

ment on the lynchings of Phillips. Mr. McCrea, on the other hand, undergoes a long and rigorous imprisonment, first in the fort and then in the jail; a bill for murder is found against him by a packed jury, after a more honest one had refused to find any; and when at last he comes into court to be tried, he finds among the counsel within the bar, among the officers of that tribunal, including the clerk of the Court, no less than four persons who had been concerned in the abduction and lynchings of Phillips. This fact was afterward brought into the notice of the Court by sworn affidavit; but we have not yet learned that any action was taken upon it. We are happy to say that Mr. McCrea, after many other points had been ruled against him, has succeeded in obtaining discharge of venue—which operates, however, to defer the trial and prolong his imprisonment, which is in a country jail of the most wretched description.

On the 20th of May, three days after the outrage on Phillips, several members of a secret, Pro-Slavery association of Missourians, called the Blue Lodge, visited Osawatimie, in Kansas Territory, and seized a Mr. Parker on the charge of being an Abolitionist. They took his rifle and broke it over a stump, mounted him on a mule and carried him some distance into the woods. They then took measures to hang him without judge or jury; but upon his suggesting that he ought to be allowed to speak for himself, they suffered him to do so. After he had made his statement the company were about equally divided, one-half siding with Parker, the other half with Kirby, and the leader of the gang. Soon, however, one of the company handed Parker a revolver capped and cocked, after which Kirby saw fit to hold his peace. Parker was finally released, but was obliged, however, to give up his cabin. Since then the Rev. Pardee Butler, a Methodist clergyman, was sent down the river on a raft, on the charge of preaching Free-Soil doctrine. Similar to this was the case of the Rev. William C. Clark, a Methodist clergyman from Portsmouth, N. H., and lately resident in Kansas. On a voyage in the steamboat Polar Star, down the Missouri, in the month of September, he expressed some sentiment on the subject of negro equality not agreeable to the Missouri ruffians on board, in consequence of which the cry was raised "Kill him! kill him! kill the d—d Abolitionist!" His face was beaten to pieces, and a chair broken over his head, after which the Captain (who had pocketed his passage money, which he did not refund) put him on shore on the river bank, about 160 miles from St. Louis, leaving him to find his way thither as he could. On the 31st of October, one Pat Laughlin, an Irish lickspittle—the same fellow whose name has figured in our recent dispatches, and whom the Free-State men were accused of designing to kill—having got into an altercation and quarrel with one Collins about certain revelations which Pat had pretended to make of a Free-State, secret, military organization, Laughlin took his opportunity to shoot Collins through the heart. To this (not to mention many lesser outrages in driving Free-State men from their claims) last of all, has been added the murder of Shaw, whereupon occasion has been taken by Gov. Shannon to proclaim a rebellion in Kansas.

In all these numerous cases of violence and bloodshed, the only legal proceedings that have taken place, it is to be observed, have been directed against the Free-State men. In every case, the border ruffians have been allowed to go unpunished, and in the last case, that of the murder of Dow, Governor Shannon, not content with protecting the murderer, causes process to be issued to arrest the witnesses against him, and because the people of Lawrence do not choose to submit to such sort of arrests, he proclaims them rebels, and telegraphs to the President for military aid.

Horace Mann thinks that Moses was the first conductor on the underground railroad, as he took out of Egypt the biggest train on record, containing two millions of passengers.

Snow fell on Christmas, and the sleighing is now fine.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

JOHN S. MANN, EDITOR.
COUDERSPORT, PA.,
THURSDAY MORNING DEC. 27, 1855.

The business of the several courts in session here last week, was more than usually interesting. We think Judge White erred very much in one of his decisions; but on the whole, his influence was most favorable for the supremacy of law, and the promotion of peace and good order in this county. We trust all classes will profit by the teachings from the Bench.

The concert by the little girls, under the direction of Mrs. Shaw, on Thursday evening last, was most successful. There was a large attendance, notwithstanding court was in session that evening. The singing gave universal satisfaction, and the receipts were \$35.00. We hope Mrs. Shaw will repeat the experiment.

The Educational Lecture of Mr. Hendrick, on Wednesday evening of last week, was a grand one, and was listened to with marked attention by a large and intelligent audience. We hope to have the report of the Secretary for our next number.

We have not been able to give the paper much attention this week, but our correspondents have made up for our deficiency. We are under great obligations to our friends for their communications and reports.

No election of Speaker yet. The Republicans stand firm for Banks, and will yet elect him, we think. The 59th ballot stood as follows:

Banks of Massachusetts,	105
Richardson of Illinois,	74
Fuller of Pennsylvania,	41
Scattering	4
	224

Richardson, the administration Democratic candidate, receives but one vote in all New England, and but 17 from the free States. That shows the strength of pro-slavery Democracy among the intelligent freemen of the North.

There is a communication from Nebraska in this number of the Journal, to which we ask attention.

A friend informs us that a single stalk of buckwheat grown by Henry Dingman in Hebron, produced 3,240 perfect grains.

The threatened civil war in Kansas, is averted for the present. The border ruffians from Missouri ere great at murdering and lynching unarmed men, but don't seem to relish a brush with Free-State men with Sharpe's rifles in their hands.

At the Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Pa., held on the 18th, 19th, and 20th inst., at Erie, the attention of members and friends of the Order was particularly called to a resolution adopted at the session at Troy, a year ago, and to be found on the 19th page of the printed Journal of that session, viz:

Resolved, That it is a violation of the spirit and intent of the obligation of the Order of Good Templars, to imbricate unfermented wine or cider.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, and on the second day of the session, duly installed: G. W. C. T.—Rev. Charles Perkins, Orwell, Bradford Co.; G. W. Counselor, G. W. Miller, Dunmore, Luzerne Co.; G. W. V. T., L. E. Wright, Coudersport; G. W. S., S. B. Chase, Great Bend; G. W. T., J. S. Hoard, Mansfield, Tioga county.

The appointed officers are G. W. Chaplain, Rev. L. L. Rogers, Tioga; G. W. M., S. M. Smith, Erie; D. M. Lucy Snyder, Lycoming; I. G., E. C. Wright, McKean; G. C. K. Martin, Bradford.

The next annual session is to be held at Meadville, on the 2nd Tuesday of December; quarterly sessions, 2nd Tuesday in March, Providence, Luzerne County; 2nd Tuesday in June, Reading, Berks Co.; 2nd Tuesday in Sept., Danville, Montour County.

At a regular meeting of Eulalia Division, No. 383, Sons of Temperance, held on the 22nd inst., the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas the all-wise Disposer of events has seen fit to remove from our midst, Brother Addison Avery, late a member of our Division; therefore,

Resolved, That by his death this Division has lost one of its most upright and promising members—due who was ever "prompt in the discharge of his duties, charitable to others, faithful to his vows, and zealous in doing good." The cause of Temperance has been bereft of an earnest advocate, the members of this Division of a warm personal friend, and the community of a good citizen; and though comparatively young, it may be said of him, as it has been said of one who has gone before, "The world is better for his having lived in it."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the friends of the deceased, as the expression of this Division, that a copy be furnished for publication in the county papers, and that they be placed on our records.

HUGH YOUNG,
J. W. HARDING, } Committee.
GEO. W. SWEET,

KANSAS.—Late advices from this outlawed Territory, bring intelligence that the population have formed themselves into armed mobs—murder and fire being the order of the day. Each party tells a different story, and each blames the other. Gov. Shannon has asked the President for troops to suppress disorder, and assistance has been promised. The people have shown themselves utterly incapable of self-government, and the best thing for them would be a military government from the United States, until they are prepared for freedom.—*Lycoming Gazette.*

There is "squatter sovereignty" for you, with a vengeance. A "military government" that would ensure the extension of slavery, would doubtless be more Democratic in the eyes of Pierce men, than a Territorial Government instituted by Congress, which excludes slavery from the soil. We are glad the mask is off at last.

LETTER FROM NEBRASKA.

BELLEVUE, Nov. 29, 1855.
MESSRS. EDITORS: Boreas begins to give us warning that we must have our houses made warm, and the animals provided with shelter. Snow fell, on the 15th, to the depth of six inches—the deepest known here for several years—and did not melt perceptibly until the night of the 12th, when there came a warm rain, and took it all off. But the wind veered round to the north before morning, and there was ice two inches thick on standing water. It remained cold until the 24th, when it became a little warmer, and snowed about the same as before. We have had several warm days since then, and the snow is disappearing again very fast. Sleights are unknown here, and the people seem to dread the snow. Those who have been here, say this is very unlike last fall.

Scarcely any of the farmers have their grain in; it was almost impossible to get hands; but then they do not cut and take in their corn stalks. They just break off the ears in the husks, and leave the fodder standing in the field, and in the winter turn their cattle into the field to live; and husk the corn as they want to use it, or feed it out without husking. Corn does not turn out very well. The early part of the summer being very dry, caused it to be late, and a hard frost coming on early in the fall, killed it before it was ripe—though on the Iowa side of the river, it sells for 30 cents per bushel. Food for cattle is not very abundant on this side. There was considerable hay made in the summer, when it could be purchased for about three dollars per ton; but the prairie was set on fire earlier than was expected, and much of it was destroyed. It now sells for eight dollars per ton. Provisions of all kinds are high. Flour is \$15 per barrel, beef 7 to 9 cents per pound, pork 5 and 6, butter 25, eggs 25 cents per dozen, apples two dollars a bushel. Dried fruit sells for much less in proportion than fresh.

The steamboats have about quit coming up here, for this season. The Missouri is so full of ice that the ferry-boats cannot cross at Omaha. Bellevue improves. The large, new hotel is now ready to be occupied. The other is doing a flourishing business. There is quite a number of buildings going up. The new steam saw-mill is in operation, and there is one at La Platte, about eight miles south of Bellevue. The people begin to build plank houses. There are some emigrants coming in, but not very many working hands, and the price of labor still keeps up. The society is considerably mixed, some from the Eastern States, some from the South, some from Iowa and Michigan, and some from Europe. The Eastern people and the regular "Westerns" are too unlike ever to be thoroughly united; there will be elements of discord.

The paper is started again under the name of *Young America*. The election has been over for some time. The politicians appear to have had a hard campaign. Bellevue did not send any members to the Legislature. Omaha appears to be the strongest, politically, just now. Mr. Bennett, a south-of-the-Plate man, got the most votes for delegate to Congress; but Mr. Chapman, a Cumming party man, got the certificate. Bennett is a Whig, Chapman an Administration Democrat; and Cumming, Izard, and clique, had to throw out three or four counties, in order to give Chapman the certificate. Bennett will contest his right to the seat. There are all sorts of party men in the Legislature. They did not organize regular parties—the old parties did

not consider themselves strong enough; but each clique nominated its own men, and such a buying and selling of votes and principles, as there was, would scarcely be believed in an old and civilized country. Several gentlemen undertook to run for delegate to Congress, but were finally bought off, until only two remained in the field. One of the would-be delegates got a seat in the Legislature; what the rest got is not quite so well known. Respectfully yours,
M. E. H.

For the Teachers' Drawer. ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

No. 1. "A better supply has been introduced," because the verb must agree in number with its nominative, "supply."

No. 2. Good pronunciation is the distinct utterance of words taken separately and singly, as in the columns of a spelling book, while good articulation is the distinct utterance of words connected together in a sentence.

No. 3. Physiology—because a knowledge of the structure and laws of the human system will naturally induce us to be more careful in the preservation of health, and good health is a more fruitful source of happiness, than a knowledge of the surface of the earth.

No. 4. They will be 1946 miles apart, will have passed over 18,882 degrees of longitude each; B will be at the point of intersection of the 42nd parallel of N latitude with the Little Sioux River in Iowa, a few miles North of Council Bluffs—time of day 12 h. 44 m. 29 sec. A. M. A will be in the Atlantic Ocean South East of Halifax, in latitude 42 deg. North—longitude 18 deg. 52 m. 54 sec. East from Washington—time of day 3 h. 15 m. 31 sec. A. M.

No. 5. A lack of "Modern Innovations" in teaching that important branch.

Questions.—In what order, and to what extent should the different branches be taught in our common schools, and why?

No. 2. What is the circumference of the earth in statute miles on the 40th parallel of latitude, admitting that it is a perfect sphere, 7912 miles in diameter.

Above we give answers to the first five questions of our Series. We are glad to find that we have some live Teachers, who are willing to try.—We would advise a careful reconsideration of questions No. 1, 2, and 4, as we have heard it hinted that there might be a difference of opinion in reference to them.

We hope that more of our Teachers will be awake, and willing to help us along.

Teachers' Association in Sharon. Mr. Editor:—Knowing that you feel an interest in the prosperity of our schools, and whatever tends to their advancement, the following is submitted for publication in the Journal:

A Teachers' Association for Sharon and Clara Districts, was formed at the Sharon Center School House, on Wednesday Evening, Dec. 5th. A large number of the friends of Education assembled at an early hour, when the meeting was called to order and organized, by electing Robbins Brown Pres't. O. C. Warner, Vice Pres't. and Miss R. S. Jones, Secretary. A Constitution was submitted, adopted and signed by about thirty Teachers and patrons. A short series of earnest and comprehensive resolutions was then offered and accepted, which were as follows:

Resolved, That as we deem a well conducted Teachers' Association an efficient means of elevating our common schools to their proper position it is the duty of every Teacher residing or teaching in Sharon or Clara Districts, to attend each Sitting of this Association.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Teacher present and voting in favor of adopting any of the reports upon the methods of teaching the various branches, to carry the spirit of such reports into practice in their Schools.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every teacher belonging to this Association to use his or her influence in forming such organization in every District in this county, where they do not already exist.

Resolved, That it is the duty of parents and patrons to forward this movement by their presence and cooperation.

Resolved, That these resolutions, together with the proceedings of this meeting, be published in the People's Journal. The meeting was then ably addressed by Mr. F. A. Jones and W. B. Graves, the former clearly and forcibly pointing out the duties of teachers, and the defects, in teaching; the latter giving a description of some of the absurdities practiced in the construction of School Houses, the examples set before children by parents, in some instances &c., &c.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the School House near the forks of the Oswayo and Honey roads, on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Lecture in the evening by Wm. B. Graves, Esq. K.

For the Journal HOPE.

Without hope life would be cheerless indeed; it is a bright star to light the darkest night, a green oasis in the desert path of life, the gift of a bountiful Providence; and the poorest of his creatures, without a home to shelter them, still despair not, but look forward for the "good time coming" and have a bright future in prospect. In sickness and adversity when other friends forsake us, still hope beckons us onward, and is a sweet solace in the dark hour of affliction. It tells us of happier days and more worthy friends; it extends its promises beyond this fleeting life and points to a land of cloudless sky and fairer scenes in that better world on high. Thus through life's ever-changing scenes, hope guides us on. It enlivens the sunny path of youth and forsakes not the aged for; "Hope never dies."

G. A. B.
Colesburg, Dec. 17.

THE LECTURE ON WEDNESDAY EVENING. At the request of the Library Association of the Borough of Coudersport, the Rev. J. Hendrick, delivered an address, on Wednesday evening, at the Court House, to a large and attentive audience.

On motion, Hon. O. A. Lewis, of Ulysses, was called to the Chair, and E. O. Austin, named Secretary. After organization, the Chairman introduced Mr. H. to the audience, he then proceeded to address them upon the proposition that "The Discipline of the Mind is the proper object of Scholastic Education."

He said he considered all Elementary Instruction should be so pursued as to be preliminary to that future discipline so essential to success. The amount gone over—the number of pages read, was often considered as evidence of acquirement; but the quality not the quantity—the practical application of learning, was the true criterion of successful culture.

In his opinion, knowledge without discipline, was of but little use, serving to encumber, rather than to illuminate thought. As David, armed with the simple sling and smooth pebble from the brook, was more than a match for the enemy; yet had he been clothed in the armor of the day, would have been shivered like glass, by the strength and power of the foe. The thinker impressed his character upon men permanently, the discursive Scholar, transiently. He spoke happily of a class of learned men whom he denominated intellectual dyspeptics; men of much knowledge and but little thought. Much learning, he said required much mental, as much food required much physical exercise, without which, the loftiest mind becomes diseased.

The most important part of study, was to learn to think, and this, probably, was the least taught in our schools. In discipline of mind our teachers chiefly fail, while it is the most important qualification. Mr. H. repelled the idea that man could know more than they could express. Intelligence can always explain itself. Those vague semi-opaque thoughts that flit through the brain are not clear ideas, for such will always come out. Undisciplined minds cannot teach discipline, and this is the reason why so many apparently learned men fail as practical teachers. Some, he said, had the idea that the path to science was a royal road, where genius alone could walk; but in reality, it is a rugged way, to be gone over by the utmost diligence and application only. Hard study and intense inquiry into principles, is the true method of ascent. Investigate

thoroughly as far as you go; for by this means it to be obtained that true discipline of mind so necessary to true success.

In conclusion, he said, our present course of study should have reference to the future in life, as our life to the future in destiny, so we shall reach that sublime and elevated enjoyment in store above, for wise and disciplined culture.

The lecture was listened to with profound attention by a large and intelligent audience, while the sentiment of the Christian poet was fastened upon all minds:

"Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one, Have oft times no connection. Knowledge dwells In heads replete with thoughts of other men, Wisdom, in minds replenished with their own."

O. A. LEWIS, President.
E. O. AUSTIN, Secretary.

SCHOOL MEETING.

The Directors of Ulysses held a School Meeting at the School House, on this place, on Monday, the 3d inst., at which time they had the honor of meeting the Rev. J. B. Pradt, County Superintendent, who was present for the purpose of examining Teachers. We are happy to say there was a goodly number of teachers and spectators in attendance. The examination occupied most of the afternoon, and was agreeable and interesting to all present. The meeting then adjourned until evening, at which time the citizens of this vicinity met for the purpose of holding an educational meeting. A Corey, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and C. C. Lyman Secretary. Mr. Pradt was called to the floor, and made some able and eloquent remarks. One suggestion was made to which we wish to call particular attention.—It was in regard to the distribution of the State appropriation. It was thought by the speaker, that instead of dividing the appropriation according to the number of taxables in each District, an equal distribution of it should be made according to the number of Districts and Schools throughout the several counties. Remarks were made by Messrs. A. Corey and Creighton Lewis, favoring the suggestion. Remarks were also made in favor of petitioning the Legislature for the object above mentioned.

It is hoped that the readers of this notice will consider this subject, and if they approve, will lend a helping hand.

Adjourned to meet in two weeks.
A. COREY, Pres.
C. C. LYMAN, Sec'y.
Lewisville, Dec. 4, 1855.

HEROES.—When I see a man holding faster his uprightness, in proportion as it is assailed, fortifying his religious trust in proportion as Providence is obscure; hoping in the ultimate triumph of virtue, more surely in proportion for its present afflictions; cherishing philanthropy amidst the discouraging experience of men's unkindness and unthankfulness; extending to others a sympathy which his own sufferings need, but cannot obtain; growing milder and gentler amidst what tends to exasperate and harden; and through inward principle, converting the very incitements to evil into the occasions of a victorious virtue; I see an explanation of the present state. I see a good produced so transcendent in its nature as to justify all the evil and suffering under which it grows up. I should think the formation of a few such minds, worth all the apparatus of the present world. I should say that this earth, with its continents and oceans, its seasons and harvests, and its successive generations, was a work worthy of God, even were it to accomplish no other end than the training and manifestation of the illustrious characters which are scattered through history. And when I consider how small a portion of human virtue is recorded by history; how superior in dignity, as well as in number, are the unrecorded and unnoticed saints and heroes of domestic and humble life; I see a light thrown over the present state, which more than reconciles me to all its events.—*Channing.*

From the Toledo Blade. Improvement of the Atmosphere at Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 4. The last time I was in Washington, the atmosphere about the National Hotel, the political headquarters, was all pro-slavery. Union savers poured their blarney into the ears of fresh and confiding members, till their sensibilities were overcome. When flattery and sophistry failed, then bullying succeeded, and the impulses of freedom were suppressed. It is all changed now. The atmosphere is our atmosphere. It is bracing. Crooked men walk straight. No man speaks in whispers or in by-places sentiments honorable to his head and heart. The majority act and talk as though they had determined to organize the House and shape legislation. A great point is gained for freedom when the tyranny that social life exerts in Washington, is overcome.
Yours, &c., W.