

Mr. Thomas Holloway, we can not publish your advertisement for the price offered. Our terms are on the first page of the paper herewith sent you. We have no other. If you want an advertisement inserted on these terms, send it, along with the money to make it go, and if you want to correspond with us, send us some postage stamps. Most people do that without such a hint.

The Southern Theological Students of Bethany College, Va., have exemplified the influence of slavery, by raising a mob to put down the Northern students. A Mr. Buras was invited to preach on Sunday evening, Nov. 11. He took for his text: "Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage." Gal. v. 1. This is too strong language for the Christianity of slaveholders; so a large number of the audience left the room, organized outside, and then commenced pounding on the sides of the building, breaking windows, and other outrages usually resorted to by the friends of the peculiar institution. Beautiful religion these slaveholders enjoy!

Snow fell on Saturday night to the depth of 18 inches, which, added to what we already had, made over two feet, a greater depth than we have had at one time for several years. The weather was mild and still—mercury ranging, during Saturday night and Sunday, from 95 to 30 above zero.

The County Auditors met last Monday, and (two of them) examined the accounts of the officers, and the financial condition of the County. We shall publish their report as soon as we can obtain a copy, notwithstanding the refusal of the Commissioners to pay us for last year's printing. Dr. Graves makes a thorough and efficient Auditor, and meets the high expectations of his friends.

Our friends throughout the county will be glad to learn that Col. Whipple has already made himself thoroughly acquainted with the duties of his office, and that he is looking after the interests of the people with faithful vigilance. Mr. Rosa has made a better officer than we had reason to expect, considering his politics and the character of his advisers.

The law requires all letter postage prepaid with stamps or stamped envelopes.

There is no Speaker of Congress yet.

The public meeting of the Good Templars, on Friday evening last, was well attended, and exceedingly interesting. Mr. Hendrick was happy in his remarks, and the choir successful in their singing. We hope another meeting will be arranged soon; for the vice of intemperance yet lingers in our midst. The cider sold in Coudersport for some weeks past, operates on those who drink it, very much as whisky used to—makes them see double. This is a nuisance to be abated, and requires a thorough agitation of the subject in public meetings, and in the press. By the way, we would inquire of the Constables of Coudersport if they have not something to do in this matter of selling cider that operates like whisky!

We call attention to our Harrisburg letter, and ask the friends of Temperance in this county, to remonstrate at once against the repeal of the law restraining the sale of intoxicating drinks.

The Republicans of Allegany township have called a meeting to organize a Freedom Club. We commend their example to our friends in other townships.

Ex-Governor Bigler was nominated by the caucus of Old Line members of the Legislature, as their candidate for Senator. He was probably elected on Monday last.

The Tribune Almanac for 1856 is the most perfect document of its

kind that has fallen under our observation. It contains, in addition to the usual astronomical tables, a history of Kansas, the Government of the United States, the War in the East, the most important Acts of Congress passed at the last session, Election Returns for 1855, besides various other items of interest. Price \$7 per hundred, or \$1 per doz; or 12½ cents a single copy. For sale at the Journal Book Store.

COUDERSPORT ACADEMY.
The Spring Term of this institution will commence on Monday, the 28 day of March next, and will close May 17. This will give teachers an opportunity to attend the spring term of the Academy to prepare themselves for teaching the summer schools. We call the attention of teachers and School Directors to this subject thus early, so that all concerned can make arrangements to take advantage of the opportunity thus offered to improve our common schools. Mr. Hendrick is a teacher of long experience, and finished education, courteous in demeanor, and gentlemanly in his manners. We do not see how it is possible to spend a term with him, without being richly rewarded for all the time and expense incurred. We hope to see a large number of those who intend to take summer schools, attend the next term of the Academy.

LIBEL SUITS.—The editor of the *Highland Patriot*, Coudersport, Pa., has just had a libel suit decided against him, for saying some man was not fit for an office to which he aspired, and giving reasons therefor. He offered to prove that everything said was true, but the court would not hear the evidence. This should be a warning to Mr. James that some places are fit to live in, while others are not, and induce him to emigrate.—*Lycoming Gazette.*

We presume that is quite as near the truth as could be expected of a paper that swears by the fugitive slave bill, and endorses Frank Pierce. Mr. James was not convicted of a libel for any such reason as is given above; and he could no more prove the truth of his wholesale slanders against our citizens; than he could make out Frank Pierce to be a statesman. It was an easy matter to offer to prove what no court in the State would listen to; but there was no offer to prove the truth of the charges. As to whether this is a fit place for Jeems and his master to live in, we suppose the *Gazette* is an excellent judge, as it seems to be conducted on the same plan, paying no regard to truth in its attacks on opponents.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.
There has not been a single election held in Kansas since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, that was not either wholly or in part controlled by the border ruffians of Missouri; and yet President Pierce has made no effort to prevent these outrages; nor has the old line Democratic press in the free States, made any effort to induce the Administration to protect the citizens of Kansas in their rights. Hence these outrages are continued. The last one is thus described by the Kansas correspondent of the *Tribune*, under date of Dec. 26:

"I have just learned that the printing office of Col. Delahay, in Leavenworth, the *Territorial Register*, has been mobbed and thrown into the Missouri river. This was done last Saturday while Col. Delahay was attending the convention at Lawrence. It appears that little or no defense was attempted. This is just what I expected; the only wonder is that they did not do it on the Saturday previous, as they intended. Let those who think Missouri has made her last inroad into Kansas, look out; we have only seen the beginning of the end. An effort is being made by the pro-slavery papers and men out this way, to represent the party engaged in this lawless act, as small—only eighty—and that they were pro-slavery men residing in the Territory. I learn from a reliable source, that, though not so numerous as on the Saturday previous, the mob was still very large, and that they were nearly all from Missouri—only a few being leaders of the pro-slavery bullies on this side. There is no doubt that this was resolved on in the secret council of Border Ruffians of Western Missouri. I have seen enough of these fellows to understand their mode of doing business. What will be their next undertaking?"

For the Journal.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 10, 1856.
J. S. MANN, Esq.
DEAR SIR: I suppose you are aware

that the Legislature has met, and the affairs of the Government are moving on, and the Union is safe, from present appearances. Next Monday is fixed for the election of U. S. Senator. Nominations have just been made in the Senate; every body was nominated. I nominated Hon. David Wilmore, but his chance is not very fair. Numerous petitions have been presented to repeal the "Jug Law." Remonstrances should be forwarded immediately. If it is repealed—and I think it can pass the Legislature—there is no telling what will be given as a substitute—perhaps a stringent license law. A bill has been introduced in the Senate for the unconditional repeal. It cannot pass in this way, I think. Yours, truly.

REPUBLICANS IN ALLEGANY.
We, the undersigned citizens of Allegany township, believing that the time has come when the aggressions of the slave power should be met by the friends of Freedom, with an unyielding opposition; and believing that the Republican party is the only one through which it can be successfully done, would respectfully request all those who are opposed to the further extension of slavery, and opposed to the admission of any more slave States into this Union—and in favor of the abolition of Slavery in all National Territories; and opposed to all proslavery based merely on birth-place, religion, or color—to meet at the Raymond School House on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, for the purpose of organizing a Republican party in this township.
GILES A. BAKER,
EPHRAIM MORLEY, ASHBE COBB,
LEWIS B. MORLEY, NATHAN COBB,
R. W. BENTON, T. S. BENTON,
CHAS. STANLEY, ERAI HOWE,
JAMES COREY, A. G. PRESHO.
Hon. O. A. Lewis is expected to be present and address the meeting.

[For the Journal.]
TEACHERS' DRAWER.
We begin to receive contributions to the Drawer, from a few of our teachers. We hope to receive many more. Send in your questions, answers, thoughts, doubts, difficulties, and experiences. Fellow Teachers, and thus help each other:

We abstract a number of good things for the Drawer this week, from the "Teachers' Department" in the *McKean Citizen*. We propose to continue these abstractions, if no objections is made.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.
Ans. to Ques. 4th, by Ed Parker.—In this solution, it is assumed, that degrees of longitude are 5½ miles nearly in length, on the 42d. parallel of latitude, but he gives us no reason why?
Ans. to Ques. 4th, by X. Y. Z.—In this solution it is incorrectly assumed that degrees of longitude are 42 90ths of 69½ miles in length on the 42d parallel of latitude. We still wait for a correct solution to this question.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have received another Ans. to Ques. 4th, by J. W. B.—In this solution, it is assumed that degrees of longitude on the 42d. parallel of latitude are 48 90ths of 69½ miles in length. It is not explained why this is so, but we suppose the reasoning to be this: On the equator, the length of a degree of longitude is 69½ miles; but meridians of longitude, as they extend north or south, approximate, and meet at the poles. Assuming the earth to be a perfect sphere, the territory between two meridians of longitude, in either hemisphere, one degree apart, would be an isosceles triangle, (1) of which the equator would be the base (1) As it is 90 degrees from the equator to the poles, it is evident that at the distance of one degree from either pole, the width of this triangle would be 1-90th of 69½ miles; and as the 42d parallel of N. latitude is 48 degrees from the north pole, therefore on this parallel, the width of the triangle would be 48-90ths of 69½ miles, which is 37 and 1-15th miles. A and B would each travel 97½ miles, which divided by 37-15, gives 26 14 as the number of degrees each would have passed over.

In the *McKean Citizen*, it is assumed that a Deg. of long. at 42 N. lat. is 51.65 English miles. This is correct.

Ans. to Ques. 5th.—"Why do so few persons spell correctly? Probably Mr. Editor the bad spelling of many persons is the result of ignorance

and want of practice and attention.—But many intelligent and tolerably well educated persons spell badly.—This may be accounted for from the fact that while we have about 40 different elementary sounds in our spoken language, we have but 23 useful letters by which to represent their sounds. The necessity of making 23 letters perform the office of 40 gives rise to many shifts and anomalies. For instance, to spell the word sheathe, which contains but three sounds, we use seven letters, and six of them are necessary. Other words contain in my silent or superfluous letters, are irregularly spelled, as weigh which may be spelled with two letters. Spelling then should be taught to the eye as well as to the ear, as stated by "A. B. C.," for the pronunciation of a word is often no guide to its orthography, and its orthography is no guide to its pronunciation. Hence an immense labor is expended in the endeavor to remember the various and contradictory methods of spelling words, especially those whose sounds have no proper representatives. All this labor and uncertainty would be obviated if we had as many letters as sounds, and if each sound was invariably represented by its proper letter. But under existing circumstances, the drudgery and irksomeness of learning to read and spell our language, operates as an impediment to the universal diffusion of learning, which is little realized. When shall a reform be made?
PHONE.

NEW QUESTIONS.
10. Why should not the bran as well as the flour of wheat be eaten?
11. Why should green wood never be burned for fuel, if it can be avoided?
12. Two thirds of one half of what number are two tenths of one third of five times sixty?
13. In what order, and to what extent should the different branches be taught in our common schools, and why?
14. 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? ED PARKER.

15. Two poles are 100 feet apart, the height of one is 100 feet and the other 80. It is required to erect a third pole on the line between them at such a point that if leaned towards either pole it will just reach their tops. What is the distance from the foot of either pole? [Teachers' Dep., *McKean Citizen*.

16. If A can do as much work in three days, as B can in four and one half days, and B can do as much in nine days as C can do in twelve, and C do as much in 10 as D in 8, how many days' work of D are equal to 5 of A?—*McKean Citizen*.

SCHOOL GOVERNMENT.
Do not be so "snappish" in the school-room, fellow teacher. "Speak gently," be kind, and above all things be patient. Teachers are apt to forget how much there is in a kind word, and how hard a harsh word grinds upon the finer feelings of children. Not long since, while visiting a school of some twenty-five little fellows, our own feelings were somewhat stirred by the austere expressions of a Teacher, who thoughtlessly gave utterance to the feelings of impatience that pervaded his breast. "Stand down there! What makes you crowd so! Now hold up your books and get ready to be somehow"—said the Teacher, and his tone of voice and expression of countenance, gave sure indication of his meaning. The making of that speech was a sad mistake. It made its impress upon the class. Teachers be careful. Remember that he who leads children by kind words, in the paths of knowledge, is a co-worker with angels.—*McKean Citizen*.

FANNY FERN.—We have the pleasure of announcing that our gifted contributor, Mrs. Sarah Payson Eldredge, (so renowned and admired as Fanny Fern,) was married on Saturday, the 5th inst., to Mr. James Parson, well known in the literary circles as the author of the *Life of Horace Greeley*.—*N. Y. Ledger*.

Some poor soul, who was, no doubt, more or less experienced in the matter, an old growler *emashed* all to pieces; and, perhaps, a jaw broken, utters the following spirited and emphatic prayer: "From the insidious wiles of Rum, Foreign Influence, and Quack Dentistry, good Lord, deliver me!"

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
President Pierce sent in his message on the 31st of Dec., although Congress had not organized. This is the first message ever sent to Congress before the election of a Speaker. We have only room for the following abstract taken from the *Saturday Mail*:

Our Foreign Relations.—Relations of amity continue to exist between the United States and all foreign powers, but with some of them grave questions are depending.

Central America.—Great Britain and the United States differ widely in relation to the treaty of the 19th of April, 1850. The facts are recapitulated, and the President says that, "assured of the correctness of the construction of the treaty constantly adhered to by this government, and resolved to insist on the rights of the United States, yet actuated also by the same desire which is avowed by the British government, to remove all causes of serious misunderstanding between two nations associated by so many ties of interest and kindred, it has appeared to me proper not to consider an amicable solution of the controversy hopeless."

The Recruiting Case.—It is distinctly charged that British officers are involved in the recent violation of our neutrality laws. The President, therefore, has been impelled to present the case to the British government in order to secure, not only a cessation of the wrong, but its reparation. The subject is still under discussion.

Washington.—It is recommended that provision be made for the appointment of a commissioner, in connection with Great Britain, to survey and establish the boundary line which divides the Territory of Washington from the contiguous British possessions.

The Sound Dues.—The United States ought not to submit to the payment of the Sound Dues, but the President has expressed to Denmark a willingness on the part of the United States to share liberally with other powers in compensating her for many advantages which commerce shall hereafter derive from expenditures made by her.

France.—The trouble in relation to Consul Dillon has been adjusted, and the relations between the two governments continue to be of the most friendly character.

Greece.—The slight difficulty with this country has been satisfactorily adjusted.

Spain.—Satisfaction claimed for the arrest and search of the steamer *El Dorado* has not yet been accorded, but there is reason to believe that it will be, and that case, with others, continues to be urged on the attention of the Spanish government.

Mexico.—The unhappy situation of that country, for some time past, has not allowed its government to give due consideration to claims of private reparation; and has appeared to call for and justify some forbearance in such matters on the part of this government.

Central America.—The distracted internal condition of the State of Nicaragua has made it incumbent upon the President to appeal to the good faith of our citizens to abstain from unlawful intervention in its affairs, and to adopt preventive measures to the same end, which, on a similar occasion, had the best results in reassuring the peace of the Mexican States of Sonora and Lower California.

Treaties.—Since the last session of Congress a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, and for the surrender of fugitive criminals, with the kingdom of the Two Sicilies; a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Nicaragua; and a convention of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiian kingdom have been negotiated.

The Treasury.—It appears from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, from all sources, were \$65,300,936, and that the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to \$56,365,393.

The Public Debt.—The amount of public debt, at the commencement of the present fiscal year, was \$40,583,000-631, and deduction being made of subsequent payments, the whole public debt of the federal government remaining at this time is less than 40,000,000.

The Tariff.—It is now, says the President, so generally conceded that the purpose of revenue alone can justify the imposition of duties on imports, that, in re-adjusting the impost and schedules, which unquestionably require essential modifications, a departure from the principles of the present tariff is not anticipated.

The Army.—The additional regiments authorized at the last session of Congress have been recruited and organized, and a large portion of the troops have already been sent to the field.

The Navy.—The Navy is described as in good condition, and the report of the Navy Board is fully endorsed.

The Post Office.—The expenditures over the receipt, during the year, amounted to \$2,626,206.

The Public Land.—The aggregate amount of public land sold during the last fiscal year, located with military scrip of land warrants, taken up under grants for roads, and selected as swamp lands by States, is twenty-four millions five hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred and nine acres; of which the portion sold was fifteen millions seven hundred and twenty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty-four acres, yielding in receipts the sum of \$11,485,350.

The Indians in Oregon and Washington.—Efficient measures have been taken, which, it is believed, will restore quiet and afford protection to our citizens.

Kansas.—In the Territory of Kansas there have been acts prejudicial to good order, but as yet none have occurred under circumstances to justify the interposition of the federal Executive.

The States.—Practically, it is immaterial whether aggressive interference between the States, or deliberate refusal on the part of any one of them to comply with constitutional obligations, arise from erroneous convictions or blind prejudice, whether it be perpetrated by direction or indirection. In either case it is full of threat and of danger to the durability of the Union.

Slavery.—A considerable portion of the message is devoted to this subject, and the President says: "Will not different States be compelled respectively to most extremes with extremes! And if either extreme carry its point, what is that so far forth but dissolution of the Union? If a new State, formed from the Territory of the United States, be absolutely excluded from admission therein, that fact of itself constitutes the disruption of union between it and the other States. Would not a sectional decision, producing such result by a majority of votes either northern or southern, of necessity drive out the oppressed and aggrieved minority, and place in presence of each other two irreconcilably hostile confederations?"

The Union.—The message concludes with this language: "I know that the Union is stronger a thousand times than all the wild and chimerical schemes of social change which are generated, one after another, in the unstable minds of visionary sophists and interested agitators. I rely confidently on the patriotism of the people, on the dignity and self respect of the States, on the wisdom of Congress, and, above all, on the continued gracious favor of Almighty God, to maintain, against all enemies, whether at home or abroad, the sanctity of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union."

TO THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.
The Republican Association of Washington city, being desirous of procuring as speedily as possible, a complete list of all papers advocating or favorable to the Republican Party, for publication, and of the purpose of forwarding them their desirable political information and documents from this important point during the next session of Congress and Presidential campaign, earnestly request the editors of all such to mail us one number of their paper addressed to "Facts for the People," Washington City.
DANIEL R. GOODLOW,
L. CLEPHANE,
Committee of Repub. Association.

COL. FREMONT.—A Washington letter-writer says that Col. John C. Fremont is talked of as the Republican candidate for the Presidency. He is a native of South Carolina, a resident of California, son-in-law of Col. Benton, and probably in good terms with Benton, Blair and Van Buren in his generally.—*Boston Post*.

If such a man as Colonel Fremont could be elected, with all his gallant and scientific antecedents, the choice would redeem the office from the disrepute into which small and mean men have brought it, and the country would have reason to rejoice.—*Salem Gazette*.

In the information of a state government for California, Col. Fremont was among the most urgent to have a clause prohibiting slavers inserted in her constitution. He was opposed, he said, "to having domesticated on the new and fertile Territory of the Pacific an institution which had proved such a burden and curse to many of the older states of the Atlantic."

Col. Fremont's views on this question are understood to be very nearly the same as those of Col. Benton. Having been reared in a southern state, he knows all the evils connected with slavery, and deprecates their extension and perpetuation.—*Kennebeck (Me.) Journal January, 4.*