

# The Independent Republican.

P. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, February 18, 1858. Among the special notices will be found an raced the fact that the Rev. A. L. POST will doliver the address at the opening of the Susquehanna

County Normal School, on the 22d inst. A dispatch from Washington, dated Febru 15th, says The administration Senators in tend to haste the passage of the Lecompton Consti tution by a resolution to close debate at an early day. The debate promises to be one of the greatest in the history of Congress. All the Republican Senators are preparing to take part in it. Judge Douglas is making ready for a great demonstration. The separation of himself and of Messrs. Stuart Broderick, Harris, Marshall, Montgomery, Hickman, Cox, and their associates, from the Lecompton party, is looked upon as final and complete. Arrangements are in progress for the consolidation of a great anti-

The Douglas Democrats of New York did not hold their meeting, as advertised, last Friday, the Directors having at the last moment ordered the closing of the Hall of the Academy of Music, which had en engaged for the meeting.

The Lapy's Book, for March, contains the ual amount of embellishments, fashion plates, patterns, music, literary matter, &c. This periodical continues to prosper, notwithstanding the "hard times," which is a sufficient evidence that it has become ndispensable to the ladies.

Several biographical dictionaries state that the elebrated Lola Montes was born in Monteose tho she herself swore recently before a referee, that she was born in Limerick, Ireland. However, as she tated immediatly afterwards that she " was not present when she was born," her statement is taken with

ome grains of allowance. It is proper to add, to prevent mistakes, that it is Montrose, Scotland, and not Montroso, Panthat claims the honor of Len nativity.

in favor of popular sovereignty for the Territories; the standing army, to Twenty-Five Thousand Min, to enable the United States government, among other things, to control the people of the Territorics!
This is as consistent as it is for them to pretend great hostility to paper money, while issuing 20,800,-000 of Government shinplasters. Modern Democracy is all a sham so evidently such that none but the most verdant can think it genuine,

We suppose our readers understand why the Democratic or pro-Slavery party in Congress struggled so long and desperately to prevent the reference of the President's Lecompton Constitution message to a Committee with power to investigate. If cre-rining about the sending up of that Constitution from Kansas to Congress had been fair and right, there could have been no objection to an investigation: But the sham-Democracy know very well that the Lecompton Constitution is the offspring of fraud trickers and they also committed himself in favor of the fraud, and they make the support of it a test clse—which seems to me as far from the truth as his of party allegiance, and to have the fraud officially other doctrine that hours in the possessive case are investigated and brought to light, might materially damage the party by disgusting many who are now blindly aiding the Slavery-piquaganda in their attempt to force Kansas into the Union as a Slave

The Lecempton Constitution is pro-Slavery. and this is understood by Southern men to mean that it shall not be altered before that time; and the transitive adjective "scaling." And in the example, be the understanding of the Democratic party; and -"ourselves" is in the objective case, being the obthe acts of the party are regulated accordingly. But ject of an action expressed by the active transitive Constitution, the people can and will at once proceed to alter the Constitution and exclude. Slavery, believe this? or is it only a pretence for advocating the admission under the Lecempton Constitutions | himself teaches us (page 149) that " an adverb is Let us see what is the machinery prepared for mak word used to modify the signification of a verb, a ing, or rather keeping Kansas a Slave State, after adjective, or another modifier:" hence it is eviden it is so admitted. The question as to whether the that either his definition of an adverb, or his man Free State party or the pro-Slavery party elected the ner of parsing participles, is wrong; for "having State officers and a majority of the Legislature at the killed" is modified by an adverb, though it is neither 4th of January election, seems to depend entirely upon the ipse dirit of a single individual, Calhoun, who has been called the Regent or Dictator of Kansas; and he sometimes reports a majority one way, and semetimes the other, according to his notions of what the interests of Slavery in the particular emergency may require. Lately-probably thinking to faciliout that the Free State officers are elected; but he separate classes, according to the several offices the makes no official statement to that effect, but keeps the returns in his pocket; and should Kansas be adthat the pro-Slavery party triumphed in the election of State officers. Kausis would then be in the Un-Legislature. What, then, could the people do towould be denounced by the pro-Slavery Governor as rebellion, and he would call upon the President for tioops to crush out the rebellion. And no one can doubt that the troops would be promptly furnished, even if the standing army had to be increased for that purp se. Haring thus secured pro-Slavery ascendency in the start, those who feel that so great a stake depends on establishing slavery in Kansas, will resort to every means to keep the power in their own hands; and by the aid of the federal Executive and

Judiciary, will probably be able to do so. Let no one be deluded, then by the false assertion that the people of Kansas can make it free as casily after it has been admitted as a Slave State, as before. Where, of late years, has Slavery been abolished after once getting a foothold by law? The admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitudion would, almost to a certainty, fix its condition permanently as a Slave State. And all who are in favor of such admission, are practically and really the edvocates and supporters of Slavery extension, Lowever much they may protest to the contrary.

To show that it is not Republicans alone who take this view of the matter, we extract the following from Cal. Forney's paper, the Philadelphia Press: one error of which the friends of Le confitten in Pennsylvania and other Northern States should dealese themselves in the instant. It is this: They are led to say that, even if the Lecompton Contives, stitution elabeld be accepted by Congress and Kansas Here is an illustration:—"In injudiciously classify-admitted state into this Union, in that ing these words as nouns, our author has done much required people of the Territory can change that the science of language."

and provide for Free State institutions immediately And here is another, from Addison's Spectator:—
afterward. This the Southern men deny—they make the then has laid her eggs in such a manner that she can cover them, what care does she take in the them that the Constitution of Kansas, then the them that the can cover them, what care does she take in the them that the can cover them. as accepted by Congress, cannot be changed, so far turning them frequently."

As gentleman may be knocked down by a huge boor like Grow without incurring any disprace, it sooner is an inaugurate a revolution; that a Concititution cannot be changed without revolution in any other manner that that which it itself prescribes.

The fact that Keitt and Grow are about of the same size, and that the Pennsylvanian of the same size, and that the Pennsylvanian speech which we avidently have a namely the part. very institution now established, there will be a su-perstructure raised which it will be next to imposa-ble to topple over, even if the majority, the large ma-jority, were in favor of toppling it over."

States specule, where us two, the adjective and the noun, and calls that simplification. Perhaps he classes these participles as nouns by way of compensation for making so many nouns adjectives. But see what

### For the Independent Republican

Schools, Memorial, &c. MESSES. EDITORS :- In response to a call publis l in your paper of the 4th inst., a respectable numper of citizens met at the Court House to consult upn matters pertaining to our Schools, among other things, the following resolution was unanimously

Re.o'red, That the following Memorial be publish ed in both of the County papers, and that the friends in the several townships copy and circulate the same subscribers, and that they forward the result to O. Warren, Montrose, by the 25th of February. the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsy'vania:

Your petitioners, citizens of Susquehanna County Your petitioners, citizens of Susquehanna County, in said State, respectfully represent to your Honorable bodies, that they are laboring under many inconveniences and difficulties, growing out of the administration of the present School Law. And your petitioners pray your Honorable bodies to repeal so much of the Act passed the Sth day of May, 1854, as provides for the election of Six School Directors, and also that relating to the election and office of County Superintendent for Susquehama County, and instead thereof, to provide for the election of Three Directors, and One Sunctimendent in each town, and that thereof, to provide for the election of Three Threetors, and One Superintendent in each town, and that they be paid a reasonable compensation for their services, it being the duty of some one of them to visit each school in their respective towns at least twice each term. And your petitioners will ever pray.

#### For the Independent Republican. Clark's Grammar.

PARTICIPLES. Having in my former letter pointed out Mr. Clark's error in classing nouns and pronouns in the possessive case as adjectives, I now proceed to examine another point wherein it seems to me that his Gram mar is erroneous. . He classifies words into nine classes, or parts of speech, namely, nouns, pronouns, adbe observed, is no participle; but under the head of no matter if it is in March; it will stand snow and verbs we find the following definition: "A partici- freezing. But too many farmers have a way of putple is a word derived from a verb, retaining the ting off the building and repairing of fences &c., unsignification of its verb, while it also performs til it is time they were putting in their crops. the office of some other 'part of speech.'"or at least as a distinct subdivision, and would parse indicated, and yet at times be used in such a he uses. Wooden pails make good buckets to catch way that it cannot properly be called anything clse the sap, and if used carefully will last a number of than a participle, I reply that such evidently is not | years. the opinion of Mr. Clark. This, if not satisfactorily established by the quotation above, I think will be, is used." (Page 282.) This shows that he intends the participle to be parsed in all cases as some other part of speech, for otherwise his rule, as the sole rule for parsing participles, would be worse than nonsense. The same thing is evident from the examples he gives in various parts of the book; for some of the words that he calls nouns or adjectives are surely par- of them which do. ticiples, if any words in the language are. For instance, the words in Italics in the following examples, he calls adjectives: "Scaling yonder peak, I pies, no caus anjectives: Scatting founds; saw an eagle;"—"We saw the children picking berties;"—"Suspecting the treachery of our guide, we prepared for defense;"—"Our horse becoming frightened, we leaped from the carriage. (Page 249.) And

ndina oprselves. This, then, is Mr. Clark's doctrines a participle is clse-which seems to me as far from the truth as his

adjectivés.

those in the following examples, he calls nouns :--

"Riches turn our thoughts too much upon enjoying

of the adoption of this classification. It follows that we have in our language, not only, active transitive adjectives, but also active transitive nouns! Thue, in Treasurer's account, report as follows: It contains a proviso that it may be altered after 1864; the phrase, "scaling vonder peak," "peak" is a noun 1857. in the objective case, and governed by the active understanding of Southern men comes u'timately to \_\_\_\_ We made preparations for defending ourselves," some Northern Democrats, at present, pretend to be noun "defending." Take another example: "He Clark, is a noun, although it not only governs the ob and thus make Kansas a free State. Do they really jective case, but is also qualified by the adver-"accidentally." But what is an adverb? Mr. Clar

I think the words indicated in the above example are participles, and ought to be parsed as participle and not as nouns or adjectives. Why? The ve the answer. Different words are found to perform different offices in the construction of sentences, ar the most of these words can be readily arranged from verbs, and still retaining the verbal qualities expressing action, being, &c., but at the same tim ion as a Slave State, with a pro-Slavery Governor and tive. These words could not properly be classed wards making it a Free State. Their first movement teristics of the noun or the adjective, which are inconsistent with those of the verb; nor could they be properly classed with either of the others, because they possess some characteristics of the verb. They have therefore been put in a class by themselves, and from their mixed nature are called participles—that is, words participating the properties of different

Look at the word "retaining" in Mr. Clark's definition of a participle. He calls it an adjective; but is it not more like a verb? Suppose we alter the sent tence somewhat, and make it read—"The participle retains the signification of the verb from which it is derived, while it also performs the office of some other part of speech." Here we have retained what there is of the nature of a verb in the word "retaining," but have dropped all of its adjective quality. Can its verbal quality be as easily dropped, and the adjective retained? Or, is it not evident that the word "retaining," as here used, is almost a verb—

The following resolution at the Fair, and was not intended, or one xhibition at the speed of horses, and this Society hereby expresses its entire hostility to any exhibition at the speed of horses, and this Society hereby expresses its entire hostility to any exhibition of speed at its Fairs, as being inconsistent with the objects of the Society. The society hereby expresses its entire hostility to any exhibition at the Fair, and was not intended, or designed to exhibit the speed of horses, and this Society hereby expresses its entire hostility to any exhibition at the Fair, and was not intended, or designed to exhibit the speed of horses, and this Society hereby expresses its entire hostility to any exhibition of speed at its Fairs, as being inconsistent with the objects of the Society. Resolved, That the Society request the President or communicate to Caleb Carinalt, Esq., the wishes of the Society, that he withdraw his resignation of life membership, and that he continue to favor the Society with his aid, and that while the Society with his aid, and that while the Society deciline the Eberal donation offered by him upon the conditions annexed to its acceptance, as at this time inexpedient, they most fully indorse and adopt the senting of the Society. parts of speech. word "'retaining," as here used, is almost a verbmuch more like a verb than an adjective? But the for the first time, and laid over until the next meet admission that it has as much the nature of the for- ing, for further action: mer as of the latter, will be enough for my purpose, which is only to show that it ought not to be classed

as an adjective. The doctrine that all participles governed by prepositions become houns, seems to me, if possible, more palpably erroncous than that which makes all participles that relate to nouns or pronouns, adjec-

ing these words as nouns, our author has done much

other manner right that which it uses prescribes.—
Then, between how and 1864, with the basis of Slaspeech,—which we evidently have, namely, the parties is slender, renders the South's apology more representations now established, there will be a suiciple,—be given us two, the adjective and the noun, ludicrons than its author intended. The hot-

ort of parsing is the result of his improvements,-On page 244, he gives this example; "I heard of Peter's buying John's horse." Here, according to Clark, "Peter's" is an adjective, limiting " buying ; buying" is a noun, governed by "of " and horse is a noun, governed by "buying." But he also tells us (page 247) that " Peter's" is the logical subject of buying;" so that the adjective "Peter's" is the subject of the act expressed by the active transitive noun "buying." Is not that making a strange jum-

ble of grammar? My conclusion is that, instead of adopting a classic fication which makes nouns and adjectives partly verbs, and thus mixes and confuses these different kinds of words, we should keep up the clear and wellknown distinctions between them; and that these words of a mixed nature, partly verbs and partly nouns or adjectives, ought to be classified separately A, R.

For the Independent Republican. Farm Work for February. Never was there a better time to do winter work than has been this present winter. There has been scarcely a week that the plow could not be used, and such a time for cutting fallows, cutting fire-wood, drawing stones, building fence, &c. Every farmer ought to get all these things off his hands before the spring opens, for there is, as the Hoosiers say, "a right smart chance" for a late spring. I have always tors in country districts were put to the inbserved that the crops which were put in earliest in their season were the surest. Late crops make as oath. He could see no good reason why much or more straw, but do not give the same heft they could not administer the oaths themof grain. Nature brings everything found in its proper season, but it requires time to produce a perfect jectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, all who propose sowing spring wheat, be prepared to exclamations, and words of cuphony. Here, it will put it in as soon as the ground opens in the spring-

Now is the time to prepare for making maple at From this, without further examination of the work, gar. Let every man, who lowns a maple tree, be we might perhaps infer that Mr. Clark recognizes the ready to take advantage of the first run of sap. In existence of participles as a distinct class of words, tapping, by all means use a bit or anger; boxing the trees is a most ruinous practice. For small trees a them as such ; but on further examination we learn Balf-inch bit is a good'size, for large trees use a three that, according to him, the words here designated as fourths bit. Very many who own but few trees and participles, are never to be parsed as participles, but some who own a large number, think it does not pay always as some other part of speech. Or, in his own to make maple sugar, when cane sugar can be bought words-page 114-" Participles have no distinct et- so cheap. But every dollar that the farmer produces ymplogical character. They find a place in all the at home is not only one saved but one added to those parts of speech, being used as nouns, adjectives, ad he already has. And the year 1868 ought to be as erbs, prepositions, conjunctions, exclamations, in marked for farmers' keeping out of debt as those redicate with auxiliary verbs, and to introduce a which preceded it were for their running into debt. participial phrase." Should it be said that the part- And as sugar is no longer a luxury, but a necessary iciple may at times be used in each of the ways here let every man produce all or as nearly as possible al

It has long been a practice for farmers to trim their fruit trees either in this month or the next. the instance of one of his constituents who by what follows. His only rule of syntax for the The practice is very injurious to the trees, causing had settled many estates. A similar bill cratic party, who a little while ago pretended to be parsing of participles, is this-" A participle has the them to bleed freely, and if the branches cut off are had been introduced at the last session, and ame construction as the part of speech for which it any way large, they will never head over, but rot; was also reported with a negative recomwhereas if trimmed in July or August, they will mendation by the Judiciary Committee. form new wood over the stumps of the limbs in one Many members of the House then thought or two seasons, and the vitality of the tree is not the measure eminently proper. The gentlewasted by the loss of sap.

Now is the time to select cions trees which require it; and there are a vast number Use saw dust to absorb the liquids in stables and pig pens. Take all care of the manure pile: it is the key that unlocks the store-house of Nature.

### For the Independent Republican SUSO. COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Tuesday Evening, January 26, 1858. The Society met at the Court House, pursuant our superfluities;"-" We have succeeded in mak- notice. THOMAS JOHNSON, Prest. in the chair. ing a beginning;"-" We made preparations for detee was appointed to recommend Officers for the ensuing year, which Committee

THOMAS JOHNSON, President. STEPHEN W. BREED, ABEL PATRICK, Vice Prest.
M. L. CATLIN, Recording Secretary.
ABEL CASSEDY, Corresponding Secretary. E. F. CARMALT, Executive Committee. But let us see what are some of the consequences AZOR LATHROP, Treasurer. The Executive Committee having examined the > RECEIPTE. Balance on hand .... Sept. 23, Cash received on Fair day, Cash from County Treasury, 100.00

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re	1857. DISBURSEMEN	\$8.
Тe	Sept. 23, Cash paid Band	å\$25,0
z'.B	N. H. Lyons bill	4,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
-	" A. Baldwin,	29,5
r	" F. B. Chandler,	2,2 5 6,5
р-	James Deans, Thomas Mawhinney	9,7
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rk	" David Post,	8,7
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	" / Police,	
an-	" Door Keepers,	A. Johnson, 3,
ut	George Jessup and	16,
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pg	" Premiums,	
_		- \$187.0
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	Jan. 20, 1838: Balance on had	ios. Nicholson,
es,	Signec, 1	BALDWIN.
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m	Oats, 287 bushels, at 37	d cents, \$107,
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163		
	l'otatoes 60	្នំ" 45,
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- of	Apples, 75 " of G Apples, 160 " Com Hay 48 Tuns. \$8,00	hits, 75 cts, 56, inon, 25 " 25, ier tun, 384,
of me	Apples, . 75 " of G Apples, . 100 " Com Hav, 48 Tuns, \$8,00 perk 900 lbs., \$6,00 pe	hits, 75 cts, 56, inon, 25 " 25, ier tun, 384, cwt., 54,
- of	Apples, . 75 " of G Apples, . 100 " Com Hay, 48 Tuns. \$8,00 p Pork, 900 lbs., \$6,00 pe Mile and Butter from four C	hits, 75 cts, 56, inon, 25 " 25, ier tun, 384, cwt., 54,

I have pastured one span of Horses, one yoke of Oxen, four Cows, and thirty head of young cattle.

Signed A: H. PATRICK.

The above report was adopted, and premium order-

Corn stalks and straw ...

60,00

ed to be paid. The following resolutions were offered and adopted Resolved. That the Track in the fair grounds was graded for the mere purpose of showing the animals on exhibition at the Fair, and was not intended, or

The following resolution was offered and passed

Resolved. That the Annual Fair of the Society be kept open for Two Days, and that the Reports of the Committees be made at the close of the Annual Address, which shall be delivered on the Second day of the Fair.

M. L. CATLIN, Secretary. of the Fair.

A CHIVALBIC SUGGESTION .- The South the leading organ of the Virginia fire eaters, makes most rueful months in reciting the downfall of its protege, Mr. Keitt. In reference, however, to the statement that the South Carolinian was felled by the fist of his antagenist, it advances this consolatory re-

flection: "This, however, is nothing to the purpose. A gentleman may be knocked down by a buge boor like Grow without incurring any

spurs of chivalry are drawing it rather mild. - New York Evening Post.

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#### Pennsylvania Legislature. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1857.

Mr. Chase read in place a bill to repeal the Lenox Road laws in the townships of Brooklyn and Gibson, Susquehanna county. [Roads and Bridges.]
Mr. Smith, of Wyoming, a bill to annex certain territory to Wyoming county. (New Counties, &c.)

CALENDAR OF PUBLIC BILLS. The following bills came up agreeably to

An Act to authorize executors and admin strators to administer oaths in certain cases. The House went into committee of the shole (Mr. Wilcox in the chair,) when the bill passed committee, was reported to the House and taken up on a second reading.

Mr. Scott observed with surprise that the Judiciary Committee had reported this bill with a negative recommendation. - He was under the impression that this was a very important bill. He had some experience on he subject and found great inconvenience from the fact that executors and administrators had not power to administer oaths. Incases of claims against an estate, administraconvenience of having them proved by an selves, without being put to the inconvenience of going to a magistrate.

their claims-but no law required it-it was was an old Democrat, and d.d not want to merely a voluntary extrajudicial act. No be read out of the party by men who had action for perjury could be sustained against so lately entered it that they were hardly a person taking a false oath in such case. - dry behind the ears. But, in many parts of the State this practice was his duty to satisfy himself as to the jus- ed to Wednesday evening. tice of every claim presented to him. A mere oath would not be held as such evidence. the split in the party as irreparable. It really had no effect whatever, and was moreover calculated to mislead executors and administrators, who would suppose themselves justifiable in paying claims when they

He trusted that the House would not pass Mr. Chase had read this bill in place at man from Northampton, (Mr. Goepp,) had given the views of the majority of the Committee. This majority had not been large, and he differed from it. In many counties of the State the Register required that the youchers should all be verified by oath. He was aware that this was but a practice, and there was no law requiring it, but neverthe-

were not legal and never ought to be paid.-

Mr. Goepp considered the bill as c bjectionable in another light. It would lead to positive mischief. Administrators would be induced to pay bills under oath under the impression that they could not be made to refund. The bill put it in the power of persons to swear money into their pockets without being answerable for perjury-it would be a

temptation to false swearing. Mr. Donehoo made some remarks in favor of the passage of the bill. The question being upon the passage of the bill on second reading, it was negatived

by the following vote: YEAS-Messrs, Armstrong, Babcock, Benson, Bower, Bruce, Chase, Dodds, Dohnert, Donehoo, Donnelly, J. H., Gilliand, Hayes, Kincaid, Lauman, Lloyd, M'Clain, M'Donald Negley, Nichols, Powell, Roland, Rose, Scott,

Voeghtly, Warner and Williston-26. Nays-Messrs. Arthur, Askin, Bierer, Brandt, Calhoun, Castner, Christy, Donnelly 04 James, Ebur, Ent, Evans, Foster, George, Glatz, Goepp, Hamel, Hay, Hillegas, Hipple, Houtz, Imbrie, Irwin, Jackman, Lawrence, Lovett, Mangie, Miller, Nill, Nunnemacher, Owen, Pownall, Ramsey, Roath, Rupp, Shields, Smith, (Berks.) Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Wyoming,) Stephens, Struthers, Weaver, Weiler, Wells, Westbrook, Wharton, Wilcox, Will, Williams, Witmer, Wolf, Woodring, Yearsley and Longaker, Speaker **—**53.

## Votes in Congress on the Lecompton Constitution.

Many of our readers are no doubt anxious to know how the members of Congress, from this State, have voted on the resolution of \$1068,12 Mr. Harris, of Illinois, on the reference of the Lecompton Constitution. This vote may be considered as a fair test vote, on the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution; we therefore class those who voted for Mr. Harris's resolution as anti-administration. The following is the vote, viz:

YEAS-Anti-Administration. Henry Chapman, Dem., Bucks District. John Covode, Rep., Westmoreland Distret. William L. Dewart, Dem., Northumber-

and District. John Dick, Rep., Erie and Crawford Dist. John R. Edie, Rep., Somerset District. Galusha A. Grow, Rep., Bradford District. John Hickman, Dem., Chester and Delavare District. Owen Jones, Dem., Philadelphia and

Montgomery District.
John C. Kunkel, Rep., Dauphin District. Wm. Montgomery, Dem., Washington Dist. E. Joy Morris, Rep., Philadelphia (2d) Dist. Sain'l. A. Purviance, Rep., Allegheny Dist. David Ritchie, Rep., Allegheny District. Anthony E. Roberts, Rep., Lancaster Dist. William Stewart, Rep., Mercer District. Total, 15—Republicans 10, Democrats 5.

NAYS-Administration. John A. Ahl, Dem., Cumberland District. Wm. H. Dimmick, Dem, Northumberland District.

Thomas B. Florence, Dem., Philadelpiha 1st District. James L. Gillis, Dem., Warren District.
J. Glancy Junes Dem., Berks District.
James Landy, Dem., Philadelphia 3d Dist.
Henry M. Philipp, Dem., Phila 4th Dist.
Wilson White, Dem., Lycoming District. Total-8-all Democrats.

ABSENT. Paul Leidy, Dem., Columbia District. Wilson Reily, Dom., Bedford District.

From Washington. From Special Dispatches to the N. Y. Tribune

Washington, Feb. 14, 1858.
The Democratic members of the House held a caucus last evening in the Representatives hall. They had a very stormy meeting. Fifty four members were present among them several Anti-Lecomptonites-The Hon, John Cochrane presided. Mr. Stephens of Georgia in a blazing speech explained the object, of the incetting to be a more perfect organization of the party in the House, and arrangement of the order of bus-

After a good deal of palaver, Mr. Clark f Missouri said that there was no use in beating about the bush any longer. question really before the caucus was "Leompton," and they must decide whether or not those who opposed the Lecompton Constitution should be allowed to remain in the

Upon this, there was a flare-up. compton in strong terms, and protested against it as ruinous to the Democratic par-

Mr. Barksdale of Mississippi said that the Anti-Lecompton Democrats were followers Mr. Cox of Ohio replied that they follow

ed another Governor, viz: Wise.

Mr. Caskie and other Virginians thereup on pitched into Gov. Wise, right and left After a great deal of noise and confusion, isfy themselves of the correctness of bills be majority for Buchanan. Suppose it should fore paying them. In certain parts of the turn out that a majority of the Democratic ing black eyes. State it was customary for administrators to party were opposed to Lecompton who

The only business transacted by the caucus did not prevail. Certainly an executor or was to order a Committee, to be appointed burn of Maine, and Craige of North Caroliadministrator would not be protected if he by the Chairman, to report a plan-of degani- na. The former is a little dapper man of paid a claim upon a false oath, because it zation and action. The caucus then adjourn The Anti-Lecompton Democrats

> Since the organs of doughfacism the collision between our Representative and Keitt, was incorrect, we publish the following ecounts of the affair, from Washington papers of a later date. The first is from the

National Era, of February 11th, as follows: Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, passing down an aisle on the Administration side of the House, hearing General Quitman, of Mississipply announce his desire to offer a proposition, cried out, "Pobject." Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, who was near him; said to him, "Go to your own side of the House and object." Mr. Grow replied-"This is a free hall, and I shall object wherever I please -and he passed on to the area before the Speaker's chair. Here he was met by Mr. Keitt, who had passed down another aisle, and who asked him, " what he meant by such an answer." "Just what I said" replied Mr. less it was a practice which had existed so Grow; this is a free hall, and I shall object long, and had become so universal, that it wherever I please." "I'll let you know," was impossible to eradicate it. As it was a said Mr. Keitt, trying to take Mr. Grow by practice, there certainly could be no harm in the throat. Mr. Grow struck his hand up, empowering executors and administrators to but Mr. Keitt repeated-" I'll let you know, All the bill contemplated, was that it should be administered by administrators with the same effect.

No sopher had same effect. towards him, and a second time tried to sens Mr. Potter of Wisconsin, and other Republi-

can members, apprehending that Grow wo'd be injured, rushed to the scene and a conflict ensued, in which many hard knocks were given before it was understood that it was the object of several of the Southern men who interfered, to prevent, not to invite, such

a controversy; and the Sergeant-af-arms appearing among them, sustained by the efforts. of the Speaker and the members generally. order was soon restored. ... Te following is from the Washington Re-

public of February 9th: Mr. Grow had been engaged on the Dem-

ocratic side of the House, in conversation with his collengue, Mr. Hickman. As he was about returning to his own seat, and passing down one of the aisles, he objected. in the ordinary course of parliamentary proceedings, to a resolution proposed by Gen. Quitman. Mr. Keitt said from his seat, Go to your own side of the House; you have no business here." Mr. Grow said, throat, upon which Mr. G. knycked him down. This was the beginning and ending

the personal violence. The Washington Correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, gives the following account of the affair :

himself ever did or could wear, thid him that he had no right on that side of the House, and bade him go to his own seat. Mr. Grow replied with commendable calmuess, that the that he should go or stay wherever he pleased, and so moved quietly along. As he was passing down the main aisle, Mr. Keitt, whose anger now mingled with his other excitement, placed himself before him and decident, placed himself before him and decident, placed himself before him and decident himself before h

naturally indignant by this time, and under of their attack is in a defenceless position. such provocation, said that he would not suf- Of all men in Congress, Keitt was the man fer the whip to be held over him by any to be floored, and we are proud that a Pennalaye driver. Upon this Mr. Kent attempted sylvanian did it, and further that the gallant to seize him by the throat, but Mr. Grow was that Pennsylvanian! We close as

them, when Mr. Keltt by a rapid movement

His hand did not remain there long, how ver, for one vigorous and well directed blow from his antagonist, exactly under the ear, brought the haughty South Carolinian first to one knee, and finally to a prostrate position on the floor. He fell like a struck bullock, and this chivalrous southern knight, who has hitherto blustered and bellowed louder and longer than all his fellows combined, found himself making involuntary obeisance to what he has so often proclaimed to be the object of his most exquisite horror and disgust-a Black Republican!

This was, of course, the signal for a genera free fight, and the immediate friends of both parties were instantly in a grand melec.-The combat did not last long. The Speaker behaved as nobly as a man could under such circumstances, and the Sergeant at Arms was at once in the midst of the parties, with his official mace. Order was soon restored, Montgomery of Pennsylvania denounced Le and the business of the House was resumed -everything going on as peaceably as though no such interruption had occurred.

This is the whole story, exactly as the occurrence took place, though I might fill col- evaded by technical quibbles, nor subverted unns, brief as was the action, with incidents by frauds and forgeries. that would be curious if not instructive .-The prominent Southerners engaged were ton Constitution founded on the consent of Messrs, Barksdale, Lamar, and Reuben Da, the people of Kansas? You know it is not, vis, of Mississippi; Burton Craige of North and therefore any act of Congress adopting Carolina, and others. On the Republican this Constitution, is not admitting a State on side were the three Brothers Washburne, the request of her people into the Union, in Kellogg, and Lovejoy, of Illinois, and Potter, accordance with the language of the Federal crop, and when the time is minicularly the factor of the fredering terminated with a speech by Kenneg, and Lovejoy, or minois, and roster, accordance with the language-of the fredering terminated with a speech by Kenneg, and Lovejoy, or minois, and roster, accordance with the language-of the fredering terminated with a speech by Kenneg, and Lovejoy, or minois, and roster, accordance with the language-of the fredering terminated with a speech by Kenneg, and Lovejoy, or minois, and roster, accordance with the language-of the fredering terminated with a speech by Kenneg, and Lovejoy, or minois, and roster, accordance with the language-of the fredering terminated with a speech by Kenneg, and Lovejoy, or minois, and roster, accordance with the language-of the fredering terminated with a speech by Kenneg, and Lovejoy, or minois, and roster, accordance with the language-of the fredering terminated with a speech by Kenneg, and Lovejoy, or minois, and roster, accordance with the language-of the fredering terminated with a speech by Kenneg, and Lovejoy, or minois, and roster, accordance with the language-of the fredering terminated with a speech by Kenneg, and Lovejoy, or minois, and roster, accordance with the language-of the fredering terminated with a speech by the language-of the fredering terminated with a speech by the language-of the fredering terminated with a speech by the language-of the fredering terminated with a speech by the language-of the fredering terminated with a speech by the language-of the fredering terminated with a speech by the language-of the fredering terminated with a speech by the language-of the fredering terminated with a speech by the language-of the fredering terminated with a speech by the language-of the fredering terminated with a speech by the language-of the fredering terminated with the fredering terminate as its passage was urged, he would state against making Lecompton a test of Democ host in himself. He struck right and left some of the reasons that induced the commit-racy. As for himself, he represented the with both arms, and left his mark wherever have been some of the reasons that induced the commit-racy. strongest Democratic District in the United his blows fell. He has the reputation of hav. United States, of State and popular soverduty of executors and administrators to sat. States—a district which had given the largest ing "floored" no less than fifteen, most, if eighty, of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and not all of whom, are to-day occupied in nurs-

> Most surprising of all was to see the venerequire claimants to swear to the justice of then would be read out of that party He gable Richard Mott (the Quaker member from Qhio) in the thickest of the fight. Possibly he was there as a peace maker, and I would not like to affirm that I saw him strike a blow. The most amusing sight was to witness the personal passage between Washsome five feet four or five inches, and the latter a tall gaunt giant of six feet and a half. While the former was just tall enough to plant his blows effectually in that region of his opponent's person where he is supposed to have carried his dinner, the latter was his region, pretend that the first account of compelled to stoop in order to reach his antagonist at all, and thus gave him an addition-

al advantage. Barkesdale of Mississippi, lost his wig at the first attack, and having recovered it, placed t on his head in a reversed position, much to the amusement of the spectators. Davis, of Mississippi, who made the rabid speech the other day, accounts for the sable setting around his eye this morning, by avowing that he accidentally stumbled over a chair, but Potter, of Wisconsin, thinks he knows who

Seriously there can be but one opinion about the whole affair, and that is that it was unfortunate and disgraceful. Mr. Grow cannot be blamed, or held in any manner responsible for what occurred. After enduring the insulting language used by Mr. Kentt, it would have been too much to expect that when he felt his rull anly grasp upon his throat, he should have failed to extricate himself by the most natural means at his command. Mr Keitt's friends do not, I learn, feel called upon to sustain him, and the universal feeling is that he was served right. What his chivalrons constituents will say to him when they learn that he has been knocked down on the floor he tamely submits to his punishment, I do gate ever chosen by the people. He is my not know; but I doubt if he would to-day find an honorable man in his own party who would, under the circumstances, bear a chal-

its own seeking, and will probabiliarrel of more quiescent. I do not think any habe will be done in letting the fact thus be published even a fraction of the party against the licly known, that the Northern men now in Congress can, in an emergency, use their fists equally as well as their tongues."

The telegraphic account which we published last week, of the apology made to the House by Mr. Keitt of South Carolina for his assault on Mr. Grow, was so impertule the largest number of votes at the election feet that we now publish his remarks, together on the 4th of January last, have likewise er with those of Mr. Grow, as we find them sent their protest to Congress.

Seventh: The voice of the people of Kan-

Globe of February 9th: that I should assume upon myself all the responsibility for the act involving a violation "This is a free Hall, and I shall do where I of its order, its dignity, and its decorum. 1 Kansas reject the Constitution of Lecompplease." Upon this, Keitt left his seat, and was the aggressor, and whatever responsibilcoming up the aisle down which Mr Grow ity attaches to the act properly belongs to was proceeding, called him a " Black Repub | me alone. It was, however, casual, accidentlican puppy," and seized him by the throat. al, and sudden. It is also due to justice that Mr. Grow pushed his hand aside, without I should make whatever of reparation is in Kansas press; the Kansas delegate in Constriking him, however, and said, simply, that my power to the dignity and decorum of the gress; the series of Kansas Governors—four the "slave-driving language of the plantation" House thus violated. I do that in the exim one year; the Kansas Legislature; the was entirely out of place there. Mr. Keitt pression of my profound regret at the occurrence of the plantation of the pression of my profound regret at the occurrence. Personal collisions are always unrece. Personal collisions are always unrece. House thus violated. I do that in the ex- in one year; the Kansas Legislature; the p"ppy," and again seized Mr. Grow by the pleasant, seldom excusable, rarely justifiable stitution. never in a legislative body.

Between two and three o'clock this morning, a motion of some kind was made by a southern member. Mr. Grow, of your people, in the midst of their deliberations, were, in the night-time. If the President of the people, in the midst of their deliberations were, in the night-time. If the President of State, objected to it. He happened at that The judgment of my riper years has fully the United States will have a peaceful Adinstant to be standing on what is called the satisfied me that my education in this reministration; if he will, by and by, have Democratic side of the Chamber. Mr. Keitt, spect; at least, has been good and true. Yet dignity in retirement; if he will stand well of South Carolina, evidently very much ex- the right of self-defense I recognize as one of with the world of mankind; if, like Washcited, (from what cause a due regard to the the inalienable rights of man, to be exercised ington and all our great Presidents, if he judicial terrors of an investigating Committee on all occasions and under all circumstances wishes to stand will with posterity, let him prevents me from saying, but which may be where it is necessary to protect life or per-readily guessed) demanded of Mr. Grow why he interposed the objection, to which that found myself unexpectedly engaged, for the gentleman replied that he chose and had a first time in my life, in a personal conflict.— riod in the history of our country, when so right to do so

To the House I tender most cheerfully what in the present in the p Mr. Keitt then, in the most insulting manner, and with an air that no human being but its order and decorum; and no man can re-

COCK-A-DOODLE-DOO!—Who can read the and in the hands of the people. The amount hall was free to members in every part, and passage at arms on the floor of the House of in the banks is estimated at \$60,000,000 manded what he meant by his last remark, we shall soon be rid of the bultying, sneak country is certainly rich. There is an abundance of money. Confidence is all that is what he said, and furthermore, becoming when there is no danger, or when the object wanted to bring it out. The Hospital on Blackwell's Island avoided the motion, and one or two more we commenced, and short, Cock-a doodle ic leaders and newspapers side with Douglas was destroyed by fire, last Saterday morning. Sentences of similar import passed between

Gov. Walker's Letter to the Phila-

HOBOKEN, N. J., 4 o'clock, Feb. 8, 1858. DEAR SIR: In consequence of my absence from New York, I only heard a few moments since, that Monday, the 8th of this month, was fixed as the day for the meeting at Philadelphia, of that portion of her-indomitable Democracy opposed to forcing the Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas. I supposed it was later. My engagements at New York are so imperative as to prevent my absence from the city, but my whole beart will be with you on this occasion. As a native of the glorious Keystone State, as a graduate of her noble old University at Philadelphia, where have been spent so many happy days of my youth and manhood. I ook to this great meeting with the deepest interest. In your city stands the Hall of Independence, and there, on the 4th of July. 1776, was first promulgated the great truth, that all free government is based upon "the consent of the governed." Let this truth be inscribed on your banners and written on your hearts. Let it be proclaimed by you that this great principle shall neither be

The real question is this, Is the Lecomnclear violation of the Constitution of the

May the puble Democracy of Philadelphia unfurl to the breeze the banner of self-government, and under its folds, as one of the native sons of Pennsylvania, I will march with you in the ranks to the rescue of the liberties of our country.

R.J. WALKER. Yours, truly, Col. John W. Forney.

George Bancroft, the historian. a prominent Democrat, who helped to elect Mr. Buchanan, has recently published an address to the people of New York, against the Lecompton Constitution, from which we

extract the following: "The cardinal point on which the great question turns is this: Is the Lecompton Constitution the choice and will of the peo-ple of Kansas? I say it is not, and I shall: prove it. The first witness is the Convention itself; they were urged to refer the matter to the people; the President in his high of-fice pledged himself over and over, and over again, to the approbation of that course, and by the authority and with the knowledge of the President, the Governor, and officers of the President's appointment, quieted the discontents of the people of Kansas by advocating the necessity of such submission before the Constitution could claim any validity. And yet the Convention refused to submitsits doings to the people; thus confessing its consciousness that its work would be re

The second witness is the newspaper press Kansas, that press is against the Constitution by a majority of seven or eight to

Next: Kansas, by act of Congress, has a ight to a delegate in Congress, charged with the duty to speak for its people. They have now a delegate who is undoubtedly the choice of Congress by a Black Republican, and that of the people, and is the first Kansas dele-

Next; ask the line of Governors appointed by Presidents themselves; Geary; Walker, formerly Senator from Mississippi, surrounded by Southerners, and at the same moment, C. C. Washburn, E. B. Washburne,

Mr. Potter of Wisconsin and other in the same moment, C. C. Washburn, E. B. Washburne,

Mr. Potter of Wisconsin and other in the same moment, C. C. Washburne, in the same moment, C. C. Washburne, in the same moment, C. C. Washburne, in the same portion of the alignees will grow out of any portion of the alignees will grow out of any portion of the alignees will grow out of any portion of the alignees will grow out of any the President binned and the same moment, C. C. Washburne, in the same portion of the alignees will grow out of any portion of the alignees will grow out of any the President binned and the same portion of the alignees will grow out of any the president binned and the same portion of the alignees will grow out of any the president binned and the same portion of the alignees will grow out of any the president binned and the same portion of the alignees will grow out of any the president binned and the same portion of the alignees will grow out of any the president binned and the same portion of the alignees will grow out of any the president binned and the same portion of the alignees will grow out of any the president binned and the same portion of the alignees will grow out of any the president binned and the president binn than theon Constitution is more numerous

Fifth: The of its friends. ly, thanks to Warke of Kansas now happi-Legislature indisputabild Stanton, have a people; and so soon as they esenting that their voice, they protested against lift up

compton Constitution.

Sixth: Those State Officers who received

in the official proceedings of Congress, in the sas itself should be heard. On the 4th of January they repaired to the polls under no Mr. Keitt. Mr. Speaker, the House will ordinary circumstances of solemnity. The remember that its proceedings during the President had sanctioned the proceedings by session of Friday were broken by an un his special protection; the Legislature and pleasant incident. It is due to fair dealing Denver took care that the vote should be an honest one, and by that vote it appears that an overwhelming majority of the people of

> So then we have seven sets of witnesses against Lecompton: the circumstantial evidence of the Lecompton Convention; the

If I could hope that the words, of one so In this connection I have but one more red humble as myself could reach the presence of the matter, so far as those two gentlemen mark to make, and that is, if any blow was of one so high as the President of the Uniwere concerned. All agree that Mr. Keitt directed at me I aim not conscious of it. I ted States, I would entreat him to lend his commenced the vituperative language and am at least utterly unconscious of having received any. With this explanation I part voice of the people of Kansas, however lowly they may seem in the log cabins and homes from the subject.

If they may seem in the log cabins and homes Mr. Grow. Mr. Speaker, I have been that they have made for themselves in the taught from my childhood that all fights wilderness. What they have accomplished among men are disgraceful to human nature, there under unexampled trials and difficulties

Specie Hoarded.-There never was a pe-

A series of resolutions approving the course of Senator Douglas in relation to Kan-