DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY, AND THE DISSEMINATION OF MORALITY, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

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inser ed for Siele per annum. All le ters on business, to secure at con ion, should be addressed (post paid) to Saffer diele children, to come unto me, an l

forbit them not for of such is the kingdom of Heaven. Mirk 10 hand 14th.

Select Boeten. STAND FIRM.

BY FRANCES D. GAGE.

There are momen a when life's shadows Fail an dark y on the soul. Hiding surs of hope beyond .hem In a back, impervious scrole; When we wask with trembling footsteps, Scarcely knowing how or where The dim paths we treat are .e.ding. In our midnight of despair.

Not a ray to cheer us onward-Not a g'eam from out the post-While she roar of clashing waters Comes to us upon each blast. Aye! and her slep may plunge us In he dread abyse below; Or another s ep in ly save us 1 From the very step ha of woe.

Stand we firm in that dread moment-S and we firm, nor shrink away, Looking bo'dy through he darkness, Was the coming of the day; Ga hering a roug h, while we're waiting For the conflict ve. to come; Fear no., fan no., light will lead us, You in safety to the home.

Firm'y s and-hough sirens lure thee; Fum y s and- hough fa.schood reign; Holding Justice, Tru h, and Mercy, Die we may, bu conno. fais-Fail! a is the word of cowards; Fat! he language of he save; Firmly sland, in du y beckons; Onward, e'en then to the grave!

From the N Y. Eve. Post. MICHIGAN. Policie-Crops-The Farmers-The Maine Law.

Lansing, October 22, 1855. There is a general calm in Michigan on every subject, social, financial and political. An attempt was made some weeks since to get up some political excitement by calling a Republican State Convention at Kulamazoo, as a soft of initiatory step to a national campaign. But the time for excitement had not come; a respectable meeting was held, but it has produced to marked effect on the public mind.

This is also a time of general prosperity. All the crops of the season are more than an average in quantity; and the high prices of most agricultural products are making the farmers wealthy. The injury to the wheat, during the rains of harvest, was considerable; but as the greater part of the grown wheat will be consumed for bread, or bo used for feed, it will make no very great difference in the financial receipts of the farmers. Potatoes are everywhere abundant, and of good quality; but signs of the rot have appeared in some places.

The agricultural fairs, both of the Etate and counties, were better attenthey bid fair to become an established farmer is steadily on the gain; and nothing is wanting but their own exertions to procure them a large preponderance in the higher official stations from which they have been, to a large extent, excluded by the superior pretensions of other classes. They made to the law. form a large proportion of our State Legislature; but it is rare that an actual cultivator of the soil finds his way

who never use such deverages; but, free dates feet dod and seep his close of the last Presidential canvass, No. 154 Nassua street, New York.

he informed some of the members that | of one of that description. he lived upon a farm which he had himself redeemed from the wilderness, and that he cut the logs for the construction of his house with his own reason. But the fault, if there be any, themselves. Many of them have excellent sense and good abilities, but are deficient in that ready knowledge

It is not necessary that a Legislator or State officer should be a perfect orator; but all men, in such situations, need the ability to express their thoughts on paper with correctness, precision, and force; and in this respect the farmers of the best minds are generally deficient. A member syntax, will be outstripped in legislapettilogger.

Our prohibitory liquor law has been in operation now nearly six months; a period long enough to afford some data for a correct estimate of its cupabilities for good, and of its probable result in future. The present statute has thus far stood the test of constitutional objections. No part of the law than two to one. has been declared unconstitutional by any court in the State. The friends of the law have no fears for it, on any constitutional grounds. The only thing which seemed to threaten to render the law nugatory, was a clause in the act itself, permitting the sale of imported liquors. Some dealers claimed the right to sell any imported liquous in any quantity, from the original package. As Canada adjoins us, the claim, of course, if allowed, would at once flood the State with imported liquors. But the courts have decided that such liquors must be sold in the original packages, which must contain not less quantities than are prescribed by the laws of the United States.

As to the general enforcement of the law, I have taken some pains to acquire correct information, by personal observation, and by inquiring of those, both friends and enemies of the law, who have traveled in different parts of the State. There are six or seven hundred citities and towns in the State, in about all of weich, six months ago, the proceedings of the Presbytery in strange, indeed, if a law of this charac- the South! ter were immediately executed all over the State, in tracts of country extending to the extreme verge of cul-

I have not heard of the continued violation of the law in any place, nor its open violation except in a few localities; and the same class of persons who boast that they can get, in every place, all the liquors they wish, acknowledge that they are not oponly ded this year than ever before; and sold. The amount of liquors consumed in the State, has immensely dimin-"institution" of our people. Some ished, although much is illegally sold." of the county societies have purchased The greater part of the consumption grounds, and are electing permanent is by respectable people. Sots, conbuildings for their exhibitions. With firmed drunkards and the more deincreasing wealth and prosperity, the graded class, find greater difficulties intelligence and social standing of the in geting supplies. The value of the liquors retailed has largely increased. D. alers, who lay themselves liable to prosecutions, very properly indemnify themselves by advancing the price of the contraband articles. No considerable popular opposition has been

A mass meeting, in one instance, was projected; but it was no feeble in point of numbers, talent and influence to Washington as a national Legisla- that it showed the weakness rather than the strength of the opposition to In a recent agricultural address, the law. It is worthy of notice, that Govenor Bingham stated, as a matter the law is opposed by those who habof fact, that, during the two terms he itually use the prohibited liquors.was a Representative, there was not, Among its opponents may be some besides himself, a practical farmer in who never use such beverages; but, free States "fear God and keep his

The law, in its provisions, and thus far in its execution, has met the expectations of its friends. Its beneficial effects are everywhere seen in hands, they thought he was taxing the quiet and decency of bar-rooms their credulity beyond the bounds of and groceries, and the rareness with together in a guilty league to enable which intoxicated persons are seen in the oppressor to hold his victim sehas been chiefly with the farmers public places. It is very generally curely, and outlaw the man who has enforced. From private sources, and humanity and religion enough to from reports in the papers, I hear of obey his Maker. No facts can me e prosecutions in all parts of the state. clearly prove the practical atheism of of practical business transactions Sellers are usually convicted; fines are (many who lay claim to the Christian which every village lawyer possesses. imposed and paid, and in some instances sellers have been imprisoned.

Iu the various trials the law has sometimes been evaded; but in no instance has it been broken down. The dealers are watching each other, and experiments are making to see how fat it will be rafe to violate the law, and all are ready to recommence sellwho cannot write an amendment of a ing as soon as it can be done with few lines to a bill without a violation impunity. Six months more will deof all the rules of orthography and termine whether the law is to be generally and permanently obeyed, or tive influence by any ready and skillful whether it is to be universally disregarded. Public opi ion will settle down on one side or the other. But there is, at present, not the least disposition to alter or amend the law among its friends, and if the question of repeal were submitted to the people to-day, the continuence of the law would be affirmed by a vote of more

A HARD CASE.

We published last week an account of the suspension of a minister, by "the Cumberland Presbytery of Indiana." for assisting fugitive slaves to escape, Since that account was published, some additional facts have come to our knowledge in regard to this case. The suspended minister's name is T. B. McCormic, and he is now himself a fugitive fleeing from arrest by the civil authorities of Indiana. A requisition was made by the Governor of Kentucky on the Governor of Indiana, for the delivery of Mr. Mc-Cormic, to the authorities of the former State, for the alleged offense of assisting fugitives to escape. This requartion the Governor of Indiana complied with, so far as to issue a warrant for the arrest of McCormic, and he is ardently resisted, and wal persistently now fleeing to escape capture on that

It is also stated; that it was through intoxicating liquors were freely and this case that the Kentucky Governor openly sold. I have not heard of a obtained his knowledge of Mr. Mcsingle place, in which such sales have Cormic's agency in assisting fugitives; been continued without intermission and that some of the slaves whom he and without concealment. Such in- helped to liberty had belonged to a stances may exist; and it would be brother minister of the same church, in

Taken all in all, this is one of the hardest cases which slavery, prolific in crime and cruelty as it is, has yet produced. A minister of Jesus Christ is cast out of his standing in the Church and then hunted down as a criminal by the State; and for what? For simply obeying the plainest commands of the Bible, and the dictates of common humanty. Not only is the duty of assisting fugitive slaves enjoined in those general precepts of the Scriptures which require us to feed the hungry clothe the naked, inde the outcast, &c. but it is corumanded in express terms. 'Thou shult not deliver unto his muster the servant that is escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell among you, even in one of thy gates where it liketh him best, thou shalt not oppress him." Had this divine laws been made exclusively for the United States, it could not have been, expressed in language more exactly suited to our circumstances as a nation. And had the "Indiana Presbytery" and the Indiana Governor conspired. together for the express purpose of insulting and nullitying the law of God. they could have done nothing more directly in point than what they have done in this case. Again, God commands: "Execute ye judgment and iustice, and deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor." Did the

instant deliverance of every oppressed victim of Southern despotism; and proceed at once, if necessary, to compel the tyrants to obey. But instead of that, the State and the Church band name in this land.

of its fifteenth year; Vol. XV of its weekly issue commenced on the 1st of September last. The American public need not now be made acquainted with its character or claims to consideration. But with a subordinate regard for prudence, policy or popularity, it has aimed to stand for Rightcourness, for Truth, for Humanity, against fortified Iniquity, Fraud and Oppression. There is not a slave-trader on this Continent, though he may never read anything but his bills of sale and notes-payable, who does not know and hate The Tribune; there is and poisonous Liquors who does not consider it a very dangerous and immoral paper, and wonder why its pubcotton-buying City like New-York. hard, griping, screwing, avariences employer was was not hostile to The TRIBUNE, nor one eminently generous and knodly woodld not like it. Prompt and plant-spoken in its denunciations of iniquity and abuses of power, waite. claiming no exception from human faluodicy, it may have done temporary mjustice to individuals, but it has never been untaitmul to Principle, nor deaf to the cries of the wronged and suffering. In its columns the advocate of novel and unpopular theories contemplating the menoration of human Woes, especially those of the voiceless and down-trodden, have ever found audience and hospitality; while it has combat every attempt to proscribe and degrade any class because of di- half so large as this; and no periodical ersities of Nativity, Creed, or Color

In deliance of calumnies the most itrocious, and of hostifities the most deadty and untiring, The Tribune has grown steadily in public appreciation from the day of its origin. Its means of serving the public have been augsingle editor with one or two assistants, its organization now comprises a numerous body of writers, each fitted by special accomplishment and experience for the particular line of discussion to which his pen is devoted; the daily amount of reading matter given more than quadruples that of its earliest issue; a staff of valued correspondents encircles the globe, transmitting early and intelligent narrations of wnatever is most worthy of attention; while Politics, Legislation, Literature, Art, History-in short wnatever affects the social well-being of mankind, Polomic Theology alone excepted-finds here the freest and most searching discus-

Attached by profound conviction to the beneficent policy of Industrial development and Internal Intercommunication, whose most conspicuous champion through the last Half-Century was HENRY CLAY-imbued, moreover, with that spirit of forbearance toward our weaker neighbors, and toward the much-wronged Aborigines of this Continent, and of Peace with all which will hallow the name of Whig, The TRIBUNE, while surrendering no jot of its proper independence, cooperated earnestly and ardently with the Whig party so long as its vitality was preserved. When, in 1850-2, an attempt was made to interpolate slavehunting into its creed, we sternly re- already in it. sisted that imposition; when, at the

والموار والأنس أنسر أرار والمعافظة والأنوار والوج والمعابوة

would rise en masse and demand the it was seen that a large portion of the large Whigs preferred to defeat their own THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.-1855-58. THE TRIBUNE is now in the middle

party rather than allow its Anti-Slavery wing to share its triumpin even under a conservative Chief on a Pro-Slavery platform, we knew and proclaimed that the Whig party was no more. Subsequent events, including the rise and culmination of the Know-Nothing conspiracy, and the speedy absorption therein of the whole force of Pro-Slavery Whigism, only coufirmed our undoubting anticipations. With no sickly lamentations, therefore, for the inevitably bygone, but with hope, and joy, and sympathy, and words of cheer, have we hailed the beginning and watched the progress of that mighty Republican movement which, impelled by the perfidious violation of the Missouri Compact, and stimulated by the astounding outrages whereof the rights of the Free Settlers of Kansas have been the victims -by the repeated and utter vitiation of their elections by an armed mob collected by conspiracy and hurled suddenly upon them from the border counties of the neighboring Slave State, is destined to sweep away the landmarks of old party feuds, and unite the true hearts and strong arms of the not an extensive fabricator of drugged | free-souled in one mighty effort to confine the scourge and scandal of our country within the limits of the States which unwisely uphold it. To the lication is tolerated in a commercial, success of this effort the energies of THE TRIBUNE will be sternly devoted; The Newark Mercury, once forcibly while the TEMPERANCE REFORM, inremarked that it had never known a cluding the entire suppression of the Truffic in Intoxicating Boverages, will find in it, as hitherto, an earnest and

unflinching champion. Commencing as a daily folio sheet of moderate size, and with scarcely a shadow of patronage, THE TRIBUNE is now issued in quarto from Daily (three distinct editions), Semi-Weekly and Weekly, on a sheet 44 by 31 inches eight ample pages of six columns each. Its circulation has steadily grown from nothing to the following aggregates:

Daily issues (evening and morning)

20,000 copies
Semi-Weekly 14,175
Weekly 137,750
California edition 6,000

To.al-187,125 copies. We believe no other newspaper in the world has a subscription list over of any sort can rival it. And while its extreme cheapness, rendering an increase of paying readers only as indirect pecuniary advanage to us, has doubtless largely swelled its subscription list, it would be absurdity not to perceive in this unprecedented mented in proportion. Instead of a patronage some evidence of public approval and esteem.

TERMS.

The Tribune employs no traveling agents and sends out no papers on trust. If it is not stopped when the term paid for expires, and the subscriber does not choose further to pay for it, we resort to no legal process to compelhim. On the Weekly we mean to stop every paper on the expiration of the advance payment, awaiting a fresh remittance from the subscrirbe. If none comes, the account is closed. We pay no local agents; wish no money paid to any when the payer cannot trust him to mail or otherwise is at our risk, (and a serious risk it often proves); but are grateful to every one who deems it a good work to obtain and forward the names and money of his friends and neighbors. Our terms invariably are-for the

Daily Tribune, \$6 per annum. Semi-Weekly, \$3; two copies for \$5; five for \$11 25.

Weekly, \$2; three copies for \$5. five copies for \$8; ten copies for one address, for \$1 each; twenty copies, or over, to address of each | ford Rep. subscriber, \$1 20 each.

Additions may at all times be made to a club at the price paid by those

GREELEY & McELRATH.

BAVING CHOICE SEEDS.

The fact that we can get superior breeds of animals only from the very hest and most perfect specimens, is se well established that no one now doubts it. Why should not the case be analogous in the raising of vegetables? Experience says it is analagous -that superior vegetables can be raised only from the most mature and perfect seeds. This the market gardeners in the vicinity of cities, are well aware of, and govern themselvas accordingly. To raise these fine vegetables, for which they can obtain almost any price-and prices always in advance of the market prices for ordinary articles-they use seeds in the production and selection of which the greatest pains have been taken. These superior seeds are raised by themselves, or specially for them; they do not depend on seed dealers for their supplies. They save their most thrifty specimens of radishes, lettuce. parsnins, turnins, beets, carrots, cabbages, &c , &c., from which to raise their own seed. By doing this year after year, most surprising improvements have been made in the size, flavor, taste, and other qualities of many garden productions.

These facts, well known among market gardeners and others, render it highly probable, or almost certain, that in the case of all plants and all vegetable productions, improvement to any extent, or to an indefinite ex tent, might be secured, if the practice of selecting only the best specimens and the best seeds, were persevered in for a number of years. Some who have been at pains in this matter for a few years, have obtained such a reputation for superior kinds of various vegetables and grains, that they can obtain prices for their seed cora. seed wheat, seed putatoes, and gardes seeds, which are highly remunerative. Some have obtained so much reputation for superiority in field and garden products, that they can sell sid they can raise, at any price which they may ask .- Country Gentleman.

A wag thus eulogizes his musicul attainments-" I know two tunes, the one is Auld Lang Syne, and the other isn't-I always sing the latter."

The editors of a western paner observe: "The poem which we publish in this week's Herald was written by an esteemed friend, who has laid many years in the grave for his oals amusement.

A New York paper, announcing the arrival of a vessel near the Narrows, says: The only passengers were T. B. Nathan, who owned thresfourths of the cargo and the captain's

A New Orleans editor, recordng the career of a mad dog, savewe are grieved to say that a rabid animal, before it could be killed, severely bit Dr. Hart and several other

Kane the Arctic adventurer is at home again. How glad a welcome ere this he has received from his kome friends. We cannot but think of the send it to us; once mailed, its safety sad fate of another man who is lying iu a Philadelphia dungeon for telling a poor negro woman that she was free. By the infamous decisions of Dr Kauc's father, Passmore Williamson is shut away from his little ones-is confined in a prison. Judge Kane is rejoicing over the escape of his own son from the Arctic icebergs. We wonder if he does not think of somebody else's son, who for righteousness sake accepts a fate as terrible as that of Sir John Rranklin. Better for a man to trust to \$12; twenty copies, or vover, to the mercies of an arctic winter, than to such a monster as Judge Kane.-Hart-

> Compliments cost nothing, yet many people pay dearly for them.

Where there is no hope ther can be no endeavor.

ra galar da sa a lata a jed

where the property of the pro