Correspondence of the Journal.

LETTER FROM NEBRASKA.

BELLEVUE, N. T., Oct. 30, 1856.

MESSRS EDITORS: We who live in Nebraska, have a notion that our friends in the States are so much interested about affairs in Kansas, that they forget the existence of Nebraska. Is it so? Perhaps it is only that they feel secure in regard to the political prospects of the Territory, and conceive that other matters require but little attention now.

[illegible] whatever may be the feeling of [illegible] in the East, our Territory is not going to remain stationary in the path of improvement. Settlers are coming in almost every day, and buildings are springing up on every hand—not the unsightly log huts of a year or two ago, but good, substantial, frame or brick houses, and in spite of the high prices of labor and provisions, the work of improvement goes bravely on.

Never was a country better adapted to the rapid increase of population and cultivation—bordering a large and navigable river along the one side; and well watered in the interior by pleasant streams flowing through every section; the soil the most fertile, with natural fonds wherever it is needful to travel. Instead of being obliged to open a road before penetrating into the interior, the traveler or immigrant has only to choose his course, and keep it, the streams in the Territory being generally fordable.

The scenery here has more the appearance of a long settled country, and less much of the wild grandeur of the mountains of my own loved, native State; but it has a beauty and richness of its own, which cannot but please the eye. There is a view a few miles from Bellevue, that I think can not be surpassed for beauty. The bluffs come close to the river, leaving only a narrow road between, passing along which one has the broad, turbid waters of the Missouri on one hand, and on the other the heavy, overhanging bluffs, reaching away toward the sky, and breaking here and there into deep ravines, while every knoll and valley is covered with green and verdure; and occasionally a red man in the woods wandering by, in his wild, picturesque costume, does not detract from the beauty of the scene. But the red men are fast receding, and soon there will be nought but, a few graves to remind us that this was once their hunting ground, and their home.

The Omahas, whose home was formerly here, have gone to their reservation about seventy-five miles farther up the river, and are said to be doing better now than ever before. The men have mostly taken to work, instead of leaving it all to the women. They are building houses, and making fields, and had a fine corn crop this year, and good success in their summer hunt. They have taken to raising vegetables, melons, &c., as they see the whites do; and they seem to be well satisfied with their new home.

There is some sickness in the country, but it is not general. The summer and fall have been very dry, and frost came pretty early; but crops planted in good season, did very well; late corn was injured by the frosts, and a great deal of hay destroyed by fire, but there is still enough that animals need not suffer. Provisions are high, butter forty cents per pound, eggs two cents a piece, potatoes one dollar per bushel, &c. Board at the hotels, is five and six dollars per week, and at private boarding houses three or three and a half.

Politics create some excitement here, but I think not so much as in the States. Schools are not very flourishing; but people are beginning to pay more attention to the cause of education than formerly.

M. E. H.

A Free State in Texas.

Some may look upon such a thing as a free state of Western Texas as improbable, particularly at a time when such strenuous efforts are being made to carry slavery into Kansas, where it surely does not now exist by positive law. Yet there is strong probability that such an event will occur within the next ten years. Our opinion is based upon the fact that foreign immigration is greater than domestic, by at least ten to one; and upon the well known fact that foreign immigration is opposed to slavery, from principle, prejudice and education. And there are many of the immi[illegible] the older states op[illegible] who quietly tolerate [illegible] institution of the [illegible] vote not slavery [illegible] comes up whether Western [illegible] be a free or slave state. This [illegible] not generally known; if so it is not duly considered. The vote of the adopted citizens of Texas now numbers at least twelve thousand. In less than ten years it will be increased to three times that number, unless the naturalization laws are changed. The increase will be in a much greater ratio than that of the native born vote.—[*San Antonio Texan.*]

THE JOURNAL.

COUDERSPORT, PA.

Thursday Morning Nov 20, 1856.

JNO. S. MANN, EDITOR

☞ V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is *the only authorized Agent* for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscription at the rates required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—*Boston*, Scollay's Building; *New York*, Tribune Buildings; *Philadelphia*, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets. nov. 6.

☞ In our notice of the death of Hon. John M. Clayton, last week, we stated that he was a member of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet—it should have been Gen. Taylor's.

WHAT WILL BE BUCHANAN'S POLICY?

This question, now that Mr. Buchanan is elected President, naturally presents itself to the public mind; and it is one eminently deserving of a careful consideration and candid examination, investigation of it most assuredly does, the prosperity of our nation. As the Press is the only medium through which the people can have a cheap and distinctive expression of their minds on the great political questions of the day; and as we claim to be the organ of a large majority of the people of this county, we propose to express through the columns of our paper, from time to time, what a careful observation will glean from the conversations of our citizens as to their sentiments in regard to important political questions. In furtherance of this proposition, we present a brief consideration of the above question.

What will be the exact policy of Mr. Buchanan, can be tolerably well arrived at by analyzation of the public letters he has ventured to write during the late political campaign. Without mention of any of the many important questions at issue, and in which, indeed, the indicative policy of Mr. Buchanan would be in direct issue with the wishes of the majority at the North, and minority at the South; we come at once to his probable policy in relation to the admission of Kansas. In this respect he is more particularly at issue with men of all parties at the North. We say men of all parties, because we have heard men of the Democratic party who voted for him, declare themselves hostile to the idea of Kansas coming in as a slave State, though they were positively fearful that Mr. Buchanan's policy might be in a great measure clogged with Southern measures.

In a Phrenological analysis of his his character, by Fowler, we find that "His self-esteem is not large enough to give him a bold and commanding disposition; a tendency to lead off and control the public will. In his intercourse with the world he is too conciliatory, and disposed to move with, rather than stem the current." "Hence he acts in concert with his partisans, rather than assumes a bold, dictatorial position, and is more popular as a friend and associate, than looked up to as a leader." Now, the question arises, who are Mr. Buchanan's partisans? Whom does he act in concert with? Let us present the policy of the convention which nominated him, (and which he accepted unconditionally,) and a few lines from his own letters in answer to this question. First we present a resolution of the Cincinnati Convention, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic party will expect of the first Administration that every proper effort be made to ensure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large."

"Ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico," means simply the acquisition of Cuba; and in order that our readers may see what is the position of Mr. Buchanan in this respect, we present an extract from the Ostend Circular, written by him and Messrs Soule [illegible] in October, 1854:

[illegible] will have offered Spain a price [illegible] beyond its present value, and this shall [illegible] refused, it will then be time to consider the question, does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?

"Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then, by every law, human and divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain if we possess the power; and this upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in battering down the burning house of his neighbor, if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own house."

We conclude, from the perusal of the above extracts, that the partisans of Mr. Buchanan are the Slaveocracy of the South; and as he is not a man of sufficient self-esteem to presume to lead *them*, they will lead *him*. The result, therefore, is inevitable—Kansas, if made a State at all during his administration, will be made a slave State. The result of the late election shows that the partisans of Mr. Buchanan are in a most decided minority at the North; and we infer that he will be exclusively controlled by his Southern dictators. Therefore his policy in regard to the question of Slavery, will be shaped to their wishes, so far as the Executive power is influential. And as Kansas is admitted, so will be every other new Territory that applies; for, by the admission of Kansas as a slave State, the South will obtain political ascendancy in Congress; and the well-known sentiments of the Southern leaders insures the impossibility of getting a State admitted with a Free Constitution.

The Democrats of the North, who were blindly led to support Mr. Buchanan, now that his policy is becoming more and more evident, are sincerely alarmed at the position in which they have placed themselves; and some of their leaders in Pennsylvania and New York, are already endeavoring to procure from him a renouncement of his Southern pledges. Whether they will be successful or not, remains to be determined; but we consider that their efforts will be unsuccessful.

But late intelligence from the South places Mr. Buchanan in a very precarious position. It is now said that a series of interrogatories will be presented to him before the Electoral College meets, which will require most decisive answers and pledges to the Southern policy in relation to Kansas; and in the event of his refusal to make such pledges, the entire Electoral vote of the South will be transferred to some other, more tractable candidate, and Mr. Buchanan thus defeated. The unconstitutionality of this scheme is beyond a doubt; yet the never-failing arrogance of slaveocratic leaders, will not be constrained by the constitutional rights of the people. Mr. Buchanan will not permit conscientious scruples to defeat the attainment of his life-long aspiration—therefore, is there any longer a doubt as to his territorial policy?

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the following communication of Mr. HUGH YOUNG, who has just returned from Kansas. Our brethren of the Press will find it wothy to be transfered to their columns, as a faithful report of realities in that Territory;

[*Correspondence of the Journal.*]

FROM KANSAS.

COUDERSPORT, Nov. 18, 1856.

Since I arrived here many questions have been asked me about the affairs in the unfortunate Territory I have just left—of her past history—of her present position—of her future prospects. I propose therefore in this letter to give my views on these and kindred subjects as briefly as possible, asking from the friends of Freedom only, that consideration for my views, which my intimate knowledge of the Territory entitles them to.

Of the *past* of Kansas I need say but little. The readers of the *Journal* are a reading people, and it might seem superflous to say a word in this connection. Thousands of cases of individual outrage and suffering, have never been put on record and will never be known to the world. Only such instances as have startled communities by their intense barbarity, have been recorded. These have never been exaggerated, because the actual reality of an outrage, whether committed in Kansas or Pennsylvania, exceeds exaggeration. Who has ever written of the agonies of the living, as they gazed upon the pallid faces of the dead? What correspondent, has ever pictured the seared hearts of the widows and orphans, the fathers and the brothers and sisters of the dead?

Where is the journalist who *could* picture like the reality, the desolation of homes made sorrowful by the scalping knife, the pistol and bowie knife, of the assassin? The writer who can give to the minds eye, a picture of an outrage, which will be half so horrible as the outrage described, will be hailed as a prodigy. I again repeat, that exaggeration of the outrages in Kansas, is impossible, and that the best description of any outrage in Kansas, has been tame in comparison with its reality.

Yet I find that many Democrats in this County have been made to believe that these outrages "were got up for political effect"—men who stifled their feelings of sympathy with the falsetry of Democracy, have been made to shut their eyes and stop their ears, to these outrages, because they took place on the eve of a Presidential Election. To such men I would say (now that election is past, and we cannot be charged with electioneering,) Gentlemen, get these "abolition lies, got up for political effect"—read them over carefully—think that the victims of the mis-rule you have just voted to sustain, are not partisans, but your brothers in the great family of Man—then—reconcile your consciences with your votes if you can. As a friend of Freedom for Kansas, this is all I ask of you.

The present condition of Kansas is deplorable indeed. The ravages of the late war are seen in every cabin. During the spring, the Buford Brigade prevented by their guerrilla system the planting of crops. Only a few dared to plant a little corn and other crops which require but little attention. During the Summer and Autumn months, many families lived on green corn and pounded corn, pumpkins and squash, varied only by the additions of wild fruit when they dared to gather it. I have seen some of the Free State army at Lawrence, grind corn in a coffee-mill, each man in a company grinding enough for his own breakfast. This was at a time when to leave Lawrence to buy provisions, was to be scalped and murdered. But I pass over these things, to state that the benevolent, in New England and elsewhere, have sent, and are still sending, provisions and clothing, to Kansas. An efficient committee at Lawrence, has sent agents into every part of the Territory to find out and relieve the destitute, and I am happy to say, that there will be no actual suffering this winter, except among those who are too proud to let their wants be known.

The trial of the prisoners for murder (the hundred and odd, who were arrested when returning from the battle of Osawkee) still goes on. Fifteen men were tried and acquitted, the prosecution not being able to prove anything, and seven were immediately re-arrested on some other charge. One man, a Mr. Bainter, was convicted of man-slaughter, as he was proved to have been in the battle, and sentenced to six years impressment at hard labor in the chain-gang. To give some idea of this kind of punishment, I will quote Sec. 2 of Chap. 22 of the bogus laws:

"And the Keeper shall cause such convict, while engaged at such labor to be securely confined by a chain six feet in length, of not less than four-sixteenths, nor more than three-eighths of an inch links, with a round ball of iron of not less than four, nor more than six inches in diameter attached, which chain shall be securely fastened to the ancle of such convict, with a strong lock and key &c."

The prison in which these men are confined is a horrible place. There is not a man in this county who would abuse his horse or his ox, by making him stay in such a place over night. No remonstrance of the prisoners is of any avail. The reply of the officials to them has been that the government cannot provide any other at present; that they ought to be thankful that it is as good as it is. In such a place these men will have to stay till next April, as Lecompt's court was to have adjourned on the 8th.

When I left Lawrence, the people were anxiously waiting for the result of the Presidential election. Although the election of Buchanan will be a blow to the Free State men, yet the returns from the State elections of Pennsylvania and Indiana, had somewhat prepared them for such a result. Kansas is lost to Freedom, but not irretrievably lost. There is too much of the element of liberty there to crush it out forever. I will now give my reasons for this conclusion.

At the late Border Ruffian election for delegate to Congress and members of another bogus legislature (in which Free State men took no part) a ticket was voted as follows "Constitutional Convention" or "no Constitution." The vote favored the Convention by a large majority. This convention will doubtless be held the third or fourth week in December—a Pro Slavery constitution will be formed—submitted to the bogus legislature or *perhaps* to the people in January, submitted to Congress in Febuary, and before the close of that month Kansas will be a Slave State. It is fair to presume that the election of Buchanan will add enough weak-kneed Republicans and Southern Know Knothings to the Democratic party in the House to make a majority who will favor such a result. The reason why I believe this will be done so soon, is, that as Pierce began the dirty work, they will make him finish it, and thereby take the odium off from the incoming administration of Buchanan.

In reply to the report now going the rounds that Buchanan has expressed himself favorable to making Kansas a Free State, I will say that in a private conversation with the notorious Col. Titus, one of the Democratic leaders in Kansas, on the 23d of October at Lecompton, that worthy told me that he *knew* "that Buchanan had pledged himself *in black and white* to the South, to make Kansas a Slave State." Gov. Geary says that Titus is an honorable and high minded man, hence no Democrat would dare question his orthodoxy. Who will reconcile the Democracy to these conflicting opinions? Thinking men—men who know the strength of the slave power—will easily decide which is right.

I have said that although Kansas is lost to Freedom (in my opinion) it is not irretrievably lost. There is there now, and will remain there, a preponderating element of free soil principles, which, when the North does her whole duty, will throw off the yoke and make Kansas as free as God intended she should be. Should that day come during the administration of Buchanan, and should he use the whole force of his administration to effect that end, then I will be happily disappointed. This is hoping against hope. The slave power elected him, and the slave power will use him.

The peace now reigning in Kansas is the peace of Despotism, like the peace of France or Hungary. Some new act of Federal tyranny may rouse the people once more to a struggle for their rights at the risk of being declared rebels and outlaws; but

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Though baffled oft, is ever won,"

as it will be eventually in Kansas.

Of the losses and privations of myself, or those of my brave comrade Mr. Russell, I will say nothing. They are insignificant compared with those of the mass of our fellow citizens now in Kansas. We did what we believed to be our duty—nothing more, and, I am proud to say it—nothing less.

The *Herald of Freedom* is once more established in Lawrence. It is as fearless as ever and has lost none of its interest by the imprisonment of its editor. Those who desire to subscribe can see specimen copies by calling on me here.

HUGH YOUNG.

☞ Our "Letter from Nebraska," will be found interesting by our readers. The writer is well known to many of them.

BROKE into the pocket of the editor of this paper, some time during the week, a ten cent piece. Who it belongs to, or where it came from, is a mystery to us, and we earnestly request the owner to come and take it away. We have been without money so long that its use is entirely forgotten. Upon one side is a beautiful young lady, with her handkerchief to her eyes, weeping (I think she has no mate, and her night-cap on a pole as a signal of distress. Once, getting angry, we pinched her severely, but she wouldn't come to "quarter;" and now we beg that some one will come and take her away.—*Exchange.*

HOME MATTERS.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE FALL TERM OF THE COUDERSPORT ACADEMY.—We had the pleasure, on Thursday evening, 13th inst., of attending a public exhibition by the Principal and Students of our Academy, which was held in the Court House. The large room in which the court meets was entirely filled with ladies and gentlemen, who were much interested in and pleased with the exercises. After an impressive prayer, by Rev. Mr. Shaw, and an opening Chorus by the Choir of the Academy, (and which was beautifully executed, as also were several other pieces during the evening by them,) the Original Essays of the female students were read by Miss C. A. Stockwell, Preceptress, and Mrs. J. Hendrick, wife of the Principal. The 'Song of the Swiss Girl,' with a piano accompaniment, was then performed by Miss Ellen Ross, of this place, in a manner which would have done honor to many professional Glee Singers we have heard. We cannot refrain from availing ourselves of the present opportunity to pronounce our unqualified admiration of the musical attainments of Miss Ross. To a clear, sweet voice, she adds a scientific execution which will compare favorably with that of many who make greater pretensions. An introductory address was then delivered by Mr. James Wagner, of Ulysses, who was followed by Master Wm. Aylesworth, on 'Dissolution of the Union.' The following declamations followed in immediate succession: 'America' by Geo. F. Bullock, of Smithfield; 'Public Opinion' by O. P. Rooks, of Bingham; 'Stump Speech,' by Geo W. Merrill, of Ulysses; 'Tell on the Alps,' by Martin E. Olmsted, of Coudersport; 'Thunder Storm on the Hudson,' by L. B. Manning, of Ulysses; music by the Choir, 'My own Native Land;' 'Welcome to Lafayette,' by Theodore Wall, of Eulalia; 'Speech of Black Hawk,' by William H. Ernst, of Coudersport; 'Scene on the Hudson,' by Geo. W. Butterworth, of Coudersport; 'Settlement of New England,' by B. F. Stebbins, of Coudersport; 'Young America on Progress,' by F. B. Hackett, of Ulysses; 'Vacation,' by the Choir.

An original colloquy was then performed by the young ladies of the School. The parts were all well rendered; but the part of 'Sally,' by Miss Lois Ann Butterworth of this place, was truly original and natural in its rendition. The piece 'took' exceedingly well with the audience, if laughter and applause were any indication of its popularity. Miss E. Ross then sang the 'Harp of the Wild Winds,' and the following declamations ensued:

'John Adams on the Declaration,' by Charles Y. White, of Coudersport; 'Party Spirit,' by Marcus L. French, of Coudersport; 'Duties and Rewards of the Young,' by Sylvester Greenman, of Hebron; 'Example,' by J. C. Rooks, of Bingham; 'Nature,' by Judson G. Porter, of Coudersport—would have been creditable to many larger boys; 'Child's First Grief,' by Burton Rees, of Coudersport; 'Morning Walk,' by the Choir; 'The Patriot's Hope,' by Stephen Hamilton, of Coudersport; 'A Freak of Nature,' by Lewis K. Goodman, of Elmira, N. Y.; 'The Child's Talents,' by Wm. K. Jones, of Coudersport; 'Extract from Milton,' by Samuel M. Mills, of Allegany; 'Song of Freedom,' by John W. Maynard, of Coudersport; 'Alexander Selkirk,' by Wm. W. Thompson, of Coudersport; 'Latin Oration,' by Wm. B. Seamons, of Almond, N. Y. 'Parting Song,' by the Choir.

An Original Colloquy, by the young men of the School, was then performed; and Miss Ross and others sang the Marseilles Hymn. The following Original Orations were then delivered, in a most creditable manner, in sentiment as well as expression. 'Self Reliance,' by Wm. A. Monroe, of Ulysses; 'Elements of Success,' by Pierre A. Stebbins, of Coudersport; 'Youth of America,' by S. S. Greenman, of Hebron; 'Degeneracy of the Age,' by J. M. Spafford, of Coudersport; 'We're Going Home,' was then sung by the Choir.

The exercises then closed with a Benediction by Rev. J. Hendrcik, Principal of the Academy. All the students acquitted themselves in a manner highly complimentary to themselves and their worthy preceptor, and it was very gratifying to their relatives and friends, to behold such ev-