

the citizens of Missouri think upon the circumstances which I have endeavored dispassionately to describe—one only of several similar ones which have recently occurred—and let them decide what they will do—whether they will let these fire-eating politicians ride over them rough-shod any longer, disgrace the State, and bring contempt upon themselves and their children.

To such fanaticism and ferocity have these slaveholders gone, that they can not endure any man to live among them, or preach the Gospel among them, who will not approve and sanction slavery in all its atrocities, in length and breadth. Liberty exists at the South only in name. Liberty of speech, and of the press, and of the pulpit, on the subject of slavery, is a thing unknown. A despotism as impetuous and as tyrannical as that of the bloody king "Bomba," of Naples, spreads like a black pall over the South. A Northern man virtually loses his rights the moment he crosses Mason & Dixon's line. He lives under a perpetual constraint. He dares not express his views or feelings. If he regards his own safety, he will carefully examine his trunk or valise, to see that no stray pamphlet or newspaper, no copy of a speech by Sumner or Seward, no sermon by Beecher, or no work of fiction, may betray him to Judge Lynch and his mob. He sees continually before him the Bowie-knife and the revolver, and the dark, scowling, and whisky-maddened horde of ruffians who are ever ready to be set on, like a pack of blood-hounds, upon every man who is supposed to hold opinions adverse to slavery.

Call the South free! Russia is a paradise of liberty compared to such a crushing tyranny as this.

Correspondence of the Journal.

Messrs. Editors: As you request some person in each township to keep you informed in regard to local matters, I for one, at least, will tell a few facts that may be interesting to the readers of the Journal.

Crops are, in general, first rate for this county. Haying is nearly done. I think it perfectly safe to say, this year's hay crop is one-third more than last year's. Harvesting is also nearly over. Wheat is the best crop we have had for several years past. I cannot give the average number of bushels per acre; but some have threshed, and found it to yield heavily. Mr. W. had thirty-two bushels from one acre; I think it was the Soules wheat, which is far preferable to any other kind known about here; it is better wheat, and produces more to the acre, and I would recommend it to all wheat-growers of the county. Corn is a very heavy growth, but rather late; but should the season be favorable from this time out, we shall realize the greatest yield we have had for several years. Potatoes are also generally a good yield; but some pieces indicate distemper. Buckwheat is a very heavy growth, lodging down some—generally too backward to show the amount of the crop. There are about eighty acres of corn on this (Sartwell) Creek. The prospects are that the high prices of the Western grain will not hurt us for the coming year.

Our farmers are grossly negligent in raising stock, both with regard to breed and feeding. But some feeling begins to be manifested in this section, and I hope the time is not far distant when we shall see better cattle and sheep. The greatest fault with our farmers, is want of proper preparation of the ground for a crop. It is a well established fact, that where the ground is properly plowed and dragged, and properly manured, it seldom fails to pay abundantly. If our farmers would adopt the motto that "one acre well tilled, is worth more than two half tilled," our county would soon show the result. Another fault is the buying of too many acres of wood-land, to lie perhaps for a century without yielding a cent's profit, but yearly gnawing them with taxes.

Roulet, Aug. 26, 1855.

A LUCKY FIRE.—The extensive brewery establishment on the Waterford Plank Road, near this city, owned by Messrs. Frey and Schauf was totally consumed by fire on the afternoon of Wednesday last, with all its internal contents. The total loss is put at \$12,000. We suppose the liquors are counted in this estimate! Surely, their loss is the people's gain. Said one little boy to another, when returning from the fire—"they will never make any more hot water there, will they?"—*Eric True American.*

The world is more apt to reward appearance than deserts.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL,

JNO. S. MANN, A. APERY, Editors.

COUDERSPORT, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 6, 1855.

For President in 1856:

HON. SALMON P. CHASE,

OF OHIO.

For Vice President:

CASSIUS M. CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

Rev. R. L. Stilwell, has our thanks for his communication. The one now published is among his best. It is refreshing to read such letters.

The proceedings of the Republican meeting held at Millport, August 25th, to be found in another column, will be read with great interest. Keep the ball in motion.

The Genesee Valley Free Press says that Hiram T. of Belfast, Allegany Co., N. Y., has a yield of 2500 bushels of wheat from one hundred acres; some portion of the ground, however, was not in good condition to take the seed, and while the average yield was only 25 bushels to the acre, much of the field would have shown a yield of forty bushels.

Quite a number of friends have promptly responded to our request for local news from each Township. But we must ask for more. We desire to make the Journal the best newspaper in Northern Pennsylvania, and we are conscious that we shall fail hopelessly and entirely, unless a large number of friends will aid us regularly and efficiently. Is not this object worth an effort? Shall we not have assistance? Who answers from Ulysses, Bingham, Allegany, O-wayo, Sharon, and Hebron?

The Rev. J. W. Elliot, who had labored here for a few months, felt it a duty to return South. He left on Thursday morning last to the great regret of all who had listened to his preaching, or enjoyed his acquaintance. Mr. Elliot came from a slave State, where he had resided some years, and was born and raised in the immediate neighborhood of slavery, and yet the anti-slavery people of Coudersport received him with entire cordiality, and we believe he will testify that he found as many warm hearts and cordial greetings among them as in any village in which he had spent no more time. In fact, we are confident Mr. Elliot will spend a couple of months with us every summer hereafter, if his circumstances will permit. But however that may be, we shall always remember with great pleasure his short sojourn in Coudersport, and wherever he and his family may go, our best wishes for their peace and happiness will go with them.

COUDERSPORT ACADEMY

The closing exercises of the Summer Term of this institution came off on Tuesday afternoon last, and we take pleasure in saying, that, as a general thing, they were highly creditable to the students and to the teacher, whose position as Principal closes with this term.

The Declamations, without exception, were well performed; and a piece called "The Graces and the Virtues," in which twelve or thirteen girls took part, would have done credit to those of riper age.

At the close of the exercises, the Principal stated a few statistics, showing the relative success of the school under his management. He then made some very affecting remarks to the students, and presented each with a book as a mark of his esteem. Mr. Pratt, County Superintendent, addressed the teacher on the part of the students, in such terms as the occasion seemed to demand. Four young ladies—two on behalf of the older, and two on behalf of the younger students—then presented to Mr. Bloomingdale a few valuable books, alike worthy of their taste and of the occasion. Both teacher and students manifested much emotion.

We cannot now announce to the public when the Fall Term of the Academy will commence; though we learn that arrangements are being made to secure a competent teacher to succeed Mr. Bloomingdale.

Call and see D. E. Olmsted's stock of New Goods.

THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

As this number of the Journal will go into the hands of a large number of Anti-Nebraska democrats, who we presume are honestly desirous of discharging a freeman's duty, we shall endeavor to present them with a calm statement of the necessity for the union of freemen without regard to old political party ties, for the sake of freedom. A large majority of the people of the free States are opposed to the extension of slavery, opposed to the outrages committed in Kansas for the purpose of extending it, and opposed to all the schemes of the slavery propaganda, including the removal of Governor Reeder. If they unite, they can put a stop to these outrages and rescue the Government from the control of slavery. But if they remain divided, they will be conquered and subjugated to the rule of Atchison and his associates. The old leaders know this perfectly well, but what do they care for freedom in Kansas, so they are well fed at the public crib? Why, even in Coudersport, where they pretend to condemn the removal of Governor Reeder, a well-to-do office holder said he was more interested in knowing how to procure a barrel of flour, than in Kansas affairs. We do not doubt it, and every hunker politician in the county would say the same thing if he would tell the truth. Suppose Washington, Adams, Franklin and their compeers, had been governed by such an ignoble spirit, where would our country now be? Suppose the private soldiers, whose march to Valley Forge was made with bare and bleeding feet over the frozen ground, had been made of the material that can think no higher than a barrel of flour, what would have become of American freedom? It is this grovelling spirit on the part of the leading politicians, that has brought the country to its present position, and hence the necessity for throwing off such leaders. But as we are now reasoning with old line democrats who are seeking to learn their duty, we will copy from a democratic paper.

The Bradford Reporter, heretofore a steadfast supporter of the party in all its pro-slavery movements, can go with it no further, and in its last issue has the following plain statement of the duties of freemen. If any of our readers can point out any errors in this article of the Reporter, we will thank them to do so to the public through our columns.

The Warren Ledger has heretofore manifested a great degree of independence—may we not hope to see this article of its Bradford associate in its columns? If it will point out any error in it, we will publish its reply:

Of the Democratic party we feel more at liberty to speak plainly. We have been educated in its doctrines. Its principles have grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength. We have so much admired those principles; we have so often and so zealously invoked its name in the contests of the past, that we regard it almost with veneration. But the abiding love we have for Democratic principles, shall not lead us into adoration of party machinery nor a blind subserviency of party organization. We claim to be Democrats—to respect its name, to reverence its glorious principles. But our understanding of the principles of Democracy has been imbibed from the Constitution itself, from the teachings of Jefferson, of Madison, of Jackson and Van Buren. We adhere to the Democratic party for the sake of Democratic principles;—when they cease to lead the way, we cease to follow. In our judgement that time has already come. The Democratic party as a National party exists no longer. It has laid its head in the lap of Delilah, and has been shorn both of its beauty and its strength. The Democratic party has wandered from its ancient land-marks. It has been prostituted from the high purposes for which it was formed, and has become sectional in its attitudes and purposes. A Democratic party unquestionably exists at the South, regarded and used as the "natural ally of slavery," and its equally true that it has its adjunct at the North, composed of dough-faces and of the spawn of custom-houses and offices bred in the corruption of government patronage.

It is not now necessary to elucidate this point, nor to show how the Democratic party has been debauched through treachery, stimulated by ambitious longings for southern support. The fact is self-evident, that what pretends to be the Democratic party is pro-slavery in its character, and ready to connive at or openly sanction the worst designs of the slavery-propagandists.

With such a party we do not believe that the mass of the Democrats of this County desire and intend to act. The necessity no longer exists, for a remedy is found in the movement which designs to unite in a Republican party those who will not approve the efforts now being made by slavery to cast the dark shadow of the accursed and unfortunate institution over the whole of this Union.

Breaking away from the fetters of party, the Freemen of this Commonwealth have already spoken their detestation of the schemes of slavery which party leaders were seeking to palliate and justify. But to be effective, the friends of Freedom must be united in some organization which may concentrate their strength and allow their sentiments to be spoken in a manner which will be commensurate with the unanimity which really prevails upon the only question now agitating the public mind.

It is proposed by this Republican Party to effect an affiliation of those who desire an economical and upright administration of the General Government; of those who are in favor of freedom of thought, of speech, and of action, and of the largest degree of religious and political equality, and particularly of those who desire to see the legislative and judicial branches released from the thralldom and bondage imposed by the political power of slavery. In short, the Republican party will aim to bring the government back to the design of its founders as regards this question of slavery, viz: that it is sectional, not National; that it is the creation of local law, instead of being the offspring of the Constitution. It will recognize, in its broadest sense, the guarantees of the Constitution, in sanctioning and protecting slavery where it already exists, and will countenance no invasion of the rights which the Slaveholder may justly claim. But it will interpose to prevent the wide and latitudinarian construction now attempted to be put upon the constitution, by affirming that it carries slavery to any Territory which we may possess or acquire—and it will sternly rebuke the profligate and dangerous exercise of the power of slavery in controlling the legislation of the country by debauching members of Congress, and other public men, with official patronage, by sully the ermine, and placing the gifts of government as rewards for subserviency and dough-facism.

The Repeal of the Missouri Compromise has hastened the crisis in the decision of the question between Freedom and Slavery many years. The controversy is upon us; and must be met. Emboldened by the subserviency of the North, by her acquiescence in the consummation of the schemes of those who are plotting to strengthen the "peculiar institution," the South is constantly pushing from extreme to extreme, as it desires to test the utmost verge of Northern endurance. Already we see the millions of slavery attempting to force the institution upon the settlers of Kansas, with scenes of blood-hed and lawlessness. A Democrat Administration, too, sanctions and applauds these disgraceful proceedings, and lends a helping hand by removing the only obstacle to the consummation of their nefarious schemes.

The issue has been made up at the South; the alternative is presented, and there is no evading it. Either we must fall in with the sectional and narrow schemes of the slavery propagandist, or we must, as becoming Freemen, plant ourselves upon the Constitution and attempt to stay the progress of the blight of slavery. We have acquiesced—we have compromised and succumbed so long, that arrogance has taken the place of patriotism, and the South has been emboldened to make the most impudent and preposterous demands. A slavery party has already existed in the South for years—now, it absorbs or overwhelms all other political distinctions. Its purposes are not to secure their constitutional rights, but to extend slavery over the entire continent. If the liberal and patriotic men of the country will firmly stand by the constitution and the laws—if they will take such political action as will show that the propagation and strengthening of slavery is not the only purpose of our government, the ambitious and dangerous schemes of the nullifiers will be checked, and the influence of the institution confined within proper bounds. If they hesitate or delay, or cavil about mere names, the time is fast hastening when it will be treason to doubt the divinity and justice of slavery, and when to speak the sentiments of a Freeman will be held a crime.

PROFITABLE CULTURE.

An industrious laborer, who cultivates with his own hands his own lands, has just informed us that he sold 125 barrels of onions, at \$1.25 per barrel, delivered at his count. These onions grew on about two-thirds of an acre of ground.

Amount of sale	\$312.50
Deduct cost of culture, &c.	131.25
Nett profit,	\$181.25
N. E. Farmer.	

There is a hint which we hope some enterprising farmer will profit by next season. With proper cultivation we believe onions will produce as well in this county, as in any part of New England.

A GREAT COUNTRY.

Kansas embraces within its limits an area of 114,798 square miles, a region more than three times as great as Ohio, and fourteen times as large as Massachusetts. It is susceptible of division into ten states with the same number of square miles to each new embryo state within the limits of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and South Carolina, and susceptible of sustaining a population twice as dense. With this state of facts, it is proposed to annex six counties of Missouri to Kansas, with an aggregate population of about 70,000, among which are numbered some six thousand slaves. This would add a region one hundred miles in length from north to south, and averaging thirty miles in width, giving an additional territory considerably greater than the State of Delaware.

We hope our friends of the press will give this subject their immediate consideration. We have positive information that the project was favorably entertained by the Missouri Legislature last winter. The same body are to convene in November, and will no doubt consummate the fraud, on the solicitation of the Quasi-Legislature of Kansas, now assuming to legislate for the people of this Territory.—*Kansas Herald of Freedom, July 21.*

Fortunately for the cause of freedom, this scheme of the Atchison man cannot be consummated without the consent of Congress. As the territory included in the six counties of Missouri now anxious to be annexed to Kansas was formerly a part of the Territory from which slavery was excluded by the Missouri Compromise, we are in favor of restoring it to the condition of free territory, and if the State of Missouri consents to its annexation to Kansas, we hope Congress will promptly concur—first repealing so much of the Kansas bill as permits the existence of slavery in that Territory. These six counties were stolen from freedom, in violation of the Missouri Compromise. We are in favor of their immediate restoration.

SHEEP GROWING.

This important branch of business is sadly neglected in our county.—An intelligent farmer told us the other day, it was his opinion, that if the wool of sheep was entirely worthless, they would still be more profitable to the farmer than other stock. If this is a correct opinion, then our farmers are throwing away the means of wealth, for the wool of a sheep, even at the present low prices, will more than pay the cost of keeping.

The following from the McKean Citizen will apply to this county. But we should say no farmer should keep less than thirty sheep, and most of them should keep from one to five hundred:

Why is it that our farmers raise so few sheep? No stock yields so great a profit, considering the capital invested. Even the low price of wool gives a fair profit. From observation, we have made this season, we have come to the conclusion that the raising of sheep is on the decline with us. There are but few in the county. No farmer should keep less than ten. This number would amply pay a man to be there every year. The price of wool is always steady, while the mutton market fluctuates, and the sheep must be sold for summer and fall use. As it is now, it is almost impossible to get a piece. One day would find a quick sale within the village.

With such care they give to the farmer two good crops a year—their wool and increase. And these come at a time when the farmer needs it much. Farmers, do not give up the raising of sheep.

WINTER WHEAT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: All good husbandmen are called upon to sow in Spring and in Autumn. The Autumn crop is the safest. Winter and Spring crops are providentially designed. If the Autumn-sown crop fails, the other may give us hope. New England farmers, be admonished by the past! Be prepared for the future! The first of September is at hand. See that your wheat is all in the ground by the middle of the month!

Sow wheat! The call of every family is for bread, not for rum. One general movement in wheat-growing would open the flood-gates of plenty for the future, and never again would it be necessary to pay \$12.00 a barrel for flour.

H. Poon.

There is wisdom in the above, and it is as applicable to Northern Pennsylvania as to New England. We fear there will be less wheat sown this fall than last, on account of the rainy weather. But we urge upon every farmer the importance of sowing at least two or three acres of wheat. There is no reason why our people should impoverish themselves in the purchase of Western wheat, when we can raise from twenty to thirty bushels per acre in this county. So we repeat the language of the above writer, "Be admonished by the past. Be prepared for the future."

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY. Among the many monthly Magazines with which we are acquainted, we have no hesitation in placing this at the head of our list of those which are most valuable. As an original Monthly, we think it has no equal in America, and very few in the world. Published by Dix and Edwards, New York. Price \$3.00 a year.

Correspondence.
Bro. MANN:—The duties of my charge, the preparations necessary for our annual gathering and my absence for about two weeks, are the principal reasons why I have not written you for so long a time.

The session of our Conference was held in Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y., which we reached via the N. Y. and Erie R. R. from Wellsburg to Corning, and the Corning and Rochester R. R. to Wayland, thence a distance of six miles by stage on a plank road.

On my arrival, Tuesday, the 7th of August, I was conducted to the residence of a Baptist brother, and introduced as their guest during the session. The suavity of manner with which I was received, relieved me of all embarrassment, and at once I felt at home. During the day, I learned with pleasure that the Rev. Bro. F. was to be associated with me, and about nine in the evening he arrived. He appeared quite unwell and much fatigued, and remarked that he had spent some ten or eleven months in the South with the hope of improving his health. I at once charged him with being "Argus" of the Northern Christian Advocate, to which he very modestly pleaded guilty. You can better imagine, than I describe the pleasure I felt in having such a companion for eight or ten days. And better still, can you imagine than I can write, the feelings which swept the chords of my heart as, from time to time, he told me of what he had seen and heard and felt. The cruelties, the obscenities, and the prevalent licentiousness which obtruded themselves on his notice, are sufficient to make one who is still capable of shame, ashamed to call himself a man. And yet we are told to keep cool, and not carry matters too far, and that if we don't peace the Union will be endangered! Yes, the Union will be endangered! Can a man take his life into his bosom, and not be buried? And can a nation incorporate in her system and policy "the sum of all villainies" and not be endangered? The thing is impossible. Smother or lacerate the God of the oppressed will whip this nation, and the blood which has flowed by reason of the lash, shall be avenged. But for the obligation of the North to spread the leaves of liberty, and to work as Providence may indicate in behalf of the oppressed, she could well afford to pay millions of dollars for damnation. It is the reluctance of the North to meet and discharge her obligations in the direction indicated, which causes me to tremble for the fate of my country, and it is that which the South should fear, more than what they are pleased to call fanaticism, abolitionism, &c.

Let Northern men go to the South and speak and write as freely of the South and her institutions as Southern men do of the North, its people, habits and laws, and the Union will not be endangered long. But no say the South "our institutions will be endangered." Aye, surely; but the Union would not. It is slavery and not the Union, which they prize so high. It is its safety and not the Union for which they are ready to fight.

Yours for the right,
R. L. STILWELL.

Highly Important From Mexico—Abdication of Santa Anna.

New Orleans, August 25.—The steamer Orizaba has arrived here with dates from Vera Cruz to the 22d inst. Santa Anna left the city of Mexico on the 9th inst. with an escort of 2500 men, and signed his abdication at Perote.

He embarked on the 17th at Vera Cruz, for Havana. Two days after he left Mexico seven or eight hundred of his escort revolted, killing one or two of his officers. They then joined the insurgents.

The Alvarez platform has been adopted. General Carras is Provisional President of Mexico, and La Vega Commander-in-Chief of the army. All the state prisoners had been liberated.

A mob had gutted a large number of houses, including that of Santa Anna's mother-in-law.

The appointment of Senor Vidal as Minister to the United States (who comes a passenger in the Orizaba) is revoked.

A fight occurred at Vera Cruz between two revolted battalions, and a regiment that continued faithful to Santa Anna.

The former were beaten and left for the mountains. Fifteen or twenty were killed before order was restored.