Resignation of Judge Drummond.

To the Hon. JERENIAN S. BLACK, Attorney Gomes of the United States, Washington City, D. C. My Dear Sir :- As I have concluded to resign the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah, which position as cepted in A. D. 1854, under the administration of President Pierce, I deem it due to the public to give some of the reasons why I do so, In the first place, Brigham Young, the Governor of Utah Territory, is the acknowledged head of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," commonly called "Mormons," and as such head the Mormons look to him, and to him alone, for the law by which they are to be governed; therefore no law of Congress is by them considered binding in

Secondly. I know that there is a secret oathbound organization among all the male members of the church, to acknowledge no law save the law of the "Holy Priesthood," which comes to the people through Brigham Young, direct from God, he, Young, being the vicegerent of God and prophetic successor of Joseph Smith, who was the founder of this blind

and treasonable organization. Thirdly. I am fully aware that there is a set of men set apart by special order of the and are really afraid. The troops have been bitter as any that have happened since; but Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Wilchurch to take both the lives and property of removed and it is too early for their friends on upon this question they were united. Near-liston and Wintrode—35 persons who may question the authority of the border to help them, and they are frightly make known at a future time.)

Fourthly. That the records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court have been destroyed by grants, the determined position taken by the of the House from Bradford county, introorder of the church, with direct knowledge and approbation of Governor B. Young, and Col. Lane and other persons, disconcerted and resolutions:

Fifthly. That the federal officers of the ter-

sults there is no redress. government traduced, the chief executives of all the leading members of the church, in the most vulgar, loathsome and wicked manner that the evil passions of man can possibly

Again, That after Moroni Green had been zent to commit murder, and afterwards, on ishment on them. It will be equally difficult appeal to the Supreme Court, the judgment to the penitentiary, Brigham Young gave a full pardon to the said Green before he reached the penitentiary; also, that the said Governor Young pardoned a man by the name of Baker, who had been tried and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary for the murder of a dumb boy by the name of White House, the proof showing one of the most aggravated cases of murder that I ever knew being tried; and to insult the Court and government officers, this man Young took this pardoned criminal with him, in proper person, to church on the next Sabbath after his conviction, Baker in the meantime having there have been taken. received a full pardon from Governor Brigand Gov. Young in particular, with imprisoning five or six young men from Missouri and lowa, who are row in the penitentiary of Utah, without those men having violated any criminal law in America, but they were anti-Mormons, poor, uneducated young men, on their way to California; but because they em-

igrated from Iilinois, Iowa or Missouri, and passed by Great Salt Lake City, they were indicted by a Probate Court, and most brutally and inhumanly dealt with, in addition to being summarily incarcerated in the saintly prison of the Territory of Utah. I also charge Governor Young with constantly interfering with the federal courts, directing the Grand Jury whom to indict and whom not; and, after the Judge's charge to the Grand Juries as to their duties, that this many Young. invariably has some member of the Grand Jury advised in advance as to his will in relation to their labors, and that his charge thus given is the only charge known, obeyed, or received by all the Grand Juries of the fede-

ral courts of Utah Territory.

Again, sir, after a careful and mature investigation, I have been compelled to come to the conclusion, heart-rending and sickening as it may be, that Capt. John W. Gunnison and his party of eight others, were murdered by the Indians in 1853, under the order, advice, and direction of the Mormons, and that my illustrious and distinguished predecessor, Hon. Leonidas Shaver, came to his death by drinking poisonous liquors, given to him under the order of the leading men of the Mor-mon Church, in Great Salt Lake City; that the late Secretary of the Territory, A. W. Babbitt, was murdered on the phins, by a band of Mormon marauders, under the particular and special order of Brigham Young, Hober C. Kimball and J. M. Grant, and not hy the Indians, as reported by the Mormons themselves; and that they were sent from Sult Lake City for that purpose, and that only : and as members of the Danite Band, they were bound to do the will of Brigham Young, as the bead of the Church, or forfeit their own

There reasons, with many others that I might give, which would be too heart-rending to insert in this communication, have induced me to resign the office of Justice of the Territory of Utah, and again return to my adopted State of Illinois. My reason for making this communication thus public, is that the Democratic party, with which I have always strictly acted, is the party now in power, and therefore is the party that should now be held ful state of affairs that now exists in Utah Tercloud of witnesses to attest the reasons I have given, and the charges, bold as they are, ahand their hundred thousand souls in Utah, and their two hundred thousand out of that

In conclusion, sir, I have to say, that in my career as Justice of the Supreme Court of of colored citizens of the United States: Utah Territory, I have the consolation of knowing that I did my duty; that neither or other person, shall import, or cause to be threats nor intimidations drove me from that imported, any negro, mulatto, or other person path; upon the other hand, I am pained to say that I accomplished little good while there: that the Judiciary is only treated as a farce. tive of some country beyond the Cape of The only rule of law by which the infatuated followers of this curious people will be governed is the law of the church, and that em. has prohibited, or shall prohibit, the imporanates from Governor Brigham Young, and tation of such negro, mulatto, or other per-

I do believe that if there were a man put in office as Governor of that territory who is not a member of the church (Mormons,) and he supported with a sufficient military aid, that much good would result from such a course; but, as the territory is now governed, and has been since the administration of Mr. Fillmore, at which time Young received his when and by what act were their rights di-

Of this every man can bear incontestible evidence who has been willing to accept an appointment in Utah; and I assure you, sire that no man would be willing to make his life and

All persons acquainted with the political pointment in Utah; and I assure you, sir shat no man would be willing to risk his life and

property in that territory, after once thying the sed experiment.

With an ardical desire that the present Administration will give also and himsely and to the efficient that may be so unfortunate as to accept situations in that Territory, and that the withering curse which rests upon this nation by virtue of the peculiar and heart-rending institutions of the territory of Utah may be speedily removed, to the honor and credit of our happy country,
I now remain, your obedient servant,

W. W. DRUMMOND. Justice of Utah Territory March 30, A. D., 1857.

Interesting from Kansas.—Prospects Present and to Come.

LECOMPTON, K. T., April 1, 1857. Lecompton has not been the thester of the the church, (the names of whom I will prompt ened. They well know that the Free State men could drive every one of the Ilro-Slavery Proviso. men from the Territory. The arrival of em-

the federal officers grossly insulted for presulthem. All kinds of rumors are brought to ming to raise a single question about the them. Old Capt. Brown is reported to be in the Territory, with his company greatly augmented. Everything is managed very seritory are constantly insulted, harrassed and cretly about the Executive office! Messenannoved by the Mormons, and for those in gers from the State have several times of late held secret consultations with Pro-Slavery Sixthly. That the federal officers are daily leaders here, but nothing comes of it. The compelled to hear the form of the American merchants and other business ment here talk

very conservatively. There are that few of the nation, both living and dead, slandered these, and they are afraid the place will be de-and abused from the masses, as well as from molished. The spring term of the territorial courts will soon be held. The prisoners indicted tal law upon which any compact or treaty Johns, Knight, Lebo, Leisenring, Menear, for high treason are to be placed on trial. for this purpose is based, Slavery or involve. M'Calmont, M'Illvain, Nichols, Nunnemacher. Many others are indicted. It will be difficult lary servitude shall be forever prohilited exto carry on these trials as trials have been cept for crime." convicted in the District Court before my col- hitherto carried on in this Territory. I think Loague, Judge Kinney, of an assault with in- that it would be impossible to infligt any pun-

> to arrest more, and I believe the bogus offi-The time for taking the census for the constitutional convention expired today. The Pro-Slavery men boast that they have a thatthis census has been taken in a very fraud Haly, Harris, Hassen, Haumaker. Halands, ulent manner. Johnson county, and other Hunter, Ines, Jacoby, Jackson, Kauffman, ported to be densely populated. All the pre- Knox, Krick, Ladley, Loughlin, Lawrence, tended claim-takers of the Shawnes and Wea Levan, Leylarn, Lockhart Long, Markay, land associations have been placed upon the Mather, Matthias, Montelius, Morrison,

ham Young. These two men were Mormons. know when it will be. There is still no con- Reynolds, Robbins, Kose, Rupert, Sanhorn, ma, Penrose, Petrikin. Reed, Shaw, Smith, serve was to be sold. The Pro-Slavery asso. Thompson, Trego, Vilet, Warner, Weller, seller and Getz, Speaker-35. ciation still claim to hold the western por Wertsher and Cooper, Speaker-95. tion, and say it is ceded. The remainder of the trust lands are to be sold in Mar and June. Before that time they will be in the hands of

THE BOGUS LAWS.—The assertion so freuently made that the Bogus legislature of lansas has repealed its obnoxious and bloody laws," enacted at the former Session, is false. A single one of these acts—that imposing a political test-oath on voters—was repealed, with one section only (the twelfth) of "An act to punish offences against "Slave Property"—the section which punishes as a felon "any free person" who shall "by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory," or who shall circulate any paper or pamphlet asserting the same. Twelve other sections of that same atrocious act are unrepealed and in force today, so far as the enacting body can give.

them force-among others, these "Sec. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into, publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing or circulating within this Territory, any book, paper, pamphlet, magazine, handbill or circular. containing any statements, arguments, opinions, sentiment, doctrine, advice or innuendo calculated to produce a disorderly dangerous, or rebellion disaffection among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, or to resist their authority, he shall be guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment at

"SEC. 13. No person who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall sit as a juror on the trial of any prosecution for any violation of any of the ections of this act."

Scores of such enactments remain, and new ones of like tyrannical and partisan character were added at the late session. And yet thousands of well meaning citizens have been made to believe that the despotic partisan acts of that Legislature, intended to uphold Slavery have all been repealed .- Pitts-

burgh Gazette. ANOTHER POSER FOR CHIEF JUSTICE TAKEY. -The presiding Justice of the Supreme Court responsible for the treasonable and disgrace- of the United States rested his opinion that negroes were not citizens upon the allegation ritory. I could, sir, if necessary, refer to a that they have never been recognised as such by the general government, either before or What makes the affair so terrible just at this since the adoption of the federal constitution. gainst those despots who rule with an iron His attention is respectfully invited to the following extract from an act of Congress, passed in 1803, which received the approval notable Territory, but shall not do so for the of President Jefferson and both houses of reason that the lives of such gentlemen as 1 | Congress, and has been recognised as constishould designate in Utah and California would | tutional by all the courts of the country for more than fifty years. This clause, it will be perceived, specially recognises the existence her own right, has, by the advice of her par-

"ART. 1569. No master of any vessel, of color, not a native, a citizen, or registered seaman of the United States, or a seaman na-Good Hope, into any place of the United States, situated in any state which by law son of color. (Act of Congress, 28th February, 1803. Sec. 1, T. F. Gordon's Digest

Edition, 1837, page 453.") Can any more conclusive evidence be desired to prove that the general government did recognise the citizenship of negroes, in certain cases, than this most solemn declaration of the government itself? and if not,

history of our country for the last ten years or more, know the fact that when Judge Wilmot, who is now called a "black Republican," introduced his famous Proviso into Congress, in 1886, against slavery extension, he was sustained in his course by his Democratic colleaguer in that body, and by the party organs in his State! and that when in 1847, he moved to attach the Proviso to the three million bill, they stood by him, showing that it had not then become anti-Democratic to vote in faver of the prohibition of slavery. The Pittsburgh Gazette says that it was only ofter Mr. Buchanan, in his struggle after the Presidential nomination then approaching, had led the way against the Wilmor Proviso. that Mr. Wilmot began to stand alone among the Democratic representatives from Pennsylvania, upon the old Jeffersonian platform

of Slavery restriction. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, which expected uproar. There has been no disturb-ance. I have not heard of even an arrest this and which met in January, 1847, took early week. Secretary Woodson has behaved so action upon this question, and it is gratifywell during the two weeks that he has been ing to turn back to the records of that body, acting Governor that many thing the Pro- and see how emphatically it sustained Mr. sching Governor that many thing the fro- and see now emphatically is additionally in a see now emphatically is additionally in a see now emphatically is additionally in a see now emphatically is additionally indicated and in the second in t but they have no means of acting here now, in those days, and their party fights were as Roberts, Rupp, Smith, (Cambria, Noeghtley, removed and it is too early for their friends on upon this question they were united. Near- liston and Wintrode-35. ly every Democratic member of both Houses / The bill being again before the House on recorded his vote in favor of the Wilmot final passage.

Mr. Victor Piolett, a Democratic member Convention at Topeka, and the presence of duced into that body the following preamble "Whereas, The existing war with Mexi-

> WHEREAS, Measures are now pending Congress having in view the appropriation of money and the conferring of authority upon the treaty making power to this end, there-

co may result in the acquirement of new ter-

Resolved, de., That our Senators in gress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to vote against any measure whatever by which territory will accrue to the Union, unless, as a part of the fundamen-On the 26th of January this preamble and

resolution were called up, and they were passed unanimously, by the following vote: YEAS.—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Bassbeing affirmed, and the said Green sentenced cials themselves are beginning to consider it ler, Bentz, Bingham, Black, Blair, Boughace, Bowman, Breidenthall, Bull, Burns, Bush, Bushnell, Clark, Colvin, Conner, Daily, Dickinson, Dickson, Donaldson, Edic, Evans. Fassett, Fausold, Fernon, Fenstermacher, large majority." There is no doubt but Forsuth, Fox, Gehley, Gould, Grach, Gratz, border counties in the Indian reserves, are re- Kealley, Kerr, Kinnear, Kline. Klingensmith census lists. It is reported to be so elsewhere. Myers, McAbee, McCallister, McCardy, M'.

NAYS-None. Democrats in italic.

present but one. The resolutions were sent to the Sciente At the late Harrisburg Convention Mr. Giband now U. S. Senator, came to him on the Wright, and Zimmerman-48. morning of the 27th and asked as a particular favor that the Speaker would award the floor to him that morning to enable him to call up the House resolution. The Speaker did so Mr. Bigler called up the resolution, made strong speech in its favor, orging its immedi ate passage, and moved to suspend the rules and nays having been called, the resolution | Moorhend in the Chair.)

passed by the following vote:
YEAS—Messes, Bigler, Boas, Carson, Cornman, Crabb, Barragh, Darsie, Gillis, Harris, Hill, Hoover, Johnson, Jordan, Levis, Mason, Morrison, Rich, Richards, Ross, Sanderson, Smith, Smyser, Williamson and Gibbons Speaker-24. NAYS-Messrs, Anderson, Black and Pol

ceived the strongest possible endorsement of ses to issue; whereupon the said Auditor his course from the democrats of Pennsylval General shall deliver to it, or to its proper of the Legislature, excepting three, having in amount to the par value of the stocks, voted to sustain him. It is worthy of note, also, that the Legisla-

hard labor for a term of not less than five yet this resolution was introduced in one shall first be numbered, registered and countries of these babies would pay her for tabranch by a democrat and urged through in tersigned by said Auditor, General, stamped the other by a democrat now U. S. Senator. upon their face secured by pledge of public the party which then endorsed him has falsely of debt in the hands of the treasurer of the deserted the noble stand it then took, apostatized from the faith of its founders, and shame- rity for the redemption of said bills of circulessly renounced all the good which it did in lation.'

> Elopement of a Priest with his Penitent. Among the items of foreign news by

its better days. 1

late arrival is the following: One morning last week every newspaper office of Paris was visited by a government messenger, who, in breathless haste, forbade them to print a word of the news which had just arrived from Meaux. The grand vicairs had fled with one of his fair penitents, Mad'lle Vacquerin by name, and one of the most beautiful girls in the place. vicaire, which forms one of the accusations upon which Verger based his proofs of the rruption of the clergy, breaks out just as Verger and his damning proofs were begining to be forgot. The young lady, who has refused the most brilliant offers of marriage, and who is possessed of a large firtune in amour, who is supposed to have been her lover ever since she first attended his confessional, five years ago, only waited until her coming of age and the transfer of her money from the hands of her relatious into her own, to take this extraordinary and decided step. The grand vicaire is a tall, handsome man of good family. The fugitives have landed England—and rumor declares that the reverend father has written to his bishop,

Urish Paulk, a citizen of Alabama, Chase, Cleaver, Dickey, Dock, Eyster, Heins, was killed in 1855 by the collision of two Hiestand, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Imbrie,

announcing his intention of throwing his proc

aux orties, and threatening, on the first sign

of persecution or annoyance on the part of

the ecolosiastical authorities, to issue a pub-

lic confirmation of all the "horrible calum-

nies" which were suppressed in Verger's tri-

Pennsylbania Legislafyre.

House of Representatives. EVENING SESSION. WEDNESDAY April 15. The House was called to order at 71 o'clock

by the Speaker.

Mesers, Shaw and Stevenson moved e-consider the vote on the final passage of the bill to incorporate the Union Bank of Reading; which was agreed to, as follows: YEAS -- Messrs. Augustine, Backhouse, Backus, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Dook, Eyster, Gibboney, Heine, Hiestand, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffinan, Kerr, Longaker, Manear, Moorhead, Mumma, Penrose; Peters, Petrikin, Reed, Shaw, Smith, (Centre,) Smith, (Luzerno,) Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Van-voorhis, Wagonseller, Witherow, Zimmerman and Getz, Speaker .- 47.

NATE-Messrs, Anderson, Arthur, Babcock, Carty, Chase, Ent, Fausold, Gildea, Hamel, Hancock, Harper, Hill, Innes, Knight, Lebo, Leisenring, Maugle, M'Ilvain, Nichols, Nunnemacher, Pearson, Pownall, Ramsey,

of the whole for the purpose of striking out upon it with sledges. Prof. Carl then apsion; which was agreed to, as follows;

Backits, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, longer period than Mr. Madison had done. Calhoun, Campbell, Cleaver, Crawford, Dick- He then took the large flint stones which had ey, Dock, Eyster, Gibboncy, Heins, Heistand, Hollman, (Berks.) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) them to pieces, signalizing his performance Housekeeper, Imbrie, Jacobs, Jenkins, John- by cracking in two a flag-stone about large son, Kauffman, Kerr, Longaker, Maugle, enough to serve as a stepping-block for a Moorhead, Mumma, Peurose, Peters, Reed, door. After this, he held one of the heavy-Shaw, Stevenson, Thorn, Vail, Vanvoorhis, anvils over his head for forty-one seconds Wagonseller, Westbrook, Witherow and lifted a sixty-pound weight upon his little Getz, Speaker-43.

NAYS-Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Bab. cock, Carty, Chase, Ent, Fausold, Foster, them about, top-fashion, until their feet stuck John J. Clyde, Gilden, Hamel, Hancock, Harper, Hine, out at an angle of forty-five degrees. (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Smith, (Cambria.) Smith, (Centre,) Smith, (Luzerne,) Struthers, Voeghtley, Walter, Warner, Wharton, Williston, Wintrode and Zimmerman-42.

mittee of the whole (Mr. Heins in the Chair,) and struck out the section indicated by the The bill as amended was reported to the

The House then Resolved itself into com-

House by the Chairman. The House agreed to the report of the The question recurring on the final passage

of the bill, it was negatived, as follows: YEAS-Messrs, Backhouse, Backus, Beck, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Dock, Eyster, firmation of the rumor that the Delaware re- Snarp, Sheliy, Sipes, Souder, Thomas, (Luzerne,) Stevenson, Thorn, Vail, Wagon-

NAVS-Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Augus-NAVS-None. Democrats in italic. tine, Babcock, Benson, Carty, Chase, Ent, Every Democrat present voted aye, and Fansold, Gildea, Hamel, Hancock, Harper, every democratic member of the House was Hill, Hine, Innes, Jacobs, Kauffman, Knight, however, that a number of Bank bills will Lebo, Leisenring, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Illvain. Nichols, Nunnemachen, Pearson, Teand were called up in that body on the 27th. ters, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia) Ramsey, (York.) Reamer Roberts bons stated that he was Speaker of the Sen- Rurp, Smith, (Cambria,) Struthers, Vanvoorate at that session; that Mr. Rigler, then his Vocahtlev, Waller, Warner, Westbrook, Senator from Clearfield, alterwards Governor | Wharton, Williston, Wintrode, Witherow,

> Buchanan men in italies. The next bill in order was the bill to incorporate the State Capital Bank: which was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading and was laid over under the rule.

The next bill in order was the act to incorporate the Pittston Bank & which was conto put it on its final passage; and the yeas sidered in the committee of the whole. (Mr. Mr. Benson offered the following amend-

ment: which was adopted, as the second sec-"That before said Bank shall issue any bills for circulation under the provisions of this act, it shall deposit with the Auditor General of the Commonwealth, bonds, stocks, or evidences of debt of this Commonwealth, or of the United States, to an amount equal Thus it will be seen that Mr. Wilmot reg to the whole amount of bills which it proponia, every democratic member of both Houses officers, notes in blank for circulation equal bonds, or evidences of debt, so deposited, of ture that winter was Whiy in both branches; as the said Bank may desire; which bills had been informed by a director that the pa-David Wilmot, true to his democracy, has stock;' and the said Auditor General shall occupied the same ground ever since; but deposit the said stocks, bonds and evidences

> The bill as amended was reported to the House and taken up on second reading. Mr. Leisenring moved to postpone the ill indefinitely; which was not agreed to.

The question recurring upon the second ection of the bill, Mr. Leisenring renewed the motion to ostpone indefinitely; which was discussed Messrs, Kauffman and Jenkins, and was

YEAS-Meurs. Anderson, Arthur, Babcyck, Calhoun, Carty, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gildea, Hamel, Hamilton, Hancock, Harper, Hill, Hoffman, of Berks, Johns, Knight, Lebo. moment is, that this intrigue of the grand Leisenring Millvain, Nichols, Nunnemacher, Pearson, Purcell, Ramsey, of Philadelphia, Reamer, Roberts, Smith, of Cambria, Smith,

and Wright-34. NATE -- Messrs. Augustine, Backhouse, Backus, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Dack, Eyster, Gibboney, Heins, Hiesand, Hoffman, of Lebanon, Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Kauffman, Kerr, Longaker, Menear, Maugle, Moorhead, Mumma, Peurose, Peters, Reed, Shaw, Smith, of Cenpoorhis, Wagonseller, Williston, Witherow, Zimmerman and Getz. Speaker-46. The question recurring on the second sec-

Mr. Gilden offered a proviso that said Bank shall not issue notes of a less denomination then ten dollars; which was not agreed to. The second section was then adopted, and the rules were suspended.

The bill was negatived on final passage, as

YEAS-Messrs. Babcock; Backus. Beck. Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Campbell,

Foster, Gildea, Hamel, Hamilton, Hancock. Harper, Hill, Hoffman, (Berks,) Housekeeper, Johns, Knight, Lebo, Leisenring, Longaker, Menear, Maugle, M'Illvain, Nichols, Numeriacher, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Hamsey, (York, Renmer, Koherts, Bupp, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Smith, (Luzerne,) Vail,

Vanvoorhis, Voeghtley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Wihtrode, Wright and Getz, Speaker-19.

Extraordinary Trial of Strength-

The Troy Times of the 6th, recounts singular trial of strength, which took place in that city on Saturday evening between Jas. Madison, "the cast iron man," and Professor Carl, "the strongest man in America." The challenge for a trial of strength, sent by Carl, having been accepted, a large assembly witnessed the performance.

"Previous to the trial, Prof. Carl gave an exhibition of magic and ventriloquism, performed his celebrated guitar and drum solos, balanced sixteen chairs upon his chin, and performed other feats calling for an exercise of strength, which must have wearied him somewhat. Mr. Madison then appearedstruck upon it with sledges; held an anvil upon each knee; broke a number of stones with his fist; bent a bar of iron one-fourth of an inch thick by striking it over his arm; and held an anvil weighing about two hun-Mr. Heins moved to go into committee dred pounds upon each arm, while men struck the bar of iron almost double upon his arm: YEAS -- Messrs. Augustine, Backhouse, held the anvils upon his arms, &c., for a been rejected by his rival, and hammered finger, and swung it around his head; and held two men on his hair, while he whirled

"Mr. Madison was then called out by the M'Calmont, M'Illvain, Nichols, Nunnemacher, audience, and requested to give an account Pearson, Petrikin, Pownal, Purcell, Ramsey, of himself. He excused himself in the matter of the stones, by saying that his rival P. C. Ellmaker, was in constant practice, while he had not H. L. Benner, broken a stone for a year. Being urged to David Newport, swing the weight about his head, he declined to do it, on the score of inability, and as Professor Carl had not held the anvils on his Peter S. Michler, knee. In short, he virtually acknowledged Thos. E. Cochran, himself a whipped man."

> BANKS. - The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia North-American, says:

The votes show that there are three parties | John N. Purvance, D. E. Finne | Robert P. M Dowell, J. R. Edie, | Lohn H. Wolls | A. J. Fuller views upon banking. The first is the party favorable to the incorporation of the old Banks under the act of 1850; another which John Covode, Joseph Shantz. is opposed to the incorporation of all banks, Less than half of the actual Free State set. Curley, McKnight, McMinn, Noble, Patter-Heins, Heistand, Hoffman, (Berks.) men are composed of Republicans mostly from the North and a few Democrats. The tree banking men hold the balance of power,

> JUST WHAT MIGHT BE EXPECTED .- The following curt and insulting note was returned by Chief Justice Taney to the editors of the have been expected from such a source: "Chief Justice Taney returns his compliments to the editors of, the National Intelligencer, and, in reply to their request, begs or of political newspapers. He would add, that when his opinion is filed it will be published by the Reporter of the Supreme Court, who alone has the right of publishing its de-

"OLD DEMOCRATIC BERES."-The Berks county (Pa.) School Report is a curiosity. We clip the following. "In one district not a scholar in the school could tell me in what county he lived, and when I held up Hollbrook's five inch globe, the oceans of which are painted blue, and asked what it was, a large boy at least seventeen years of age, replied, 'a bird's egg!"

rorious character. There were several infants here, who were not old enough according to such denominations not less than five dollars, law, to be admitted. The teacher said she king care of them, and very artlessly inquired of me what she ought to charge."

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON CASE.—The action for damages brought against Judge John K. Commonwealth, to be held as collateral secu- Kane in the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware county, was some, time since argued damages Judge Kane put in five special pleas. The plaintiff replied de injuria to these pleas, that the defendant had committed the acts of

his own will and without cause. to the replication on three pleas, and joined issue in two of them. The argument on demurrer was held in December. On Saturday Judge Haynes gave notice that he decided against Judge Kane, so that the replication stands, and the case will go to trial on the uring the present summer.

Luzerne, Westbrook, Wharton, Wintrode York papers of Saturday that the Rev. Lews M. Pease has permanently closed his missionary labors at the Five Points. With broken health and shattered constitution, he Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, is at last compelled from sheer exhaustion to give up the work in that locality which he has been prosecuting with unwearied devotion for the last seven years. The history of tre Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vail, Van- a record of heroic achievement such as can able to the same objection. hardly be paralleled in the annals of American philanthrophy. Seven years ago, Five Points was, like Pandemonium, the synonym probate, and abominable; now, it is the accepted symbol of all that is self-sacrificing in Christian principle, and all that is hopeful in social reform.

> are still remaining lodged on the rocks and Islands in the Susquehanna river, in the vi-Call's Ferry, immense piles of ice, which will probably remain there until the first of June

ICEBERGS IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.-There



The Independent Republican T. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.

> MONTROSE. Thursday, April 23, 1857.

Popular Sovereignty in the Territories Repudiated. KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

"It has ever been my individual opinion that, un-der the Kansas-Nebraska act, the appropriate period [when the people of a Territory can decide the ques-tion whether they will admit or exclude Slavery,] will be when the number of actual residents in the Territory shall justify the formation of a constitution, with a view to its admission as a State into the Union."— Buchanan's Inaugural Address.

Freedom National-Slavery Sectional. REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, DAVID WILMOT, Of Bradford County. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM MILLWARD, Of Philadelphia.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,

JAMES VEECH, of Fayette County,

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester County.

State Central Committee. The President of the late Convention has appointed the following State Central Com-

mittee, viz: LEMUEL TODD, Chairman. Simon Cameron, Joseph Casey, Geo. Bergner, John M. Süllivan, Wm. D. Kelly, J. M. Sellers. Joseph B. Myers, Henry White, James Edwards, Lindley Smith, Jacob L. Gossler. Edward C. Knight. Edward Darlington, Wilson Cowell, T. J. Worth. David E. Small,

Wm. H. Keim. Peter Martin, Samuel E. Dimmo B. Rush Petriken, W. P. Miner, E. C. M'Pherson, L. P. Williston. John Penn Jones. John Laporte, C. B. Curtis, D. Gillespie, D. L. Eaton, John N. Purv'ance, D. E. Finney, John H. Wells. Robert M. Palmer, J. B. Lancaster. _____

crats. The anti-Bank party is entirely com- snow was about three feet deep. To-day five cents—can leave their names at the Isposed of Democrats, and the Free banking (Wednesday) it is melting away under a clear sky and an April sun.

NATIONAL SINS,-A friend who heard a sermon preached by Rev. George Landon recently, says he referred to the subject of national sins something in this way:

Suppose the President does wrong, is that a national sin? No; that is the President's National Intelligencer, who had applied to sin. Suppose Congress passes an iniquitous him for a copy of his infamous decision in law, and the President approves it, is that a the Dred Scott case. It is just what might inational sin? No: that is the sin of Congress and the President. But suppose, after such a law is enacted and sanctioned by the President, the people too sanction and sustain it, to inform them that he does not prepare opin- then it becomes a national sin. Beware, my ions for the use of juvenile debating societies | friends, how you give your sanction to wicked laws, and thus help to bring upon our country the penalty of national sins.

A word in the ear of the editor of the Honesdale Herald. Mr Grow did not have a free passage to Europe in one of the Collins Steamers, but paid his fare both ways, like any other passenger-besides having voted in every instance against the Collins appropriations. That story of the "free passage" is a coinage of John P. Sanderson's side-door' Know Nothing organ, the Philadelphia Dill News, which is evidently under pay to coin lies to be retailed by the more shameless of the Buchanan country newspa-

The Slave breeders' organ in Montose seems to have lost its hatred of Know Nothingism, and fraternizes with the Fillmore branch of that party as cordially as do the sham Democracy of New York. The last issue of that paper contains about a column and a half from the New York 'Express' and the Philadelphia 'Daily News,' two of the vilest and most unprincipled pro-Slavery Know setting forth his office, the proceedings which Nothing sheets in the country. The stuff thus occurred, and justifying his entire conduct .- | copied may suit the 'Democrat's,' readers but it is poor Democracy. The editors will probably excuse themselves to their Irish The Judge's counsel demurred specially readers, by assuring them that Brooks and Sanderson, though Know Nothings, are "sound on the goose," and therefore brethrer, and co-

A person directly interested in the result of a suit is not competent to sit as s general issue, and will be tried some time juryman nor should he act as Judge. The Slave-holding Judges of the Supreme Court REV. MR. PEASE. - We read in the New are directly interested in raising the price of niggers,' and a natural consequence of their decision in the Dred Scott case will be to raise the price of that commodity; therefore their decision cannot be entitled to as much weight as the decisions of disinterested Judg es would be. They are interested parties, that work yet remains to be written. If it and decide in their own behalf. The opinshall ever be given to the world, it will prove ions of Judges McLean and Curtis are not li-

The votes in our State Legislature. on the incorporation of new Banks-recordof all that is depraved, and accursed, and re- ed in another column-show very plainly that the so-called Democracy are not now, as a party, opposed to Banks. When the Slavery question is in any way before them. the Sham Democracy uniformly vote together, in favor of Slavery; but on other questions they split up and vote some one way cinity of York Furnace, lying between New and some another, thus showing that the sup-Bridgeville and the "Narrows," above Mc-port of Slavery is the only test of Democracy now recognized by the party.

The number of persons in the Penn sylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, on the 1st of January 1857, was one hundred and thirty-five. Of these 108 were from Pennsylvania. The num ber of males in the lustitution is 79-females, 56. The pupils have received instruction during the past year in Orthography, Reading, Writing. Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar, Natural History, Physiology, History, Natural Phile osophy, Algebra, Geometry, General Litera: ture, Vocal and Instrumental Music, &c .-Beside the mental and moral training of the students, they are instructed in some handicraft employment, by which they will be enabled to carn a livelihood, The value of the goods manufactured by the male pupils during the last year was \$9,593,55-by the female pupils, \$1,310,82. Among the articles manufactured in that period were 35.518 brushes, 4,937 corn brooms; 2,639 Shaker brooms, 2,633 yards of carpet, 332 door mats, by males, and 4,602 articles of beads, 226 tidies, and 114 purses, by females.

Four of the pupils are from Susquehanna county, namely, Charles Bennett, Wm. H. Bennett, Emily Bennett, and William Oster-

A New Volume of Poems. - We are gratfied to learn that the Rev. Thomas Hempstead is preparing to publish a collection of his Poems. The name of Mr. Hempstead. who is now a resident of New Preston, Connecticut, is no doubt familiar to many of our readers. To some of the citizens of this county he is personally known, as he once attended Franklin University, in Harford, and also taught school in Brooklyn, some years ago. But he is more generally known as the author of various Poems of rare beauty, originality, and felicity of execution. The Poem on our first page, which we are permitted to publish in advance of the forthcoming volume, appeared originally in the Louisville Journal, whose editor, Geo. D. Prentice, one of the best judges of poetical merit in the country, gives the following flattering testimonial to the genius of Mr.

Hempstead: "Louisville, December 2, 1856," "My DEAR SIR: I again thank you with all my heart for the noble Poems you have sent me. They are the finest, the most perfect productions I have received from any source. I read every new piece of yours with increasing admiration of your genius.-You have taken your place as one of the greatest poets of America.

" Your Friend, GEO. D. PRENTICE."

" Rev. T. H." The Poems are now for the first time colected, and will be published in a few months in an elegant octavo volume of 200 pages. Any of our friends who may desire a copy DEPENDENT REPUBLICAN office, and we will see that they are properly forwarded.

THE PLOUGH, LOOM, AND ANVIL The price of this excellent farmers' magazine has been reduced to two dollars a year, with no diminution in the quantity or value of its contents. It is, in fact, one of the very best agricultural monthlies published. J. A. Marsh and M. P. Parrish, No. 7 Beckman St. New York, editors and publishers. The price to clubs of four or more is only \$1,50 each.

SMITH'S PATENT PLATFORM SCALES -- We had an opportunity, a few days since, of exantining this ingenious piece of mechanism, the invention of D. M. Smyth, son of J. A. Snigth, of Harford, in this County. It is claimed that these Scales are superior to every other in accuracy, durability, cheapness, lightness and strength, simplicity of construction, and in the absence of any combination liable to variation, or to get out of order .-We should judge the invention was all that s claimed for it.

For further information apply to or address Eaton & Co., Agents for D. M. Smyth, Patentee, Harford, Susquehanna Co., Pa.

For the Independent Republican. Letter from Kansas We are permitted to lay the following letter from a son of Col. Asa Spicer, of Harford, in this county, before our readers:

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Apr. 3, 1857. DEAR -: Yours of the 18th has come to hand. Now I wish to direct your attention, in a few lines, to the affairs of this unhappy Territory-unhappy, because oppression and tyranny are once more trying to scale our ramparts. But we are ready to repel the anticipated assault. The present administration have appointed Walker, of Mississippi, for Governor, with the promise of the use of the United States troops to enforce upon the people of this fair domain that infamous code of laws which they had no voice in making. My God! can Americans submit to this? No, never.

All the offices are filled with the most ultra pro-Slavery men. Nothing daunted, however, by this show of political power, the people of Kansas are bound to resist to the death, let the consequences rest where they may.-If our fair realm is to be blotted by civil strife, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that we fought to maintain the sacred gift of our

Our force is growing stronger every hour. Emigration is rolling in like the waves of the ecan. There is a perfect stream of emigrants from the North. The lowest estimate is that we are fifteen to one of the actual settlers.-Now MARK. Just so sure as the present party in power undertake to enforce those bogus laws upon the people, just so sure civil war. ensues and the Union is dissolved; and when that is done, Slavery will be hurled from her throug into the pit of oblivion. The first operation for the execution of the Missourian code, is to see the taxes collected. According to the "Rebellion Act," if the officer is resisted, DEATH is the penalty. Now, what is to be done? Resist, and you die. Submit, and the chains of Slavery are about you.-We will resist and be rare, or die in the attempt. That is our enswer.

Some of the most timid think that our prospects are gloomy, while others of a more resclute cast, say that Kansas can never be enslaved. We have as intelligent a people in appointment as Governor, it is noon-day mad trains (on one of which he was a passenger) and friend the first of one of which he was a passenger on the Southwestern railroad in that State.

The "Dead" Party.—The nett Republication on the Southwestern railroad in that State.

Subsequently his relatives sued the railroad of the Southwestern railroad in the Sout