rest, searching gaze, and then said,

"*Nobody*, child, but *myself*."

"Yourself, Auntie!"

"Yes, myself. You think I have loved in vain, perhaps. Girls don't know that *there is any other way* to break hearts. Love never yet broke anybody's heart, Ellen, though the want of it may. I never loved any body but myself; but my husband loved me, and I starved his love to death—and he went to another for the love I could not, or would not give him. He died of the cholera at her house—I killed his soul when I might have saved it. He was weaker than I. It was a sin in me to marry such a man, but when it was done, I might have made him happy and he *would* have been satisfied; and I could have done that, but I would not. And so, in his weakness, he took his chilled heart away from me, and gave it to sin; and he died, and his *gold* came into my hands; but with them came the 'worm that *dieth not*, and the fire that is not quenched,' into my heart, and they have eaten it away. Oh! Nelly, there is no other heart-break like this."

Ellen covered her face with her hands a moment, and then looked with a brighter expression on it than I had ever seen there before, and said,

"Agnes was right. I see it now. We should live for God and the world. O, Auntie! I feel as though your story will save me from a great sin which I have been committing. I have been letting my selfishness eat out my heart. But I will not. Auntie, you *must* get well—and then we will live more holy lives to stay on earth to please our own selfish desires. We will live to visit the widow and the fatherless, and keep ourselves unspotted from the world!"

Her face was flushed with excitement, and her eyes were bright as stars. I retreated from the room unperceived, and sat down and thanked God.

She told me something of it next day—not half as much as I knew already though—and said,

"I have been living under the darkest of shadows, Agnes, but I know Jesus has prayed to his Father as he said he would; and he has sent me the Comforter, and he is teaching me at least a part of 'all truth' according to the promise. I don't know where the shadow is gone, but there is light now."

I thanked God with tears.

"And now, Aggy, I want to ask one more favor of you, and that is that you will get that school in Elwood for me next Summer—if my Aunt gets better—and, that you will let us both board with you, you were a minister of the gospel to me, Aggy, and I want to live with you now until I grow strong."

My heart sunk within me, but I told her I would do what I could but—but that I should not be alone next Summer—and that she might not find it suited to her as it had been, but if she could be happy there she would be more than welcome—that *we* would be very, very glad to have her there.

"You are to be married?" asked she quietly.

I did not deny it.

"I suppose that—" she seemed to be trying to think what to call him—"I suppose your partner will not object to such boarders?"

"O no! no, indeed, Ellen!" I cried; "Charlie loves you as I do."

A faint blushing smile crossed her face as she said steadily "Then you need be will get the school for me, as I don't want to be dependent on any friend, nor to be idle in this busy world. I remember you said once that a teacher has more spiritual power than a clergyman. I am going to enter that ministry and do good as I have opportunity, I shall be very happy Aggie!"

And she kept her resolution, and worked bravely and well in her chosen vocation, until the death of her Aunt, when she devoted her inheritance and herself to doing those things which cost money as well as toil, and found that life was neither empty nor barren to the cheerful worker for the good of the human race, and that the Christianity which she had previously known only as a sort of opiate to take away the sting of death and the fears of the unknown world beyond, was a living, radiant, glowing thing this side of the grave, and with its vivifying influence her heart's desert wilderness came to blossom with the fresh, immortal flowers of love, and hope, and joy.

The broken heart was healed.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

JOHN S. MANN, EDITOR.

CUDDERSPORT, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1856.

☞ A few cases of small pox have occurred in Wharton. We trust care will be taken to prevent it spreading.

☞ There was very high wind during last week—more than was ever known in this section, and the snow is terribly drifted. Our people keep traveling, but it is quite difficult to do so.

☞ The letter from a "Border Ruffian" to the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, is a rich production, worth a whole volume of Presidential proclamations or doughface apologies for the *party*. Read it, and resolve to imitate its manhood.

☞ Mr. L. B. Jones of Shippen M'Kean Co. had the misfortune to lose his house by fire on Friday last, the 7th inst. The fire occurred about four o'clock, P. M., in the absence of Mr. Jones and his boy. His wife and children saved a portion of their household goods, but the loss will be severe to them.

☞ There are now ninety-eight students at the Academy, and we believe one or two more are expected. This is the largest number ever in attendance, but we believe with a little effort the number might be greatly increased. There are quite a number of young men and women from this county in attendance at different academies in the State of New York. Only let it be understood that an institution of learning in our own county, affords all the advantages desired, and we are confident our students will cease to go abroad for a education. We say then to all friends of education, *visit* the Coudersport Academy, and you will have no desire to go elsewhere.

☞ The Directors of the Coudersport Library, under the amended charter, are at work, and we have no doubt will accomplish something for the improvement of the youth of this community. We trust the friends of Literature give them a helping hand, and bid them good speed! The accessions to the Coudersport Library have already added much to its interest and importance. It now contains 301 volumes of valuable reading matter, including the standard works of History, Biography, Poetry, and Miscellany. We are glad to learn that the Directors have made arrangements to publish a catalogue of books, together with the Constitution and By-laws, and a list of officers. We hope the reading public will examine the catalogue when published, and see if the enterprise does not deserve their active support.

☞ Will the Lock Haven *Watchman* make good its charge against this paper or correct its misstatement!—We stated on the 3d of January, that Mr. Pearce was the approbation of every press in the District that supported him, save one; and for making this statement the *Watchman* called the *Journal* a "lying new paper," and pronounced the above assertion "a bold falsehood." We think so serious a charge should either be sustained or withdrawn. Which shall it be? In our absence from home, the friend who supplied our place, replied to the *Watchman* on the 31st of January, and erroneously stated that the *Watchman* supported Pearce at the time of his election, when in fact there was no such paper at that time, and the *Tribune*, the Whig paper, opposed him.—We make this correction, though it is unimportant; for we want to get at the facts. Our own statement as originally made, we thought then, and still think was *true*. Can the *Watchman* say as much for its reply?

☞ Seek sweet serious saline look without specie init.

ARE YOU FOR FREEDOM OR SLAVERY?

The betrayers of Freedom in all ages, have done it with words of friendship on their lips. It is an easy matter to *profess* to be a Democrat and to favor popular sovereignty and freedom in Kansas; but it is quite another affair to make good these professions. Those who remain in the Pierce party in this section, make no effort to justify the action of the party in its repeal of the Missouri Compromise and its support of Atchison in his attempts to force slavery into Kansas. They do not even pretend that their party has done anything for the country, or that it proposes to do anything desirable. But, say these blind guides, the *Democratic* party has accomplished much good for this Nation. No one disputes that. There is no opposition to a Democratic party by any opponent of slavery extension. It is the Pierce pro-slavery Democracy that anti-Nebraska men oppose; and there is no more connection between Pierce Democracy and Jeffersonian Democracy, than there is between Republicanism and Despotism.

Jeffersonian Democracy was the champion of State Rights and of Slavery restriction by act of Congress.—Pierce Democracy is the enemy of State Rights and of Freedom in the Territories. Jeffersonian Democracy was the representative of the people, and the champion of Free Speech. Pierce Democracy spurns the voice of the people, and stifles the freedom of speech to the utmost of its power. As evidence of this, witness the destruction of the Parkville Luminary in Missouri, and of the Leavenworth Register in Kansas. These presses were destroyed by the champions of Pierce Democracy, and with the connivance of the President.

But the latest and most significant effort to stifle the voice of freemen, occurred in Baltimore. The occasion of this effort to tyrannize over free citizens, was found in the fact that Francis P. Blair, the confidant and adviser of Gen. Jackson, was requested by the Republican Association of Baltimore, to represent them in Pittsburg, and in what he said on that occasion. The editor of the *New York Evening Post*, who has given quite as much evidence of being a Democrat as any of the tricksters who assume to be *the* party in this section, thus states Mr. Blair's offense, and the conduct of the Pierce men of Baltimore:

"Mr. Blair there said, among other things, that he had received a call to represent the Baltimore Reform Association, composed of men of character and extensive wealth.' This was followed by the Baltimore meeting, or by their authorities, into a statement in one place, that Mr. Blair claimed to be the representative of the 'business and wealth' of Baltimore; and in another, that he 'represented the merchants of wealth and standing in Baltimore.'

"By this general phraseology they sought to raise the implication that Mr. Blair claimed to represent indiscriminately the mercenaries of that city who were men of wealth and standing, whereas he limited the application of his remark expressly to that portion of the community which had joined the Republican Association, and to this body he subsequently refers in the paper presented by him, and published in the *Evening Post* of the 29th ult, as 'a body of business men of Baltimore.' To make this correction, and to prove that Mr. Blair had said nothing to justify the imputation of 'a odious complexion,' Mr. Corkran gave notice through the papers, that he would be present at the meeting, and ask to be heard.

"Instead of hearing his explanation, however, he was treated with indignity, and driven from the assembly by a vulgar mob assembled obviously for that purpose. Nothing could show more clearly that the contrivers of this rude and indecent assault, were afraid to let the truth be known."

If the people *acquiesce* in all the outrages committed on their rights, they will soon have no freedom to defend. In one county a printing press is destroyed and the editor driven from the State; in another a legally elected member of Assembly is deprived of his seat; in another men of property and standing charge their neighbors and peers wrongfully, and then employ a mob to prevent them from making a defense. And all this is done by men pretending to be *Democrats*. Bah! They are already tyrants in heart, and lack only sufficient power to become tyrants in fact. We say this with all seriousness, and we ask the attention of our readers to the following additional comments of the *Evening Post*. When you have read them say if you can, where the *Post* is in error;

"Do our readers wish to know what gives the present enfeebled Administration such capacities for persecution in Baltimore, and how such a simple affair as Mr. Blair's being sent to a Republican Convention has produced such a stir among the prominent capitalists of that city! We will answer briefly: In the first place, it is one of the projects of this Administration to build fifteen new frigates; it also has just asked for an appropriation of $3,000,000 for the purchase of arms. In the building of these frigates and their machinery, and in supplying the arms, Baltimore expects to participate largely, and of course she could expect no favor from the War or Navy Department if she tolerated any political heretics whom she could reach. Ones contributed to swell the excitement against Mr. Corkran, out of concern for their Southern trade, which is of vital importance to those engaged in it. But we warn these gentlemen how they attempt to build up their fortunes in this country by persecution. Let them beware of too close an alliance with the cabal at Washington, who are not working for Baltimore, but for themselves, and who, by their excessive and unprincipled hostility to freedom, may blast all the expectations based upon their friendship. We beg to ask whether it is probable that the great power of the North will allow the tribute which it pours into the Treasury to be placed at the disposal of an Administration which is sure to use it in warring on all that is dear to freemen!

"When such moderation is met with such fury in the city of Baltimore, it is not difficult to imagine the sentiments which actuate the slaveholders further south; which compel every man who looks to public favor to submit in silence to the tyranny of the slave-owners. Three-fourths of the white population have no slaves; they have no land of their own, and cannot enter into competition in raising the great staples of the country with those who hold all the land and negro labor without hire. Their course has been backward, just in proportion as that of slavery has been progressive. They are not sinking into utter ignorance and vassalage—nor will it be long apparently before they will be compelled, like the peons of Mexico, to sell themselves for their debts to the owners of the soil, and the idea of the Richmond *Enquirer*, that whites may be reduced to slavery as well as blacks, 'will be realized.'

"It is the control thus obtained by the masters of the blacks over the white labor of the country that emboldens them to assume such an habitual tone of domination. We have seen now, in Baltimore, they can silence the most respectable men of the city, for merely proposing to restore the Missouri Compromise. Such is their mastery that they can even deny the right of defense to any man they choose to accuse.

"It is this confidence in the loyalty to slavery of the population which surrounds the capitol that begets the scenes which are thereby witnessed from day to day, when such a man as Senator Jones, of Tennessee, attacks Mr. Hale with the vilest billingsgate, and the galleries of the Senate of the United States come down with thunders of applause. It is said that many of these boisterous creatures carry revolvers in their pockets which they intend to be particularly severe in their use on the freemen of the North, and they no doubt calculate, between the violence in the galleries and the browbeating on the floor where they are embodied and bear arms to support each other, that they will be able to suppress discussion, and carry all their measures. They boast privately that they can buy up Northern members, and no doubt they attempt it more ways than one. The paradox of the South can easily carry a Congressional job by a dough-face, that will be critical when, of real principle, that section favors which has been so effectual in promoting worthless men to offices of distinction; but on failure of all these, they can call in their surroundings, and cry them down from the galleries; or apply Mr. Atchison's rule to the District of Columbia, and ride a senator on a rail, or send him down the Potomac on a log.

"The people of the North will soon have to look to the means of securing the safety of their representatives in Congress, and save them from subjection to the proscriptive influences which have already stripped American citizens, within less than a hundred miles of the capitol, of the liberty of speech, and threatened their liberty of person."

THE ALLIES OF SLAVERY IN COUNCIL.

We take the following account of the proceedings of the Harrisburg 4th of March Convention, from the Philadelphia *News*. We reserve comments till another time:

Hon. John L. Dawson, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions reported a series of sixteen resolves, taking strong grounds in favor of the Union and the rights of States, deprecating the agitation of the slavery question, endorsing the Kansas-Nebraska act, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, applauding the administration of President Pierce, denouncing the heresies of Abolitionism, Free Soilism, and Know Nothings, lauding Mr. Buchanan for his eminent abilities and statesmanship, and instructing the delegates to vote for him in the National Convention under all circumstances.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Canal Commissioner. The first ballot resulted as follows:—George Scott 71; Nimrod Strickland 50; J. H. Zimmerman 10; Bernard Gray 11; Edward Nicholson 0; Wm. Mc Clelland 7; A. Patterson 0; J. T. Hoover 1; Joseph Morrison 7. No choice.

On the second ballot, George Scott received 71 votes, Nimrod Strickland 50, J. H. Zimmerman 7, and Edward Nicholson 1.

George Scott, of Columbia county, having a majority of all the votes, was then declared nominated as the candidate of the party for Canal Commissioner.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Auditor General. On the first ballot John Rowe had 56 votes; Jacob Fry, Jr. 50; Murray Whiteman 50; Joel B. Danner 10; H. L. Dearborn 12; Wm. Workman 5; Dr. Mc Knight 1.

There being no choice, three other unsuccessful ballots were had. On the fifth ballot Jacob Fry received 70 votes, and Murray Whiteman 61.

Jacob Fry, of Montgomery, was thereupon declared duly nominated.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Surveyor General, and on the fifth ballot Thaddeus Stevens, of Adams county, having on the whole the majority of all the votes, was declared duly nominated.

On motion, the President was directed to appoint a committee.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

AID FOR KANSAS.

Nine-tenths of the people of the free States, sympathize with the sufferers in Kansas. They desire those brave pioneers to succeed in making a free State of that lovely Territory. But how few *do* anything to relieve the men who have stood *on guard* all through this long and terrible winter. If each man who wishes them well would only contribute a small sum for their relief, how gloriously freedom would triumph! Even now, when only one in fifty does anything, we believe the Lawrence men will be sustained and encouraged—and triumphant; and so we rejoice at every dollar that is sent them. For this reason the receipt of the following note enclosing ten dollars, gave us unusual pleasure, as we accept it as a index of what will be done for Kansas:

RIDGWAY, Elk Co., Feb. 22, '56.

DEAR SIR: I have just learned from Mr. Willis that you are making up a contribution fund for the sufferers in the cause of Freedom in Kansas. My purse is very low at the present moment, but I will enclose you $10, and may God speed the right.

There spoke a genuine Republican who makes his action square with his profession. The writer of the above note is a Jeffersonian Democrat and a faithful disciple of the men of '76. He talks for freedom, gives for freedom, and *votes* for freedom. While *such* men give us their confidence and sympathy, we *think* we can survive the malignant attacks of all the allies of slavery here or elsewhere.

We shall lend this with any other sums entrusted to us for the same purpose, to the Treasurer of the Kansas fund, Joseph Mann, of Millport, Potter county, Pa., who we have, the pleasure of remitting at least one hundred dollars to the Free State sufferers.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The *Miners' Journal* of Pottsville, seems inclined to support the nomination of Fillmore. We had supposed that paper was honest in it opposition to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and in its condemnation of the course of President Pierce, as regards the outrages in Kansas; but how are we to reconcile this belief with its support of Fillmore? Would his election be any better for freedom than the reelection of Pierce? If so, wherein? The nomination of Fillmore was so notoriously the triumph of Slavery, that even the Albany *Register* refuses to support him. In repudiating the nomination, the *Register* gives the following reasons for its course. We ask the *Miners' Journal*, or any other paper which professes to be in favor of freedom in Kansas, to read the following paragraph from the *Register*, and then say whether they believe it is true, or not. If true, how can they support Fillmore; if *not* true, will they have the kindness to point out any error in its statement of facts:

"We propose to stand *on no* principle of the American creed, discard no measure of policy of the American party. We stand with all the provisions of the Binghamton Platform on the subject of Americanism. On the subject of Slavery we go with all the New England States, with Pennsylvania, Ohio, and every Western State—with the real Americans of the State of New York—in repudiating the principle of the Twelfth Section of the Philadelphia Platform of June last; in repudiating the principle and policy of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; in cutting loose from Slavery, whether the bond of Union be found in the platform or the candidate. So much for the principles we propose to advocate. They involve no change of political action or political discussion. If we have heretofore been silent on the subject of Slavery, or if we have opposed the discussion of the subject as connected with the American party, it was because we had hoped that the South would permit us at the North to ignore the American issue; that we should not be required to enlist under its banner and fight its battles. We have been compelled to abandon that hope. Every member of the National Council (of whom we were one) recently held at Philadelphia, became satisfied that there was no possibility of longer remaining neutral. The South openly, boldly and frankly, we admit, declared in a body that unless the North subscribed to, and acted upon the policy of indorsing and sustaining the principles of the Nebraska bill, they could not and would not act or affiliate with us. We tell the people of the North, that south of Mason and Dixon's line there is no Democracy, no Whigs, no Americanism—no policy, State or National, but Slavery. All political action, *all political principles*, all political policy, every political movement, begins and ends with Slavery. It is the Alpha and Omega of every sect, every party and every creed. It controls every Southern vote, is the burden of every Southern speech, the guide of every Southern man's footsteps—and we of the North must be, are compelled, whether we will or not, to be for or against it. There is no longer a middle course—no neutral ground. We have struggled against this conviction till we can struggle no longer; and we will not embark in the active support of an institution which *our whole nature* abhors—from which every human instinct shrinks back with loathing."

For the Journal.

AN ACCIDENT.

MR. EDITOR: This morning as I opened my door, I perceived that only one end and one side of my new wagon house were standing. I soon ascertained that one colt two years old this spring, four head of cattle, and nine hogs, were in the ruins. The building was 20 feet by 30—the posts fourteen feet high, making room for *considerable fodder over the wagons*. I listened at different places, and all was silent as the house of death. And death was there. With the help of neighbors, we soon made excavations, and were surprised to find nothing dead but the colt. The wagons and some other favorable things kept the cattle from being crushed, by holding the timbers up. Also making a vacancy for air. Some of the swine got badly squeezed, and we pulled them out as Putnam did the wolf; but they and the cattle did fair to recover. My wagons were some injured, and my whole loss is about $150, all of which might have been saved by one hour's shoveling snow. Let others take warning.

H. L. BIRD.

Sweden, March 5, 1856.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer.

Letter from a Border Ruffian.

——, Jan. Mo., Jan. 22nd, 1856.

Very Dear Sir:—Two years ago, perhaps, * * * * myself and others of this county, became subscribers to your paper. We then sent you our subscription for *one year*. You continued to send to me your paper for another or second year, for which (pardon me) you have received *no pay*. I now send the pay—a golden dollar; and I respectfully request, that you will *now* place my name on your subscription list, there to remain so long as we both shall live. * * * *

It may not be known to you, the world and the rest of mankind, that D. Atchison, a doctor or two, and one or two others who have the honor of holding, or of *having held*, military commissions, have given a greater stab to the permanent prosperity, and future growth of the city of St. Louis, than all the rest of mankind put together. Not is this all; by their lawless and unheard of course of conduct, they have damaged slaveholders to the full extent of one-half of their slave property. These men have, by their lawless conduct, opened wide the eyes of the slaves themselves. Now they no longer "see men as trees." Worse than all, they have opened the eyes of non-slave-holders in Missouri, and the