

We are under obligations to Cowan, Transcribing Clerk of the House, for valuable public documents.

Mercury stood at 28 deg. below zero on Tuesday morning last, being the coldest morning in this section for eighteen years.

We ask attention to the call for a meeting of the teachers of the county, on Saturday the 17th inst., to form a Teachers' Institute. We hope there will be a general attendance.

The township elections will be held in this county on Friday, the 16th inst. We hope every voter will take an interest in the matter, and thus secure faithful and capable men to look after our home interests, for if the townships are only well cared for, the Nation will take care of itself.

Arthur G. Olmsted, Esq., will deliver the next Lecture before the Literary Association on Tuesday evening, February 13. As Mr Olmsted always speaks well when he undertakes to entertain the public, we trust he will be rewarded with a full house, as a trifling return for the labor and care bestowed upon his Lecture.

We publish an excellent communication on the first page from the Rev. Alvin Coburn, in reply to some strictures of our pro-slavery neighbor on the clergy and their proper sphere. We publish this communication with great pleasure, but must inform our friend that no person in this community ever thinks of noticing the misrepresentations of the sheet referred to.

The Eastern question is still clouded in darkness. Sevastopol is not taken, and the fighting has ceased. Negotiations for peace are on foot, and there is talk in the diplomatic circles of Europe of a new Congress to be held at Vienna for the settlement of all questions now disturbing the repose of the old world. Should this Congress meet and do anything, we shall advise our readers thereof.

Pennsylvania School Journal.—The January number of this valuable monthly, contains a full report of the proceedings, discussions, &c., of the late session of the State Teachers' Association, in Lewisburg. The Journal is ever welcome, and furnishes a large amount of valuable educational matter. Terms only \$1 per year. T. H. Burrows, Editor.

We used to think just so about the Journal, but have not seen it of late. What is the matter?

Jonathan furnishes us some more thoughts on reform, which will be found in another column. His strictures on the evils of the credit system deserve attention, but we think there are not more than three townships in the county, where the school funds are so badly managed, that the school draft will not be taken by any merchant, or at any of the lead offices; and those three, we trust, are reforming, so that we think this evil of the credit system, pointed out by our correspondent, will soon be removed.

All the fathers of Democracy were opposed to the increase of slavery, as were all the great men and parties in the early days of the Republic. But now, a great interest at the South, the Slave power, with its three millions of slaves, has drawn the Democratic party from its proper position. The effort has been successful to draw the Democratic party from the principles of Republicanism, into the support of one of the most infamous systems of tyranny in the world. The Whig party, also, though not naturally a pro-slavery party, has been drawn into the same position, by its union with the South. The existence and aggressions of this great Slave Power, have rendered it necessary to organize an antagonistic party.—Hon. D. Wilmot.

Is there an intelligent man in this county who doubts the truth of the above statement of Judge Wilmot? If true, are not all honest men bound to abandon the pro-slavery parties, and unite in a party of freedom for the defeat of the Slave Power?

"A virtuous mind chooses such amusements as least tend to vitiate the affections.

It is difficult for the wisest of us to tell out of what trifles our prejudices and opinions have been gradually composed."

347,452 men hold 3,553,412 human beings in slavery in the United States, and 80,000 of these control the politics of the South and the General Government.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. NOT LAW, BUT JUSTICE.

As our readers are most of them aware, S. M. Booth, the editor of a paper in Milwaukee, has been found guilty of assisting in the escape of fugitive slaves from the fangs of their pursuers, and has been fined the sum of \$1,000. The resolution of the jury who brought in the verdict of "guilty," is one of the most mortifying commentaries upon the spirit and character of the Fugitive Slave Law that we have yet seen. It runs as follows:

"Resolved, That while we feel ourselves bound by a solemn oath to perform a most painful duty, in declaring the defendant guilty of the above charge, and thus making him liable to the penalties of a most cruel and odious law, yet, at the same time, in so doing, we declare that he performed a most noble, benevolent, and humane act, and we thus record our condemnation of the Fugitive Slave Law, and earnestly commend him to the clemency of the court."

The act for which Mr. Booth was tried was "most noble, benevolent, and humane," but such acts, the law which they were required to obey, pronounced worthy of fine and imprisonment.

The Independent notices this judicial scandal this week, and makes the following suggestion, which we specially commend to the attention of our benevolent readers:

"A practical demonstration of the sympathy of Christians with the cause of freedom and humanity, and with those who suffer in that cause, should at once be made in connection with this case. Let the fine of one thousand dollars, imposed upon Mr. Booth, be raised in subscriptions of one dollar. We have already thirty dollars volunteered for this purpose, in one dollar subscriptions. We appeal to the friends of humanity to bear their testimony to 'a most noble, benevolent, and humane act.' We appeal to Christians to share the burdens of one called to suffer for such an act. Let our sympathy for the slave and our detestation of oppression, find instant utterance through this channel. 'Reader, when you have read this paragraph, take immediately one dollar from your pocket, and mail it to The Independent, with a line saying 'For S. M. Booth, from ———' or, which is better, go among your neighbors and raise five, ten, twenty dollars, and forward the same to us with their names. We engage to keep a record of all subscribers, and to report the fund when complete. Action should be prompt and earnest."

Mr. Booth was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in addition to the fine of \$1,000. We rejoice at the feeling manifested in New-York, and hope quite a number in Potter county will feel it a privilege to assist in the payment of this infamous fine. We trust the sum raised will be at least ten times the amount of Booth's fine, so that a fund will be on hand ready to assist the next victim.

If the free North is true to herself, these treason trials and slave law persecutions will soon be the death of Slavery. That a wholesome public sentiment is growing up under them, there is abundant evidence, and the following, from the Cleveland Leader, shows how this persecution of S. M. Booth is bringing forth glorious fruit in Milwaukee:

HON. HENRY WILSON.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has done itself honor in electing this fearless champion of freedom to the Senate of the United States. His term will expire on the 4th of March, 1859.

We know of no man in New England, whose election to the Senate would have given the friends of freedom greater gratification. How this election is looked upon at Washington, the following letter to the N. Y. Tribune will show:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1855. The Telegraph brings us the news of Wilson's election to the Senate of the United States. The rejoicing among the Whigs and Republicans is so good to witness. Another vote against slavery extension; another vote for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave act, and another vote for Emancipation in the District of Columbia, are among the anticipated fruits of this election. All these questions will come up before the close of the present Congress, and they will never be allowed to sleep again until they are settled in favor of Freedom. The people of the North begin to hanker after such men as Henry Wilson, and the Union saviors of Boston and elsewhere may as well begin to acknowledge it, and act upon it. Those who think it was Know-Nothingism that elected Wilson, it is said, deceive themselves. His friends express their opinion, when asked if that was really the reason of his election, by a long and significant whistle. Of course, there are many who would have preferred such a man as Charles Francis Adams, Stephen C. Phillips, or R. H. Dana; but, under the circumstances, they deem it better that a pretty strong dose should be administered to Boston Whiggery. The legacy that Daniel Webster leaves to the United States Senate is Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson. These are the first fruits of his famous 7th of March speech.

The latest news from Europe says that Mr. Mason is not dead.

THE AMERICAN PARTY.

The principles of this party are greatly misrepresented at the North and at the South. At the North it is charged that the party is pro-slavery, and at the South that it sustains the abolitionists. The fact of its being an American party should stamp both assertions as untrue. It is neither pro-slavery nor abolition, but contends for the rights of the whole nation as guaranteed by the Constitution. Cannot its opponents imagine a party to exist in this country free from all intermeddling with the subject of slavery? Why must slavery be necessarily introduced? Our fathers formed the constitution, and we accepted it as they gave it, leaving each State to act upon the subject of slavery as it may feel disposed or consider for its interest.

The American party does not choose to mix itself up with a great multitude of issues, either new or old. It has a great work to do sufficient to command its undivided attention. And it will not divide and weaken its power by attempting too many things.—American Watchman.

The Watchman will soon learn, if it does any credit to its name, that it is not possible for a party to exist in this country without meddling with the subject of slavery. The slave power is constantly seeking to increase its strength and influence. Now the American party must either acquiesce in the aggressions of slavery, or it must oppose them. If it does the former it will be pro-slavery, if the latter it will be decidedly anti-slavery. To do neither is impossible.

ANTI-SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Lott, of Warren county, has introduced into the house, joint resolutions, instructing our Senators and requesting our representatives in Congress to vote against the admission into the Union of every State which constitution permits slavery, and to join in every constitutional effort to check the advance of this national evil. These are important resolutions, and will likely lead to an interesting discussion. We believe they embody the sentiments of a large majority of the members of the Legislature, and however bitterly they may be opposed by a few "dough-faces," they will no doubt pass. The vote of the people at the late election was unequivocal and emphatic against the further extension of slavery, that the Legislature will only be acting in accordance with the popular will in adopting Mr. Lott's resolutions.—Harrisburg Herald.

Well done, Mr. Lott. Now bring the members to a vote and let us see whether anything was settled by the late election. We join the Herald in its belief that these resolutions are in accordance with the popular will, and we rejoice most heartily that Mr. Lott has so promptly proposed the remedy for slavery proslaveryism. No more slave States. Let the free States adopt this position and they will prevent the further extension of slavery, and it is the only thing that will do it.

MORE TROUBLE IN KANSAS.—One of the provisions of the Nebraska-Kansas bill vests in the Governor of Kansas the power of appointing justices of the peace and other local officers of the territory. The Governor, in the exercise of this power, did not select such persons as suited the Missouri party, and accordingly the latter held a meeting at Kickapoo City, at which they elected other justices to act instead of the legal ones. This is a new violation of the squatter sovereignty.—North American.

We think the meeting at Kickapoo acted in strict accordance with the Douglas doctrine of the Nebraska bill. If the people of that Territory have a right to say that it may be cursed with the blight of Slavery, surely they have a right to elect their own officers, justices of the peace included. We do not see how these Kickapoo nullifiers can be condemned, without condemning the whole scheme of fraud which palmed this Nebraska-Kansas bill upon the country under the guise of "popular sovereignty."

RUM AND HUNKERISM.

The vote just taken in the Legislature of Illinois in favor of prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating drinks is another evidence of our assertion that rum and hunkerism go hand in hand. The lower House of the Illinois Legislature have passed the Maine Law by a large majority. The Chicago Tribune classifies the vote thus:

CIRCULAR TO TEACHERS.

The undersigned hereby invite the Teachers of this county to assemble at the old Court House, in Coudersport, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of reorganizing a Teachers' Association, and consulting together upon matters of mutual interest. The exercises will be continued on the Monday following, and it is expected that Messrs. Calkins and Allen, Superintendents of Schools in Tioga and McKean counties, will be present, and aid in the

good work. In addition to other exercises, Mr. J. Bloomingdale, Principal of the Coudersport Academy, and former Superintendent of Schools in Yates Co., N. Y., will address the Association on Saturday evening, and on Monday evening, the Rev. J. F. Calkins will deliver the Quarterly Address, before the General Educational Convention of the county which will assemble at that time. Discourses suitable to the occasion may also be expected from different clergymen on the Sabbath.

The people of Coudersport will gratuitously and cheerfully extend the rites of hospitality to such Teachers as may be in attendance, and in view of the benefit which may be expected to result to the schools, it is presumed that the Directors and people of the different Towns will as cheerfully acquiesce in the temporary absence of their teachers, and will aid them in attending the meetings. On their arrival, the teachers are requested to report their names at Mrs. Mann's Book-Store.

Ex-Teachers are cordially invited to participate in the deliberations. J. B. PRADT, Co. Sup't. HUGH YOUNG, Sec'y of former Association. Coudersport, Feb. 5, 1844.

FOR THE JOURNAL. OUGHT NOT THE BIBLE TO BE READ IN OUR COMMON SCHOOLS?

The affirmative of the question appears obvious, when we consider that there is at the present time a disposition manifested to separate Christianity from science, and from our common schools. Our Puritan fathers were very scrupulous, not only to have the Bible read in schools, but that its divine precepts be taught by the living teacher. "This has made the wilderness to bud and blossom as the rose." Foreign influence has done much towards obliterating religious instruction in our seminaries of learning. The Papists have succeeded at different times, and places, in driving the Bible from our common schools, because the light which radiates from it, exposes the flimsy texture of their Popish dogmas. But it is with our own country, I have to do. The spirit of high educational purposes in Potter county, is now up. The subject engrosses the best pens and talents. And as an humble individual, I ask, Shall we not have the Bible read in every school? This would augur well, yes, as much or more, than that noble motto, "No licenses granted in Potter." I believe no one will object, when my way of having the Bible read, is known. I don't want Testament classes, nor Bible classes, as it used to be, but I want on each day, either morning or evening, as the teacher prefers, an extra reading, at which time every reader shall read one, two, or three verses, as time may allow. This extra reading will be but a small interference with other studies, and who that knows the value of the Book of God, the book of nations, the book of science, the book which contains all the elements found in our happy republic, can object? I have the full concurrence of His Excellency, Governor Pollock. In his late Inaugural, he says, "Not that mere intellectual culture that leaves the mind a moral waste, unfit to understand the duties of the man or citizen, but that higher education, founded upon, directed and controlled by sound and elevated moral principle; that recognizes the Bible as the foundation of true knowledge, as the text-book alike of the child and the American Statesman, and as the great charter and bulwark of civil and religious freedom. The knowledge of this acquired, is the power conservative of states and nations, more potent in its energies to uphold the institutions of freedom and the rights of man, than armies and navies in their proudest strength." The Rev. Dr. Payson says, "To give a child learning, without the religion of the Bible, is like putting deadly weapons into the hands of madmen." We have evidence of this on all sides. 'Tis true, our school books are, of a religious kind. But

TO CURE A FELON.

A felon generally appears on the end of the fingers and thumbs; it is extremely painful for weeks and sometimes months, and in most cases, cripples or disfigures the finger or thumb that falls a victim to it. But it can be easily cured if attended to in time. As soon as the pain is felt, take the white skin of an egg, which is found inside of the shell; put it round the end of the finger or thumb affected, keep it there until the pain subsides. As soon as the skin becomes dry it will be very painful, and likely to continue for half an hour or more, but be not alarmed. If it grows painful, bear it; it will be of short duration compared to what the disease would be. A cure will be certain.—Exchange. [As felons are very painful, any remedy to relieve a person from their excruciating pain is valuable. We do not know whether the above is all that it pretends to be or not, but within the past year we have known of the spinal marrow of an ox or cow applied by three different persons, with the most satisfactory results, in relieving the pain and securing a speedy cure of their felons. This, we are confident, will be very useful information to many persons. The spinal marrow should be applied fresh every four hours for two days.—Scientific American.]

Wool.—A writer in the N. Y. Tribune says that the amount of wool grown in the United States is about 60,000,000 lbs., and that the amount imported in manufactured goods, is 119,000,000 lbs.

day to keep it holy." Also by the pen of inspiration, "No drunkard hath eternal life abiding in him." "Love thy neighbor as thyself." How gratifying to think that all the scholars in our county were daily reading these sacred truths. What might we not expect from it? I am acquainted with some schools where this plan has been adopted and adhered to, and they have sent out the most teachers, and are enjoying and exerting a superior moral influence. Many, very many of the children in Potter county, will never hear the Bible unless it is in school, and must it be said that the rising generation will be one that will "know not the Lord?" "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." Through the press and our county Superintendent, the Bible can be read in every school in our county next summer. Will not some more able pen resume the subject? B. Sweden, Feb. 5.

From the New-York Times. THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Annual Session New-York State Council, Held at Schoenectady January 10 and 11, 1855. The Committee to whom was referred the State President's Annual Report, presented—the following resolutions, which were adopted by an almost unanimous vote; and the State Secretary was directed to have the same printed and forwarded to Deputies of counties and Presidents of Subordinate Councils:

Resolved, That Slavery, like Papacy, is a moral, social, and political evil—at variance with the spirit of our republican institutions, and repugnant to the principles of freedom; that it is our duty to resist its extension, and that we cannot as Americans consent to the admission to the Union of any new State whose Constitution recognizes human bondage.

Resolved, That no adult Alien can eradicate the teachings and prejudices of youth, and become familiar with the principles of our Government, except by a patient and persevering study; that no person should be entitled to exercise the elective franchise who has not been a resident of the United States for twenty-one years.

Resolved, That the civil, religious, and political privileges Americans concede to others, should be by others conceded to Americans; that no commercial nor diplomatic intercourse should be maintained with any Foreign Government that prohibits freedom of speech, and freedom of religious opinion.

Resolved, That the peaceful enjoyment of our rights is best secured by a constant readiness and ability to resist encroachments; that the Republic can only secure respect abroad and tranquility at home, by a timely, consistent, and determined redress of all wrongs inflicted on our citizens by the despotic rulers of foreign lands.

Resolved, That freemen can be prepared for the exercise of the rights of citizenship only by thorough education; that it is the duty of Government to maintain free schools, where republican sentiments should be taught and enforced.

Resolved, That the Holy Bible furnishes the purest teachings of morality, virtue, honesty, and patriotism; that it is the "Book of Books," and should have the first place on our household altars.

Resolved, That by sobriety, the fostering of home industry, the encouragement of domestic improvements, and judicious and economical expenditures, we may secure the prosperity of the country, and the successful development of the principles of Republican Government.

Resolved, That the Temperance cause is one worthy of cordial support, and that we will in no case be drawn into any course of action which will interfere with its progress.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to invite the State Councils of this and other States to unite with us in the foregoing resolves.

The President appointed James B. Swain, of Westchester, R. H. Thompson, of Albany, C. T. Harris, of Saratoga, D. L. Simmons, of Oneida, and A. M. Clapp, of Erie, a Committee, in accordance with the ninth resolution.

B. E. ROMAINE, S. S., Albany, N. Y.

COMMUNICATIONS.

H. H. DENT vs. THE CENSUS.

Messrs. Editors: The people, as a general thing, take much interest in the Census returns, and especially so when such returns are quoted by others with strict reference to their pecuniary advantage or disadvantage. The Patriot of last week, with its accustomed integrity to the dearest interests of the people, gives, in a leader, a very interesting article on the "Progress of Potter County;" and to this article I beg leave to call your attention and that of your readers.

The sum of the votes cast last October for the candidates for the office of Governor, is taken and multiplied by 6, the product of which, 8424, is set down as the population of this county at that date. As the mind of every intelligent reader will suggest, this rule is not a correct one; and particularly is it incorrect when applied to backwoods counties. The surest rule, and the one generally used by statist, is to multiply the number of taxable by 5½. Now the number of taxables in Potter county in 1854, as returned by the Auditor General, was 1,709, which, according to the rule stated, gives nearly 9,400—nearly 1,000 more than the number given by the other rule.

It is stated that the wool crop amounted to 22,048 lbs. in 1850, which by the Census is correct; but it is further stated in the leader above referred to, that this 22,048 lbs. was shorn from 1,500 sheep, nearly 16½ lbs. of wool per sheep! A thought struck me when I read this statement, as no doubt it did many others, that Potter county would never have known how famous she was for raising wool, if Mr. Dent had not tried to pull it over her eyes. Add this statement of 16½ lbs. of wool per sheep, to the very nice compliment—"showing that our farmers understand raising good sheep, and shearing them close"—and you have before you a perfect specimen of Buncombe statesmanship. The editor of the Patriot and his subs are so wont to tell such amusing stories of the value of wool elsewhere, that this story of its extraordinary yield here is not surprising. The returns of the Census of 1850 show that this 22,048 lbs. of wool was shorn from 8,391 sheep, giving an average of a little over 2½ lbs. per sheep, which is, as is well known, a general average yield.

Another statement is made, that the annual product of maple sugar, as returned by the Marshal in 1850, was 13,887 lbs., while the Census shows that the actual yield of that year was one hundred and twenty-one thousand pounds more than this.

Another statement is made in the leader aforesaid, that the yield of molasses was 3,106 gallons, while the returns show it to be one thousand gallons less, as the yield. It may be that the editor, by a rule only known to such shrewd calculators, manufactured the 121,000 lbs. of sugar into 1,000 gallons of molasses, and called it equivalent.

A few more such leaders will soon establish the reputation of that sheet as being as reliable in speculative politics as the New-York Herald.

FACT.

If it be asked, Why do not the Associate Judges proceed with the business of the Court, if the President is not present on the first day of the term? it may be answered, Simply because they are not lawyers, and consequently are not qualified to preside over the trial of causes where questions of law are continually arising, which are to be decided by the Court. The Legislature, in their acts constituting the District Courts of Common Pleas, did not contemplate that the Associate Judges should be men learned in the law, as is evident by the compensation given for their services—a sum totally inadequate to secure the acceptance of the station by the most indifferent lawyers in the State. All lawyers can do much better by the practice of their profession. It seems clear, then, that if the Associates use their influence with the President and Bar to expedite the transaction of business, they have done all in their power, in this particular, and ought not to be blamed for not exercising functions which were not required or expected of them by the laws constituting our Courts. I quote one authority in support of