was more proper Soon after, on with feelings of devout gratitude, the the road to Suscenset, the carriage in which Passage of the "act to restrain the sale he was got upset. On his return, he informed of intoxicating liquors," not only be- the same lady that he had been set-up-in cause we are convinced of the great some sections that expression would signify dates for a certificate, sometimes re- ness, order and beauty. I hope to are apprehensive of serious difficulty,

SAY nothing respecting yourself either good, 2. That the failure of the advocates vanity; nothing bad, for that is affectation; should be remembered that if children especially in the arrangement and con- and base Missourians. And war is found, and nature has provided that

#### NOTES OF SCHOOLS.

Friend A-, I resume my notes. No 17. A remarkably pleasant school. There is an air about every school, which indicates the moral tone of the teacher, and to some extent of the parents. The pupils here worked some problems upon the blackboard, in a ready manner, but more attention to the whys and wherefores; would generally be useful in teaching arithmetic. It is all important in this study to get at principles, and not rest satisfied with blind rules. A director who was present, made some good remarks to the children, who listened with bright eyes and fixed attention. You may be sure that mental arithmetic was taught there.

No. 18. A large and turbulent school, lately begun; but the teacher had a great fund of good nature, and unless I am disappointed, her pupils will have vielded to "the law of kindness," before many weeks pass over. If there is any vocation which requires for, and in others good ones. patience, and all other Christian graces, it is that of a school teacher; and if there are any who deserve well of the community, it is those who faithfully discharge the duties of a teacher.-But not every one, though a good teacher, is adapt of to a large unruly school. Direct is should see to this in making a section.

No. 19. A small but excellent school: the same teacher had been employed there several seasons-the true plan for sure and lasting improvement. By the aid of those instrupaste-the teacher had made a very good substitute for Page's admirable Normal Chart of the Elementary Sounds of the English Language. How much more sensible to have the cholars exercise upon this, than to usually do, without any clear idea of its meaning! I might say much more in praise of this school, but I can only add, that with a supply of such teachers, our schools would soon exhibit an entirely different character.

No. 20. In this school, very much to my surprise, I found the Normal Chart above alluded to; but it was the property of the teacher, and not of the directors. It is the first I have found in the county, and it came from M'Kean-an indication by the way, of the good work that has been going on in times past, in your Academy. One promised to precure this valuable apendage to the school room. It exabits in a plain manner to the eye, the nature and power of letters, and enables the pupil to see the difference between the names and their sounds. Jormiy good schools,

No. 21. In this school, as in some

studying it is defective. two or three feet in diameter, well less duliness. coated with paint, the outlines of tho earth's surface drawn upon it; sup-

succeed. No. 23. A little school of eight decline giving a certificate to a youns woman who had intended to teach this school. But the school is greatly the gainer by having its present teachenough to do. Directors and candiing that this perhaps will influence

less a good teacher, for it is all importtificate is a certificate, and authorizes its holder to teach any school in the county.

No's, 21 and 25. I notice these schools together, as illustrating the different results of employing competent and incompetent teachers. There was no material difference between the schools in regard to the number or age of the pupils, and they were next together; but in the one there were no scholars in Mental Arithmetic, Physiology, or Grammar, and but one or two in Geography, little life or animation in the school, or capacity in the teacher. In the other, nearly all studied Mental Arithmetic, a fair such an organization. The only obproportion Physiology, Geography jection raised against it is the attempt and Grammar, some Written Arith- to exclude all anti-Protestants from metic and one or two Algebra. Many its lodges. We can say more about such contrasts may be found, growing out of the simple fact that in some instauces cheap teachers are sought

Resideed, That the thanks of this can be procured to use it, it is a teachers are rare. And where chil-

pose it is then made to revolve upon prevailed in this school house. This an axis of stout wire, or an iron rod, is not unimportant. Dirt, disorder, and suspended in a light wooden disobedience and dull scholarship usuthe proper inclination to the plane of that schools taught by females are people of Kansas shall rule themthe schoolroom floor, and would you more exemplary as a general rule, not have a very useful apparatus for in this matter of neatness, than those Too Connect,-The Nantucket Inquirer teaching! I have an instrument of taught by males. One reason among this kind in process of construction, many others why females should and will inform you hereafter how 1 usually be preferred. The same day Slavery men are not so numerous now dirtrict, and found the school closed the Free-Statemen are for repudiation; pupils. It was my unpleasant duty to for a few days, but the directors were they trample the authority of the Misimproving the opportunity to give souri Legislature in the dust. The the seats a coating of paint. It is people are awakened to a determinaquite important to make a schoolhouse attractive to children; and that its and undertake at the point of the bayer. I only regretted that she had not condition and arangement should inmark that the particular school in see the time when our schoolhouses bloodshed and war; but all are ready view, "is small and backward;" think- will be built with some view to these to meet it on that issue. They feel as

tioned (29) were very creditable, and satisfaction to the parents.

### From the Boston Te'egraph. IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Aug. 8, 1855.

On my arrival in this city, on the 2nd of July last, I learned that there had been an organization called the 'Know-Somethings,' already established in Lawrence, and measures had been taken to organize ledges in other portions of the Territory, and a disposition was manifested to enter into this country by persons here. It is to exclude all anti-Protestants from or in favor of the Catholics here, than can be said in any other portion of the United States. For (if I am not very much mistaken) all of the Catho. for Kansas. No's, 26 and 27. These schools lie priests at the St. Mary's Mission were both large, and exhibited another in this Territory, are Free-State men. marked contrast, which I noticed the Several Catholics are with us in favor more, because I went from the one of making Kansas a free State. And directly to the other. In the one, a secret organization, the only test of there was no government, no order, membership being freedom for Kansas, no life-like progress in study. The will be organized, if all is well. This teacher had passed a fair examination, afternoon I returned to this city after are requested to assemble from all but she was young, inexperienced, and an absence of fifteen days, during parts of the Territory at Lawrence, on unadapted to the business. Her rec- which time I have been in company the 14th of August, 1855, to consider ommendation was that she was con- with Mr. M. F. Conway who you re- matters of the highest importance to tent to teach for small wages. In the member was the only free State man, every citizen. other school, everything moved like elected to the Council at the last elecments which editors use—scissors and clock-work, and no pupil presumed tion, or more properly speaking, the tive Committee will also meet at or wished to disobey or make any only one of that stripe that received a unnecessary noise. The teacher had certificate from the Governor. Mr. tact, skill and experience, and received Conway resigned his seat, which was his post. half a dollar a week more than the immediately filled by the Pro-Slavery other. In the one case the children Council by electing a Missourian were improving in mind and morals; named McDonaldson. Together we commit to memory Sander's system in the other learning little, and re- have traveled over the southern and of Orthography, and recite as they ceiving I fear, positive and lasting western portions of Kansas, visiting the different settlements, for the pur-When shall we have a sufficient pose of giving notice of a great Mass supply of good teachers? When the Meeting of the free State voters in State makes provision for their train- this city on the 11th inst. The peoing, and positively forbids that any ple in the different districts promised person shall be employed to teach a to come themselves or to send dele-Public School till be gives evidence gates, and the prospect is a large not only of sufficient knowledge but meeting on Tuesday next. Another capacity. The place to test this ca- object of our mission was to procure pacity is in the training school; and as many signatures as possible of the when tested and approved, the caudilegal voters of Kansas to a proclam: date for the profession of teaching, tion calling upon the people to meet should acmain at least three years in at their respective places of holding taught, and pockets to help pay taxes preparing for its duties, and then fol- elections, and appoint delegates to a low it for life-or at least for a series convention to be held at Pawnee, and board of directors in this county half of years. Such teachers would, of there to form a State government and course expect a much larger compen- constitution for the State of Kasas, sation than is now paid; but they with a view to an application for adwould be by far the cheapest in the mission into the Union as one of the graph. Countries which are merely end. Until we have such teachers. States of this Confederacy during the agricultural must be poor. Countries we shall never have really and uni- next session of Congress. The people depending chiefly on manufactures, No. 28. In this school the teacher legal and binding upon them the doing fortune, periods of morbid prosperity, No. 21. In this school, as in some half dozen others, I found a large map of the United States, which in this case the teacher had made good use of in teaching the pupils the leading and want of books. Such cases are government in Kansas so far has Lean tee of steady and permanent prosperifeatures of the Geography of our common. It would be well for direct- a failure. We are now without a law- ty.-Life Illustrated. country. This is one step towards ors to furnish books out of the public making power, and if they laws are not the introduction of large outline maps, funds, if parents will not do it, even if made, the Judiciary and Executive and a proper method of instruction they have to diminish the amount of can do nothing; and now the people in this branch. In my examination of schooling. One month's school, with must take the mattery in hand, and teachers, I have found them more at a good teacher, a sufficiency and uni- make laws for themselves. The Kanfault in Geography, than in almost formity of books, and needful appa- sas question will be brought before. anything else; which leads me to sup- ratus, is better than two months' with the next Congress, in a minner not pose that the ordinary method of a poor teacher, not half enough books, expected by our enemies of Missouri. and those used of all sorts, and all de- and in a manner calculated to create No. 22. In this school, some of the grees of antiquity; and nothing else a great excitement all over the counpupils drew maps: this in connection to aid the teacher. It is true that a try; and the citizens of this Territory with oral instruction from outline, goodsteacher will have resources to will then know whether the Governmaps, will make accurate Geogra- fall back upon, and if possessed of ment is with and for them, or whether phers, and that much more rapidly ingenuity, may be able to teach a it is for Missourians. The organic and effectually than any other plan, great deal without books, make a act of the Territory gives the appoint-Most desirable of all, is a large Ter- | blackboard of the closet door, a "nor- ment of the time and mode of conrestrial Globe. This article is some- mal chart" of obsolete handbills, and ducting the next election to the first what expensive, but if a good teacher a numerical frame of acorns; but such Legislature. But the people will pay no respect whatever to this Rump Convention be presented to the Read- | profitable investment. Cannot some dren spend day after day without | Parliament. And if they appoint a cheaper method of constructing a books, and most of the time without time, our people will not vote, but Globe be devised! Suppose a hollow occupation, they will either become leave them to do all the voting, and sphere of tin be made, not less than adepts in mischief, or sink into hope- they will send a man to Washington. The people will appoint their own No. 29. I was particularly pleased time and mode of conducting the with the neatness and cleanliness that election, and act accordingly. Both delegates will go to Washington to contest the seat as a delegate from Kausas. And then the subject must feetly detestable. If a min spits in frame, with the axis of the Globe at ally go together. I have observed be decided by Congress, whether the

selves, or be ruled by Missourians. During our travels we have found but few Pro-Slavery men, compared to the number of Free-State men. Pro-I visited another school-house in the as they are at the elections. All of tion to defend themselves in the future, onet, if need be, their rights, which in spire in their minds a love for neat- time past have been trampled. Many things. There are a few good ones, if they must defend themselves or be bad or indifferent; nothing good, for that is the decision of the Examiner. But it but none that might not be improved, the slaves of the drunken, ignorant, lost, but an old friend can never be are ever so backward, are but just struction of seats. I should add that talked of. Next Fall elections may be cannot easily be lost.

learning to read, they need neverthe- | the exercises in the school above men- | pass without any serious difficulty. But then it is rather doubtful. We ant to begin right. Moreover a cer- everything in pleasing contrast with must wait patiently and see. The its condition last winter. The school Missouri Legislature have passed laws whose teacher was absent gave much which cannot be obeyed anyhow. No speaking or writing on the subject of Slavery in Kansas. Preposterous.

Mr. Conway and myself have got the names of the Free-State men in Kansas. And it some of the honorable Senators and Representatives at Washington will remember Kansas and send along the important documents, they shall be directed and sent to different parts of the Territory. The Hon. W. H. Seward commenced sending last Winter, and they were directed and sent to different parts of important that Free-Soil documents should be sent along.

To-morrow I leave for Leavenworth and other settlements in the north part of Kansas, to rally, the people to come to the Mass Meeting on Tuesday next, which will be an important day

Truly, s. f. T.

Our correspondent incloses a handbill, of which the following is a copy: Grand Mass Meeting of the Free-State Voters of Kansas Territory, at Lawrence, on the 14th of August, 1855. The Free-State voters of Kansas

The Free-State Territorial Execu-Lawrence on the 14th of August .--Every Committeeman should be at

### True Political Economy.

The Albany Evening Journal, in an article on the growth of States, has the following paragraph:

" Manufacturers-whether of iron, cloth, paper, wool, cotton, or anything else-are what are needed to keep the inland towns and counties of New York increasing instead of diminising. Bringing a market close to the farmer's door, supplying him with the manufactured products, without the cost of the double transportation to and from the sea-coast; bringing mouths to be fed, hodies to be clothed, heads to be those are the means of preventing him from leaving his farm and running off after prairie land and gold mines.

There is a whole treatise on Political Economy compressed into a paraare determined never to recognize as are subject to violent regulsions of

> CHALLENGE REFUSED .- The controversy between Mr. James B. Clay, son of Henry Clay, and Mr. Prentice, editor of the Louisville Journal, resuited in Mr. Clay intimating his intestion to challenge Mr. Prentice if he held himself personally responsible as a gentleman for the publications made in his new-paper. Mr. P. very sensinly and promptly rejects this mode of sottling the dispute, and says:

> "I have only to repeat that I would not accept a challenge from you on account of my article of Wednesday. And as I see no necessity of my adopting the etiquetté of duelists in telling you so I shall send this by mail. I scarcely need add that, if I have erred in any statements of fact in regard to your conduct. I shall, on having the errors pointed out to me, take pleasure in correcting them. .

INDIFFERENCE.-We prefer an outand-out enemy to a milk-and-water, indifferent friend. Indifference is peryour face, or knocks you down, you can wipe off the one, and if the blow is not too hard, get up when the effect of the other has somewhat subsided; but when a man looks at you and does not look at you, at the same timewhen he speaks as though he supposed you were dreaming, and was afraid to awaken you-when he shakes hands as though he thought you had the plague, and was afraid of catching it, we say, from such men and from such women, good Lprd, deliver us. We would rather live on a cup of water and a crust of bread, wear linseywoolsey, and lodge on the grass, than be under any obligations whatever to such persons.

A friend may be often found and