

The Conneautville Republican... The Warren Ledger says: "If Mr. Williamson has sustained any pecuniary damages during his confinement, as undoubtedly he has, let his presiding abolition friends make them good to him."

The Winter Term of the Coudersport Academy will commence on the 3d day of December next. The building is undergoing repairs, and will be in good condition for the comfort and convenience of the school.

The session of Euclajia Division S. of T. on Saturday evening last, was more than usually interesting. We think our sessions during the winter will be full of interest; and we respectfully invite the attention of all the friends of progress in this community, to the claims of the order upon them.

There will be services this (Thanksgiving) morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Methodist Church, by Rev. W. H. Shaw.

The communication of Homer breathes the true spirit, and is thankfully received. We desire to hear from farmers much oftener than it has heretofore been our privilege.

The members of Coudersport Library Association, with a view to effect a union with the Literary Association, adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening, Dec. 5, at which time we hope to see a general attendance of those who desire to enliven the long winter evenings with literary entertainments.

The Discipline of the United Brethren makes slaveholding a bar to church membership. The time will soon come when the Church which does not exclude slaveholders from its communion, will have no power to do good.

We find in the last Religious Telescope, a very interesting letter in reference to the Missouri Conference of the United Brethren Church, from which we extract the following: "In some respects the past year has been a hard one for Western Missionaries, owing to the almost famine-producing drought of the year pre-

ceeding it, and the great excitement on the subject of slavery. Yet amid all their discouragements, and the threatenings of mobs, our brethren have not only been able to hold their own, but they have had quite an encouraging increase. They have not only been driven from the post of duty; they have made no compromise with slavery nor pro-slavery influences; but have carried out the discipline in its letter and spirit. No one connected with slavery in any way, has been able to find admission into the societies. Truly, anti-slavery ministers and churches in a slave State, are lights in a dark place. I am more than ever convinced that anti-slavery churches ought to sustain missions and plant churches in the South. For upon the subject of slavery there is a vast amount of ignorance even among the most intelligent. Every effort is made to exclude every ray of light upon this subject. Anti-slavery books and papers are not to be found there, while the teaching and practice of the church, of nearly every denomination, go to sustain the peculiar institution as it exists among them. If the churches of the South will not reform, of which I see no hope, and take Bible ground on this great sin, then the churches of the North who have the truth, ought to go South, and spread it abroad. It is as much their duty to do this as it is to endeavor to redeem the heathen of distant countries from idolatry, caste, and polygamy.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Constitution and By-laws of this society, have been remodeled and greatly improved, as we think. At a meeting held on the 12th instant, a committee was appointed to wait on our citizens for the purpose of increasing the number of the stockholders—the money raised by this increase to be appropriated to the purchase of a standard Encyclopedia, and other works of a like character. Mr. Wm. Hamilton, Actuary of the Franklin Institute, has kindly offered to attend a book auction on the 6th of December, and purchase for us, free of charge, such works as our Library Association may direct.

Under these circumstances we trust our citizens will respond in a liberal spirit to the request of the committee to take stock in the Library. Rees' Encyclopedia of 41 volumes of 500 pages, will cost about \$50. It is a work in which every person will be interested. No village making any pretensions to progress in education, can afford to do without it.

A share in the Library costs but two dollars, and the quarterly tax is but twenty-five cents. Every friend of education and of progress in literature in this village, ought to become a member, and we invite our friends in the county to examine the Library and the Constitution of the Association, and see if it is not to their interest to become members.

THE RIGHT SPEAK.

The Americans of New Hampshire, in State Council, have adopted a platform on which all Anti-Nebraska men can stand. If the Harrisburg Telegraph, Warren Mail, and papers of that stamp, desire union in Pennsylvania, let them recommend the adoption of a similar course by the Americans of this State.

The following is the New Hampshire platform entire: Resolved, That we cordially approve the course of the delegates from this State, who attended the National Council at Philadelphia, in June last, and most heartily sustain their action in severing their connection with the present national organization.

Resolved, That freedom being national and slavery sectional, while the latter is left in the exercise of all its strictly constitutional rights, in the States where it now exists, its further extension and longer connection with the general government should be uncompromisingly opposed and resisted, and the laws for the execution of its existing privileges be made to conform to the dictates of justice and humanity.

Resolved, That the question of the extension of slavery, as now presented to the country by the repeal of the Missouri Prohibition, by the outrages practiced in Kansas, under the sanction of the administration, and by the decision of an arbitrary and tyrannical Federal Judge, which, if adopted as the judicial doctrine of the government, will make every Free State in the Union, slave territory, is the paramount question now before the nation, and that we believe the time has arrived when all who oppose the further encroachments of slavery, and would restore the policy of the Fathers of the Republic, should unite their efforts and co-operate for that purpose.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this State Council, all ceremonies of initiation into the American party, and

all obligations, except such regulations as the councils or clubs in their respective towns shall think proper to adopt for their own government, be discontinued and removed.

Resolved, That this State Council fully and unequivocally re-affirm the sentiment and principles of the American party, and adheres to the great fundamental doctrine, that Americans should rule America.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the various newspapers of the State.

For the Journal.

Mr. Mann: Please give the following a place in the Journal. Although it is a very large statement, yet it is correct. Mr. D. Harr, of this place, raised fifty-five bushels of potatoes this year, on one-eighth of an acre; and Mr. P. M. Palmer, his neighbor, sowed one half rod to yellow carrots, which brought him six bushels, after using them occasionally through the summer. That would be at the rate of 1920 bushels per acre.

J. L. WARREN.

Pleasant Valley, Nov. 17, 1855.

For the Journal.

Mr. Editor: The township of Homer, your readers are aware, is situated near the great lumber region of the Sinnamahoning creek and branches. Farm produce has heretofore been such as was in the greatest demand, by lumbermen, viz: hay, oats, and potatoes. These were easily raised, and readily disposed of. Yet, taking everything into consideration, this system of farming was probably the worst that could have been pursued. The land rapidly deteriorated, while for nearly every article of food and clothing the farmer was dependent upon a foreign market. But thanks to hard times and high prices, "a better time is coming, boys;" for farmers have commenced raising their own provisions. A large proportion of them the past year raised a quantity sufficient for family use, while the remainder intend, with the blessing of Providence, to patronize the flour merchants no longer than the present year. A large quantity of winter grain has been sown this fall—probably double the amount sown any year previous. We have no extraordinary crops to brag of this season. Suffice it to say our crops of wheat, rye, oats, and corn, were full average ones for Potter county, or any other county in Northern Pennsylvania. The spirit of improvement is touching with its magic wand the fair fields of our county. "May its shadow never be less." HOMER.

Nov. 18, 1855.

MORAL EFFECT OF THE STATE ELECTION.

It is evident that the recent election in this State has emboldened the rumsellers in this city. Liquor selling has increased, and the traffickers are more defiant than formerly—expecting doubtless, the removal of all restrictions, upon the sale of liquors. As a consequence, drunkenness is increasing to an alarming extent. One night last week seven persons were brought into the lock up drunk. Among these, was Charles E. Wells, son of Judge Wells, democratic candidate for Governor; who doubtless in a few months expects to occupy the seat of Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth.

Another was Nathan Clifford, son of Hon. Nathan Clifford, ex-Attorney-General of the U. S., ex-Minister to Mexico, and chief fugleman at a bogus inquest held at the City Hall, and Counsel for the O'Neils, and Dugans, and Dumplies, low Irish rumsellers who figure so frequently at our Police Court.

It is a sad thing, that these young men should be the victims of the degrading vice of intemperance; and for their sake and that of their families, we would, could we consistently with our duty to the cause, withhold their names. But the position of their fathers with reference to the liquor law requires us as a temperance journalist to speak a few words to the public. We set down nothing in malice or anger. But as these men have exerted themselves to the extent of their power and influence, to defeat the temperance movement—they compassed sea and land, during the last campaign to make proselytes against the Maine Law, particularly the former gentleman—we cannot in justice to the cause we advocate, keep silent. It is right that the public should know that these men whose sons are the victims to the infamous liquor traffic, are themselves its strenuous defenders, as strange as it may seem.

Two months have passed by, since the election, these young men are found in the street in a state of beastly intoxication. Surely there is such a thing as retributive justice.—Maine Temperance Journal.

COAL AND IRON FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

On several occasions of late we have referred to the coal and iron business which has recently commenced in the neighborhood of Smetheport, McKean county, Pa. Some time since Dr. John R. Smith, of Riga, Theodore Winans, of Rush, and Z. W. Smith and Co., of Honesoye Falls, organized themselves into a company and purchased several thousand acres of land upon which large quantities of iron ore and coal of various qualities. Specimens of both of these articles have been left with us, and it only requires the completion of the Valley Canal to Olean, or a point higher up the Allegany, deemed preferable, to bring these products readily to our market. The iron ore samples are very rich, and the supply abundant for ages to come. The same is true of the coal, the layer of the bituminous being nearly eight feet in thickness, and furnishing canal where it crops out. A change in the Valley Canal—making its southern terminus at Portville, would strike the slackwater navigation upon the Allegany, and enable the boats to load near the mines and proceed directly to this city—a distance of about 103 miles. Measures have been adopted to secure slackwater navigation, and also to construct three short railroads, for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of the products of the mines to the points where they may be readily moved to market. The samples of bituminous coal furnished, ignites with great readiness, and burns out without leaving the large amount of "clinker" so common with other descriptions of coal. This variety can, when the canal is finished, be furnished to our citizens at \$3.75 per ton—a price at which the company are ready to contract, as above stated. We expect to see an active trade opening up in this direction, before many months, not only in the articles mentioned, but in lumber also. Large forests of virgin pine will be brought within reach through the channel, supplied by the Genesee Valley Canal.—Rochester Republican.

Lecture of Miss Wright.—It has seldom been our privilege to listen to an address from a lady—not from lack of opportunity, but inclination, as we are free to confess that hitherto we were prejudiced against women appearing in such positions, and thought it was not their proper sphere; and it was with all these prejudices impressed upon our mind, that we entered the Court House. As we listened to the calm, dispassionate argument, and very frequently eloquent metaphorical comparisons of this fair champion of the Temperance Reform, our prejudices melted away like snow before a summer's sun, and we soon found ourselves among her most attentive hearers. Lectures like this are calculated to carry conviction, and we cordially recommend her to the temperance people of the State, as an able advocate of this great reform. At the close of Miss Wright's address, speeches were delivered by Messrs. McMan and Youngman, who acquitted themselves in their usual happy style.—Williamsport Press.

PENNSYLVANIA CANNEL COAL.

We learn from the Pittsburgh papers that the Darlington Cannel Coal Railroad Company, of Beaver county, are now in successful operation, sending out about one hundred and fifty tons per day, but cannot half supply the demand. A large amount of it is carried to Allegheny city, and sold for domestic purposes, for the large bakeries and for tempering glass. For this last purpose bituminous coals do not answer, and glass manufacturers have heretofore been compelled to use wood. The cannel coal is now used in two of the Pittsburgh glass houses and at one in Bridgewater, Beaver county, and it is said to be better and cheaper for tempering than wood. A party of Pittsburghers, Messrs. CUNY, WATSON & Co., have purchased a site at the junction of the Darlington road with the Ohio and Pennsylvania road, and have commenced the erection of a large manufactory for the purpose of distilling oil from the cannel coal, and entered into arrangements with that Company for the supply of coal. By actual experiments it has been ascertained that it contains at least forty gallons of oil to the ton, and the expense of making it is not more than fourteen cents per gallon. The oil is of a superior quality for light; when burning emits neither smoke nor smell, and is not explosive. It is now manufactured successfully in New York and sold at one dollar per gallon. It is also valuable for machinery, as it neither gums nor does it congeal until the mercury sinks at 15 deg. below zero. From the cheapness with which it can be made it is evident that it will soon be produced in quantities, tending greatly to reduce the price—a very desirable matter. The Darlington Company own five hundred and fifty acres of cannel coal—have at a great expense completed their road, and are now in full connection with the Lakes and the Ohio river—a central position that must secure them great advantages. The vein of cannel coal averages from fourteen to fifteen feet in thickness, and is overlaid with a vein of cannel coal shale of ten feet in thick-

ness, which although not good for fuel, contains as much oil as the coal. The shale being composed mainly of oil and earthy matter, and the coal of carbon and oil. It is computed that, at a low estimate, there is in every acre forty thousand tons of the oil-yielding substance: a mine richer in wealth than the gold-yielding quartz of California.—Philadelphia Sun.

FROM THE KANSAS FREE STATE, OCTOBER 29. CONQUEST OF THE FREE STATE PARTY.

No party has been more successful in its conquest than the Free State party; since the Big Spring Convention was called. We find men in its ranks now, who were the most rabid pro-slavery men at that time. To begin with, the Territorial Register, which was a real pro-slavery sheet, of the worst kind, viz: one of that class that sails under the bogus name of National Democracy, declaring itself, in nearly every issue, a pro-slavery paper, and devoted to the interests of the South, has, within the last few weeks, completely turned over to the free state side of the question. Thus we find now of all the pro-slavery National democrats enlisted on the side of the Free State party, and now actually control its every movement. Many good free state men think that all this is a great victory.

These men labored hard to establish a democracy in Kansas, that would continue at all the outrages the people had suffered—being at first fascinated by the apparent victories of the pro-slavery party; but the moment they found there was no hopes of favors from that party, as the great mass of the people of Kansas were against it; they came out at once highly in favor of the platform of the free state party, and imagine that they can make the most by going in with that party, and forming a state government.

Every sane man can foresee the result. The design is to administrate the free state party—as it is now, at this very moment of writing, under the control of pro-slavery democrats—and in the process of time the true anti-slavery men who have been faithful to the right in the darkest hour, and from the moment the compromise was repealed, will be set down by these bogus democratic leaders as unprincipled abolitionists, and such men as have been heretofore pro-slavery or on the fence, will be regarded as sound "conservative" men, and of course are entitled to all the credit of the working of popular sovereignty. We throw these facts out that true men may be on their guard. Some say that it is well to "use" certain men to make Kansas free. But so far as this is concerned, these "certain men" are using the free state party to promote their own political interests.

Kansas will be free, despite all the pro-slavery democrats in the world, and the combined powers of the Satanic Majesty throughout Christendom, so that it is useless for us to give an inch to any basely corrupt and demagoguing scoundrel.

Let the honest men of the Territory mark our words, and consider well these things. When we named our paper the Kansas Free State, we intended that it should advocate the freedom of the white men, as well as that of negroes. Some men, however, will not believe until it is forever too late.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—The Cincinnati Gazette thus speaks of the Woman's Rights Convention lately held in that city:

"Among the celebrities in attendance are Mrs. F. D. Gage of St. Louis, Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose of New York, Mrs. Lucretia Mott of Philadelphia. The proceedings yesterday consisted mainly of speeches. Mrs. Gage was the first speaker, and very well she spoke. She is the very impersonation of strong-mindedness. She has the countenance of a resolute, decided man, rough and strongly marked. She speaks with great fluency, clearness, and point, rarely bogging for a word, and never talks nonsense. We doubt if she be not the ablest advocate of her views in the country.

"Mrs. Mott is a venerable Quaker lady, with a fine, benevolent face, and a genuine Quaker pleasantness of manner. We have not yet heard her in a 'set' speech. If there is any truth in Phrenology, she has a very superior intellect.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

FROM EUROPE.

The Pacific arrived at an early hour yesterday morning with a budget of interesting news. The most prominent fact is the panic in England about war with the United States. The article of the London Times, which we copied last week, and the burden of which was a filibuster invasion of Ireland from this side of the ocean, has been followed up by two others in the same journal, which we now transfer to our columns. The text of these disquisitions is found in Mr. Caleb Cushing's instructions to his official subordinates concerning the enforcement of the neutrality laws. Starting from this text, and including in the account the other causes of difference between the two governments, The Times makes out, if not an immediate casus belli, at least a ground of

quarrel of sufficient importance to have alarmed all England. Not only The Times, but very respectable journals out of London, propagate this curious delusion, while all sorts of rumors are thrown in to lighten the excitement—as, for instance, that Mr. Buchanan had actually broken off diplomatic relations and demanded his passports. The alarm, however, seems to be rather noisy than real, since it had no effect on the stock market. For the rest, so absurd and groundless an agitation must presently come to an end. Whether The Times can gain anything by making such disturbance about nothing is a question we do not undertake to settle. Journalism would rather seem to be degraded than elevated by such a course.

From the Crimea we have at last the details of the expedition to Odessa and Kinburn. They add nothing of strategic interest to what we have had occasion to observe before with regard to that expedition. The rapid destruction of the defenses of Kinburn is accounted for by the fact that the ramparts were riveted with masonry on the outside and filled up within with sand only. The two-foot-thick rivetment was of course speedily battered down, and the house said rolled down as soon as the wall had ceased to hold it together.

Another fruitless expedition was undertaken from Eupatoria toward Sympheropol. The French and Sardinians have retreated from their advanced positions, and again occupied the Chernaya. According to a dispatch from Gorchakoff, however, they have again appeared on the upper Belbek. Whether the Allies will be in a position, even if willing, to attempt anything serious against the Russians in this quarter depends so much on the weather that all speculation on this score is useless. It is certain that they have lost seven or eight valuable weeks in forming plans and counting the cannon balls found in Sebastopol. Gorchakoff, armed with discretionary powers from the Emperor, declares he will hold the Crimea at all hazards, but we strongly suspect this to be a feint.

The preparations for war still continue, but along with them rumors of peace extend quietly more and more over Europe. If any belief is to be attached to the statement, the powers of the second order, especially in Germany, and the King of Belgium likewise, are among the busiest pacificators. How far these rumors are credible it is difficult to say, but their repetition shows that on both sides the belligerents are tired of the war. Paris and Louis Bonaparte are visited by special and extraordinary envoys, whose visits at this stage of affairs seem of a peculiar character. M. Von der Meulen, president of the Bavarian cabinet; M. de Beust, premier of Saxony, were received at the Tuileries along with Gen. de Wittsen, the ancient mediator between his master the King of Prussia, and Louis Bonaparte—and they were there not merely to pay a courteous visit. The two first were the principal movers and workers of the opposition of the German States to the active alliance of Austria with the West—the more astonishing, then, their actual presence in Paris. At any rate, however, should it come in reality to negotiations, the difficulties appear still greater than previous to the fall of Sevastopol. We cannot imagine what concessions the Russian Emperor could make after the partial defeat of his armies. He cannot now recede or yield without endangering his popularity with the nation, excited to the utmost. Not on account of the war, but by his signing a dishonorable peace, would he run the risk of a revolution in the palace and in the squares and streets of St. Petersburg, and of an indignant rising against him of the whole nation. Thus we are almost sure that he is far from thinking of concessions, and his acts show it. A new recruitment of ten in the thousand is decreed. It is also rumored that Alexander intends to spend a great part of the winter in Watsaw, which is nearer to the theater of war; and lastly that in the Spring he is to lead the army in person—at any rate a noble and mainly decision, for now as of old sovereigns as well as their subjects should personally face death.

Should there be any truth in the preparations for peace, which we accept hesitatingly, at any rate it is not Vienna that is likely to become their center. The conference will meet in some other spot; or what is more probable, the powers will try to avoid publicity, and the noisy, boisterous interference of public opinion with the negotiations. Most probably the affair will be carried out by unknown secret mediators; and whoever such may be, the negotiations will be covered by an impenetrable veil of silence and mystery, and only when the affairs are brought to their finality will the doors be thrown open, the public admitted, and some city chosen for the meeting of the diplomats, giving thus a legal formal consecration to things secretly predetermined. In whatever way they are to be conducted, open or occult, peace is desirable. The interest of the masses can only be advanced by peace.