

The Independent Republican.

C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS. F. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, March 18, 1858.

The Act to extend the terms of the Courts in haina County has been signed by the Governor, and is now a law.

Letters to members of our State Legislature

The town elections of New York, according to the Evening Post, show the following aggregate of Supervisors elected: Republican, 452; Democratic, 214; American, 84.

The explanations of "Reduction of Currencies" acked for by our correspondent, "H.N.T.," will probably appear in our next issue; though we can very time these pretensions to economy were so loud mial shilling than a sterling shilling. &c.not imagine how any one who understands the subject as far as he appears to, can fail to understand it Legislature to increase the number of Judges in the Onies than in others, gave rise in the different

We extract the following from the proceed ings of the Senate of Pennsylvania, March 9th: Mr. Myer presented a remonstrance signed by sev enteen attorners of Susquehanna County, against the abolition of Judge Wilmot's Judicial District. Also, seven from citizens of Susquehanna

generally, of similar tenor.

Also, nine of similar tenor, from citizens of Bradford County, without distinction of party.

Mears. Scofield, Gregg, Gazzam, Harris, Francis and Souther, each three of similar tenor.

What the Slaveholding aristocracy of the South think of the Northern men whose votes keep those Slaveholders in power, appears, very distinctly by the extract from a speech of Senator-Hammond, of South Carolina, published on our fourth page this week. Did our fathers, when they established American independence, only establish a system that idakes the great mass of our white population, slaves !-"White slaves of the North," read and ponder!

The publication of Partou's "Life of Aaron Burr," has occasioned a good deal of controversy among literary men. Mr. Parton calls Burr "an amia ble, gifted, and crring man," and represents him as "more sinned against than sinning." He will probably find but few of his countrymen to agree with him. Treason and murder are not, "amiable" acts; and Burr's memory is blackened with charges of the guilt of both. A writer in the March number of the Atlantic Monthly, severaly criticises Mr. Parton's book; and we should think the criticisms mainly deserved.

There are now in Kansas 2,516 United States troops, kept there at an annual cost of very near \$4,-000,000. The only use of these troops is to enable the Federal Government to force the bogus laws upon the people, in pursuance of the sham Democratic the organs of bogus Democracy in this region asking District, and that by appealing to partisan feelings (er, any disrespect to Paof. Spoddard has been strong force to cram the Lecempton Constitution down the throats of the people of Kansas, are ask- off the mask and acknowledge their complicity in the ation, to which the best of mathematicians are ing to have the army increased, and our aconomical plot. . - Democracy sav amen.

Keitt, of South Carolina, and Phillips, of Penn- to our Senator or Representative, so that the prevsylvania, both Democrats, spoke in the House of Representatives, March 9th, on the Kansas question. to appear before the Legislature. Keitt maintained that the Constitution of Kansas could not be changed, under the provisions of the Lecompten Constitution, till 1864; while Phillips as strennously contended that it could be changed by the people at any time, without revolution. The position of each speaker is no doubt equally Democratic -the one being calculated for the latitude of South Carolina, and the other for that of Pennsylvania. The chief difference is that the South Carolinian and his Southern brethren intend to have their view of the subject enforced by federal bayonets; while the Pennsylvanian expects to surrender his opinion as soon as it has answered its purpose of gulling his constituents into submission to the Lecompton outrage. when he will suddenly become converted to the Southern view, and no other will be Democratic.

Some of the more honorable of the Democratic papers in the State, are beginning to speak outagainst the proposed destruction of this Judicial District for the gratification of partisan spite against Judge Wilmot. An editorial which recently appear. ed in the Star of the North, a Buchanan paper published at Bloomsburg, in Judge Woodward's District, closes as follows:

Is the method proposed in this instance, the proper one? Shall that rather undefined and much mis understood right, of apportioning the State, enjoyed by the Legislature, be exercised for this purpose, in this instance? Rather, should not the people to whom Judge Wilingt has for some time past dispensed justice, be allowed a voice in the matter? Is the doctrine of a squatter sovereignty, so far as it can be applied to the districts into which a State may be divided for municipal purposes, to be ignored for an object so paltry? Shall the great party whose boast it has always been to stand by the will of the people constitutional wexpressed, now that it should be satconstitutional verpressed, now that it should be saled with its triumphs of truth and right, indulge in an insignificant though perhaps palatable descrived driving a judge of Common Piess from the Bench, when his people wish him to occupy it? Shall the Democracy of Pennsylvania, like the diseased nymph ifies her desires at the expense of her repu tation, embrace every occasion of doing itself a good turn? We trow not. Are there no other and better reasons for the removal of David Wilmot, than that he makes political speeches? That he perverts the ends of justice by favoring his political coadjutors to the prejudice of his political opponents we must very much doubt; for his people would soon see it; and the sentiment of self-preservation would drive them to the side of right. No man can know of a judicial determination having been brought about in his favor by virtue of his position as a partisan, without resolvations and the second ing instinctively that his judge is a dangerous one. As soon as Judge Wilmot's people see this, they willact; in the mean time let us mind our own business.

And the Columbia Democrat, another Democratic paper, published in the same District, has the follow-

First—We deny that the Legislature has any power, under the Constitution, to alter or abolish a Judielal District, other than by creating a new one, in which the recopie shall have the right to elect their seem to censure the drawer of the resolution Judge. A County annexed to this District is depriving in reference to the article on currencies in od of its Gonstitutional rights, by legislative enaction. Professor Stoddard's Arithmetic, as having ment. It is the exercise of a very doubtful power. If a District is abolished, then in the different districts to which the disjected members of the old are joined, they have a Constitutional right, in their new justly distinguished a mathematician as Prof. relation, to a voice in the election of a Judge; but the most incane and vindictive exercise of power would not go to the point of saying, that a Judge could be removed, in order to let the people of a distinguished a mathematician as Prof. Stoddard certainty is. In relation to this, as the drawer of the resolution, I wish to make the following statement.

Perhaps no person has a greater respect most certainly a portion of that district has been de-

prived of its rights under the Constitution.

Resides, it is a most unwise and permissions thing, for the Legislature, by its continual tinkering with the Judiciary of the Commonwealth, to render, the the chief executive officers thereof, dependent upon and at the mercy, of a changing Legislature; a Legis-lature, blinded perhaps by passion, unfitted by preju-dice, unable through ignorance, to act properly on

the subject else Wilmet we have no sympathy; but ble, we protest against so flagrant a violation of vested constitutional rights. We protest against so impoli-tic a course by the majority of the legislature. Such an act ought to be beneath the dignity of the great Democratic party.

outrageous, so unconstitutional.
We do not wish to make a martyr of David Wil-

These papers present an honorable contrast to the Yontrose Democras and the Honesdale Herald, which re attempting to arge the disgraceful project through y sheer naked lying. For instance, both of these ast-named papers have asserted that a majority of the people of this County are in favor of the movement, than which a more glaring, cutrageous false-hood could not well be conceived of. We observe in the last issue of the Honesdale Herald a statement that a majority of the bar of Susquehanna County, are in favor of the proposed law. It will be seen by an extract from the Legislative Record which we give

in another place that the remonstrance against it was \$4.81, as fixed by an act of Congress in 1842" signed by seventeen members of the bar of this county; and where half a dozen can be found to sign the petition for it, we do not know. To follow up these unscrupulous partisans and expose all their misrepresentations, would be an uncongenial task, and we shall not attempt it; but there is one point to which the Montrose Democrat and all the active promoters of the disunion scheme in this county, give special ominence, with the idea, no doubt, that it will serve better than anything else to make the scheme acceptneed not be prepaid, as an Act of Assembly provides for the payment of the postage on such letters by the little stantism. They protected that the chief of this scheme is economy—that they are running up and down the County and State, holding secret caucuses, writing confidential letters to urge on the me in a private letter, is as follows:. " At burg, all for the sake of saxing the State at large 1786,) the colonial currency, or bills of cred-\$2,500 a year! Are there any so simple as to be it issued by the Colonies had more or less. and and or course to increase our expenses? Yet values of the State currencies. such is the fact. On the 10th just., Governor Packer sent in a message vetoing an act providing for an additional law Judge in the sixth Judicial District, and placing his veto on the ground that the act was nconstitutional. So, the Legislature which is asked o do an unconstitutional act by abolishing this District, for the purpose, as is here pretended, of diminshing the expenses of the State, has just passed an act, pronounced unconstitutional by Gov. Packer. whereby the expenses would be increased. None of the managers of this "war" think of such a thing as value of a pound there also. economy, except as a gull-trap, to deceive a few honest men into aiding them in their crusade against Judge Wilmot. However, if the article we copydsewhere from the Harrisburg Telegraph, is correct, The conspirators will have all their labor for nothing, and the people of the thirteenth Judicial District will be permitted to exercise their Constitutional right of

> PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The February number this excellent Magazine is before us. Its table of conents includes forty-eight articles, among which are The Haunted Hickory," "The Portrait," "The Outcast," "Opposite the Jail," "The Night of Peril," Buried Alive." " Editor's Table," " Patterns in Embroidery," " Receipts," "Fashions for February," &c. The Parable of the Lily," with which this number is embellished, is a beautiful production, engraved expressly for the work. In short, the whole contents will sustain the character that has made "Peterson" so popular. Published by Charles J. Peterson, 206 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, at two dollars a year in

electing their Judges, on an equality with citizens of

We learn that the Shamocratic leaders in this County are working indefatigably to get signatures to

It is desirable that our friends throughout the County should forward their remonstrances promptly alent sentiment of the County may be properly made We hardly believe that the Democratic party will

Senator Hamin, of Maine, made a good peech in answer to Hammond of South Carolina.-Hamlin averred that the Southerner had entirely misapprehended the condition of the laboring men of the are intelligent, and generally live well. At the North labor is considered honorable-at the South it is thought a disgrace-hence the North advances, while the South retrogrades.

namental fonces, Gates, &c.

THE GARDEN: A Pocket Manual of Practical Horof Kitchen Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers, and Orna: mental Trees and Shrubs, and an exposition of the Laws of Vegetable Life and Growth.

Price, in paper covers, 30 cents; in muslin, 50 cts. THE FARM: A Pocket Manual of Practical Agriculture; with Chapters on Agricultural Chemistry, Soils Manures, Draining, Irrigation, Fencing, Farm Implements, etc.

Price, in paper covers, 30 cents; in muslin, 50 cts. DONESTIC ANIMALS: A Pocket Manual of Cattle. forse and Sheep Husbandry; with directions for the Breeding and Management of Swine, Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, etc., the Treatment of their Diseases, and a Chapter on Bees. Price, in paper covers, 30 cents; in muslin, 50 cts.

For the Independent Republican. Reduction of Currencies.

Авакат, March 10th, 1858. MESSES. EDITORS :- In the "Republican" In reference to the article on currencies in not the pence of one currency of greater val-Professor Stoddard's Arithmetic, as having ue than those of the other? You will confer been too best in promoter than the confermance of the other? been too hasty in promulgating an undeserved charge of inaccuracy against the work of so companied by some explanations.

H. N. T.

Don't do anything so very ridiculous, so impolitic, the exact meaning intended to be conveyed, and we shoull expect a work of his, prepared with so much care and attention as his Arithmetic, ought in this respect at least to be as near as possible perfect. At the Tenchers

> Practical Arithmetic entitled "Reduction of ments about so small matter as a ball-hole; that "in their opinion the due administration Currencies," is unfounded in reason, and uncalled for in practice, and therefore useless. I supported the resolution on the following grounds: On page 165, art. 152, of the Practical Arithmetic, he says, "The legal value of £1 English or Sterling money, is

-applying of course to all the States. Again, on page and article as above, says, \$1 in New York, Ohio, and North Carolina, is equal to 8-, which equals £2.5, called N. Y. Currency." "\$1 in the New England States, Va., Ky., Tenn., is equal to 6s which is equal to three-tenths of a pound, called New England Currency.

Now I maintain that there is an inconsist ency in this making \$1 in N. Y equal to two-The solution of this apparen as given by you, and by Prof. Stoddard to

"war," and employing borers to hang around Harris-the time Federal money was adopted, fin gulled by this pretended love of economy? If so, depreciated in value, that is, a colonial pound what will they think when they learn that, at the was worth less than a pound, sterling, a cololy made, a bill was going through our Democratic- This depreciation being greater in some col

This explanation cortainly gives the reason why as colonial currency in New York, and 6s do. in Conn.. ouce equaled \$1; but is this colonial currency in use at the present time ? Certainly not: We do, it is true call 8 shiftings a dollar

in New York, but that is not two-fifths of \$4.84, which is the value of a pound in New York. In Conn. 6s is called in dollar, but that is not three-tenths of \$4,84, which is the

The error then that it seems to me Prof. Stoddard has inadvertently fallen into, is, giving what formerly existed, but is now obsolete, as what exists at the present time. He gives no such explanation in his Arithmetic; but, merely giving the table and the rules for working the problems under it, leaves the learner to understand that this rule is in full practical force at the present time, when this

Hence it scems to me that if we take the words as they mean, (which is the only way we have any right to do;) there certainly is an error in saying that these things care so when they are not, but merely were so " provious to the adoption of Federal money by the United States," or in other words, in us ing is for was.

It is evident that Prof. Stoddard did not intend that we should understand the article under consideration to mean as it reads, (and yet we have no right to do otherwise,) for if we do put that construction upon it which the words demand, certainly I have proved the first part of the resolution, and the remainder follows of course.

I hope no one will think that, in the course idea of popular sovereignty. Have you heard any of their petitions for the destruction of this Judicial which has been pursued in regard to this matto have those troops dismissed, for reasons of econo- and by various other devices, they have succeeded intended; on the contrary it is the voice of my? No, nor for reasons of justice, or any other in getting a considerable number of marks and some every teacher who took part in the discussion, ames to their petition. For a while, they worked that the justly deserved reputation which he tion of Mr. Buchanan, aware that it will require a secretly, at the same time protesting that they knew has obtained, ought not to be injured by an nothing of the movement, but now they have thrown error in-words, or the omission of an explanliable.

O. WILLCOX NORTOX

For the Independent Republican. Reduction of Currencies. Messas. Editors :- I noticed in the Republican of March 4th, a report of the proing down directly upon it bone. A little ceedings of the [cachers' institute held in farther examination with b knife and probe. commit so suicidal an act as to pass the bill, but pru- Gibson, Feb. 20th, also your comments on and the mystery was solve. That the ball dence requires that we should do all in our power to a resolution which was adopted there struck the bone and glance to the right was concerning "Reduction of Currencies." You say, that "the resolution would seem to indicussion, and here the estimation ended, cate that the drawer of it was not aware of the Jury most cheerfully dmitting that the es, Ice Houses, and other Out-Buildings, Arbors, Or- Stoddard is held by the teachers of Gibson Brundage as a gentleman ad skillful physiand adjoining towns. The cause of the intro- cian, I only regret that he did not make a ticulture; comprising Directions for the Cultivation | part of the teachers, to account for the differ- | tiously. ence in the values of pounds, compared with the dollar, in different parts of the Union. I believe it is conceded by all that one dollar ment of the reexaminatin of the body of expressed in Federal currency, is equal to Wm. Archer, on the 28th of January.

100 cents in all parts of the United States.

E. D. Tyler, W. K. Tyler,

In New York currency 8 shillings equal \$1 and \$1 equals \$25, and five-halfs of a dollar. or \$2.50 equal £1. In New England currency 6s equal \$1 and \$1 equals £3.10, and ten-thirds of a dollar, or \$3,331 equal £1.— Now if the Colonial currency had depreciated in value, and more in some colonies than in others, it necessarily follows that the greater the depreciation, the greater number of shillings would be required to equal 100 cts. or \$1. Why is it, then, that Bs, New York currency equals two fifths of a pound, and 6s, New England currency, are equal to but £3-10 and yet each respectively equals 100 cts., or \$1? Again, in Steeling money, 12d equal

A writer in the National Intelligencer, says that spirits of hartshorn is a certain storing the Protective policy. And upon der these circumstances, the song Rule Bri-Perhaps no person has a greater respect remedy for the bite of a mad dog. The for the ability and mathematical accuracy of wound, he adds, should be constantly bathed opposed by a very large majority of the prespect opposed by a very large majority of the prespect with it, and three or four doses, diluted, tak-Hesides, it is a most unwise and pernicious thing, for the Legislature, by its continual tinkering with the law, and three or four doses, diluted, tak. em 130000 of the commonwealth, to render the law, and three or four doses, diluted, tak. em 130000 of the commonwealth, to render the more confidence in than his, and I feel decomposes, chemically, the virus insimuated in the law, and much gratitude (not so much as I ought, per into the wound, and immediately alters and effete in English pelities, is represented in the chief executive officers thereof, dependent upon haps) to him for his disinterested labors in destroys its deleteriousness. The writer, the ministry just formed by the Earl of Derbehalf of the teachers of this county; and who resided in Brazil for some time, first by. It seems impossible, therefore, that he The importance of using words which express and always with success.

Mr. Harris of Illinois rose and said that in eagle narrowty escaped capture; and no with the present House.—

Democrat! Snobble of the Pennsylvanian? Is it—can Mr. Harris of Illinois rose and said that in eagle narrowty escaped capture; and no with the views of some of his not, we imagine, undertake another expedition of the Montrose it be the virtuous Snobble of the Pennsylvanian? Is it—can Mr. Harris of Illinois rose and said that in eagle narrowty escaped capture; and no with the views of some of his not, we imagine, undertake another expedition of the wind."

Democrat! Will somebody say! No?"

Will somebody say! No?"

For the Independent Republican. Exhamation Athe Body of Wm Arther."

Messas, Epitors - In your paper of last

of discussion, I offered the following resolutrial of Walken George Archer, &c." the reputation of a distinguished physician, They are met at their private rooms, for bearance. Beingone of those to whom Several of these fabrications have come

were a set of dougheads not knowing their ner whatever, the character of Judge Wilright hands from the left, or else that they mot. had conspired to sear to a falsehood, I would gladly have lethis unpleasant subject sleep with the unfortuate victim in his untimely grave. It wilbe remembered that wound, and that the all passed one-half or three-fourths of an ach to the right of the taking a downward dection toward the right hip, &c., while the Ju located the ball-hole about half an inch tore left of the center of the backbone, and none of them pretended o give direction to thinll after it pierced the skin. But the bahole being perfectly round, they inferred th the ball passed di rectly into the body. Several of them ex-

pressed the opinion, ding the examination of the body, that the II hit the backbone. and that William fell a instant he was shot. He was fleshy, and as a turned the corpse, suppose the flesh wasrawn to the left and appeared as they all aged in testifying .rom this conclusion I we heard no dissenting; Dr. Brundage expssed the same opinion, and said that when examined him he lay upon the right side which would bring the ball-hole farther to thright than it would naturally be.

Five of the Jury of innest were notified that the body was to be sinterred, and four When the body we tundstpon the face and the ball-hole exposed to viw, Dr. Brundage introduced a probeand le it pointed toward the right hip, saying that 'as the direction the probe took the first tire he examined it. I then took the prole but hold not give it the direction the Dr. did, ithout force; but it would pass to the depth's two and a half inches to the right, at right angles with the backbone, and I gave it as my opinion that that was the course of the ball. Wm. W. Sterns, W. K. Tylet, and L. D. Tyler, used the probe, and concurred i my opinion. The Dr. again took the proheand gave it the same direction he did at fit, saying "That is the course the ball took and it, is probably in the hip." It was the proposed to trace the ball and find it, whichhe Dr. declined. The precise location of le backbone was then called in question, thor. indicating by the end of his probe, that was about threefourths of an inch to the legof the hole, and Mr. Sterns dissenting. Areterns proposed to cut in and expose the tie; but the Dr. Yo objected, saying he did not want to use his tion of Justice, to make it necessary for me surgical instruments. Bua jackknife was to state how important it is to the vindication given him, with which he ade an incision of my character, that I should have early and some three inches on a line ith the backbone, specific information of the charges against dividing the ball-hole in theenter, and com- me.

JAMS C. BUSHNELL.

Ararat, March 8th, 1851 We certify the above tibe a correct state-

WM. W. STERNS, G. O. BALDWIS.

Change of the Bitish Ministry. Lord Palmerston has resigned his office, and the Earl of Derby snow Prime Minisview of the important questions awaiting his action, he would have thown up the conduct of public affairs upon suc a summons. Eug-land is well aware that Iprd Palmerston possesses not only the confidence and admiration of the people, but that hi has a powerful ma-Lord Palmerston himself. But he is identia favor by inserting this in, your paper, ac-

From the Bradford Argus. A Call for the Evidence.

Below is a copy of a letter which has been addressed by Judge Wilmot to several of week, I saw a statemant signed by Dr. D. F. the persons whose names as members of the Brundage, and twent one others.—" with a Bradford County Bar, were signed to the me-Institute held in Gibson, the subject of "Re-Brundage, and twent-one others,—" with a Bradford County Bar, were signed to the mediation of Currencies," as treated of in his view of correcting my misapprehension that morial asking the Legislature to annitrial Arithmetic, was brought up, and, for the sake may have afreen in the public mind in the this Judicial District. The memorialists do not make any specific charge, or give an You may think it ardly worth while to special reason for the Legislation demanded Resolved, That that section of Stoddard's burden your column with conflicting state- by them, save an indefinite sort of declaration but when you conside that this ball-hole cost of justice demands it." It is well known one fellow mortal his life, and mother his however, that a stealthy, underhanded effort liberty, and that upon the location and direction of that ball-holehangs in some measure of the Legislature against Judge Wilmot.

and also the reputation of a dozen common there plied with every species of fabrication men who would glally retain the character that deproved and reckless men are capable of candid, honest chiens, you will exercise of inventing to accomplish an unholy purpose. was assigned the panful duty of examining our knowledge, and as specimens of wicked the body of that illfated young man, and intent to destroy private character and official having more definitey located the ball-hole reputation, we must say we have scarcely by exact measurement than any other with met with their equal. Of course, there is no ness, I think justice a mysel and others de way of fixing the responsibility of their litmanda a statement o facts not embodied in terance upon any of these men; in every in the article referred to If Dr. Brundage had stance in which this has been attempted it given a full statemet of the facts as they has been met by a full denial of all knowlappeared at the reexmination, and not left edge of them, and a complete disclaimer of the public to infer the the jury of Inquest any belief in them as affecting in any man-

doubtless, the wickedness and heartlessness of this bitter political and personal persecution The precedent would be dangerous in the exat the trial referred to Dr. Brundage testi- of Judge Wilmot, has determined to afford fied that he examinedhe patient, probed the him an opportunity to be heard in vindication to the people of Bradford and Susquehanna. ed. And we trust that those men who have backbone, and to theight of the false libs, been skulking behind a mean, contemptible pretense, so conveniently fashioned as to en-

> Towanda, March 3, 185\$ Sin:- I have this day received from Hon WM. WILKISS, Chairman of the Judicary Committee of the Senate, a communication accompanied by a bill providing for the annihilation of this Judicial District, and also a ing for the passage of such law, in which is released to the bill.—Harrisburg am informed that said Committee has made the following order touching said bill:

"That the said Bill be held over for fur ther consideration; that complainants be requested to put charges definitely in writing; and that the Chairman be requested to kommunicate notice to Judge Wilmot."

I respectfully request: Firstly, that will give me information in writing, of those specific matters or things of which you complain in my official conduct: That you will specify any decree, order, or ruling, in which have been guilty of any partiality or political bias; the time when, and parties interested in said decision, decree, order, or ruling .-And further, that you will state specifically, any discourtesy on my part towards woursuch discourtesy was offered, and particularly, the substance of my discourteous remarks. tyranny of which you complain. Also, please bring the matter before the House, to specify the time when I exhibited an over.

Mr. Stephens replied, denying the bearing manner towards you-what matter was any precedent for such a step on the part

You are too familiar with the administra

DAVID WILLIOT:

France and England. From the Paris correspondence

Daily News, we extract the following the fact, that substantially the same statements Dr. was correct in saying he ball passed on on the Emperor's life, has diminished but litand the same rules are found in all our Art the right side of the backine, and suppose the I dare say your readers have little idea thmetics of merit, and that the differences in ing that he as chee fully amitted that he was of the real feeling evinced by both army and North. They include the great mass of the people, the currencies of the several States, as set incorrect when he mid "To ball met no ban navy, against England, on account of the everal states, as set incorrect when he mid "To ball met no ban navy, against England, on account of the everal states, as set incorrect when he mid "To ball met no ban navy, against England, on account of the everal states, as set incorrect when he mid "To ball met no ban navy, against England, on account of the everal states, as set incorrect when he mid "To ball met no ban navy, against England, on account of the everal states, as set incorrect when he mid "To ball met no ban navy, against England, on account of the everal states, as set incorrect when he mid "To ball met no ban navy, against England, on account of the everal states, as set incorrect when he mid "To ball met no ban navy, against England, on account of the everal states, as set incorrect when he mid "To ball met no ban navy, against England, on account of the everal states, as set incorrect when he mid "To ball met no ban navy, against England, on account of the everal states, as set incorrect when he mid "To ball met no ban navy, against England, on account of the everal states, as set incorrect when he mid "To ball met no ban navy, against England, on account of the everal states, as set incorrect when he mid "To ball met no ban navy, against England, on account of the everal states, as set incorrect when he mid "To ball met no ban navy, against England, on account of the everal states, as set incorrect when he mid "To ball met no ban navy, against England, on account of the everal states, as set incorrect when he mid "To ball met no ban navy, against England, on account of the everal states, as set incorrect when he mid "To ball met no ban navy, against England, on account of the everal states, as set incorrect when he mid "To ball met no ban navy, against England, on account of the everal states, as a set incorrect when he made and the everal states are a set inco forth by Mr. Stoddard, are simply those my obstruction." It wil be remembered entin question, for only the mildest "prowhich existed at the time of the adoption of that that part of the Dr's fidence was contests" and threats have been translated, and the time of the doption of the defence, coplusive against the reproduced by the London journals. True, possible that-such an inference can be drawn theory of the presenting and the prisoner even these were bad enough, but nine-tenths Mr. Hamlin said he himself had been brought up from that resolution, as no other author's aimed his gun intentionally. If the gun was of the field-officers in the French land and to labor, having been a printer in his youth, and now, name was there used in connection with Mr. discharged directly at him and the ball hit marine service, have in compliance with the when at home, laboring on his farm, and carning his Stoddard's. I think, however, that the mem-Fowler & Wells, publishers, No. 308 Broadway, New York, announce a new set of "Hand-Books for Home Improvement," by the author of "How to behave," &c. The former series over the institute snown not be charged with endeavoring to detract from the personal merits of Mr. Stoddard, or from his reputation as an accomplished mathematician. The criticism contained in the resolution, was considered by the teachers as being couplly the home to behave, and could not determine whether the result would not be doubt-likely as a considered by the teachers as being couplly the home to be a command of each, gatted on the Emperor to lead them at any time to the hiding place of the assassins, (England,) or sample under the command of each, gatted on the Emperor to lead them at any time to the hiding place of the assassins, (England,) or sample under the command of each, gatted on the Emperor to lead them at any time to the hiding place of the assassins, (England,) or sample under the command of each, gatted on the Emperor to lead them at any time to the hiding place of the assassins, (England,) or sample under the command of each, gatted on the Emperor to lead them at any time to the Linding place of the assassins, (England,) or sample under the command of each, gatted on the Emperor to lead them at any time to the Linding place of the assassins, (England,) or sample under the command of each, gatted on the Emperor to lead them at any time to the Emperor to lead them at any time to the Linding place of the assassins, (England,) or sample under the command of each, gatter of the Emperor to lead them at any time to the Emperor to lead them at any time to the Emperor to lead them at any time to the Emperor to lead them at any time to the Emperor to lead them at any time to the Emperor to lead them at any time to the Emperor to lead them at any time to the Emperor to lead them at any time to the Emperor to lead them at any time to the Emperor to lead them at any time to the Emperor to lead them at any time to the Emperor to lead the Write, "How to behave," &c. The former series considered by the teachers as being equally the ball took an upwarder downward course ful. It is idle to presume that these address the band bills and the considered by the teachers as being equally we have heard highly spoken of, but having never applicable to the productions of other authors or whether it turned to be right or left.— es had not the sanction of the authorities here, seen them, are unable to speak particularly of their on that subject. The reason why the criticism perits. The new series will comprise the following. The new series will comprise the following. Was applied to Mr. Stoddard's Arithmetic, whether the ball passed to the right or left of Government. It is however true that the of which "The Garden" will be ready for delivery in a few days:

Arithmetical exercises. The fact that it was because it was used as authority in the Arithmetical exercises. The fact that it was supposed it to be on the right by those who had supposed it to be on the right by those who had supposed it to be on the left, I do not censure them; and as I have always respected Dr.

THE HOURSE: A Pocket Manual of Rural Archimetical exercises. The fact that it was supposed it to be on the left, I do not censure them; and as I have always respected Dr.

Why look to the London papers, which constructions are the conditions?

Why look to the London papers, which constructions are the conditions? ceal nine tenths of the humiliating facts. But duction of the resolution, was a failure on the statement that we could ill sign conscient it is sufficient to see that the Anti-Conspiracy Parliament, nearly in the came terms in which it was sketched at the Tuilleries by Napoleon III, and that a reward of £200 has been of fered by the British Government for the arrest of Mr. Allsop, the English accomplice of Orsini, and the personal friend of Mr. Savage Lander, the poet and philosopher, who offered, nearly two years ago, la reward of £1000 to any patriot and champion of universal liberty, who should take the life no matter how, of "any of the chief despots of Euter of England. This charge, in spite of the adverse vote on the Refigee bill, takes us by surprise,—for we did not think that, in as far as possible, could that personage do less consistently with French politeness than to say that he was very sorry Her Mujesty's Government should have felt annoyed at the hints thrown out by his troops in regard to invading England? Nay, Le Nord and the Independence Belge assert authoritatively that 1s, and 20s equal £1, and £1 equals £1,84.— jority in Parliament. His present defeat Lord Palmerston has promised that there does not transfer his pover to his successor. shall be no abuse of his Imperial Majesty tolof the 4th inst., I noticed an editorial in relation to the Report of the Teachers' Institute held in Gibson on the 20th ult., in which you is the difficulty here? The same number of the reins of government for any length of Ambassador that he should have called Mr. held in Gibson on the 20th ult., in which you is the difficulty here? The same number of seem to censure the drawer of the resolution in reference to the article on currencies in Professor Stoddard's Arithmetic, as having the content of the pence of one currency of greater value. The Earl, himself, is a man of spirit, of vigor and of pluck, at a white inferior to when those of the other? You will confer to of vigor and of pluck, at a white inferior to when the plucky little gentleman went on to call Louis Napoleon a murderer, a perjurer,

fied beyond redemption with all those old forms of Toryism whit the English people have repudiated forever. He is upposed to reform in Parliament: He is in favor of result in the sum of t tannia" ought to be suspended, as the habeas corpus act is at this moment in a portion of the "United Kingdom."

Speaking of Snobble's recent financial operations, the Tioga Agitator asks:

"Is this the self same in com-pre-hen-si-ble, yet I do not believe, nor does he or any one tried it for the bite of a scorpion, and found should long carry on the Government with unapproachable and incomputable Snobble should long carry on the Government with unapproachable and incomputable Snobble should long carry on the Government with unapproachable and incomputable Snobble should long carry on the Government with unapproachable and incomputable Snobble should long carry on the Government with unapproachable and incomputable Snobble should long carry on the Government with unapproachable and incomputable Snobble should long carry on the Government with unapproachable and incomputable should long carry on the Government with unapproachable and incomputable Snobble should long carry on the Government with unapproachable and incomputable Snobble should long carry on the Government with unapproachable and incomputable Snobble should long carry on the Government with unapproachable and incomputable Snobble should long carry on the Government with unapproachable and incomputable Snobble should long carry on the Government with unapproachable and incomputable Snobble should long carry on the Government with unapproachable and incomputable Snobble should long carry on the Government with unapproachable and incomputable should long carry on the Government with unapproachable and incomputable should long carry on the Government with unapproachable and incomputable should long carry on the Government with unapproachable and incomputable should long carry on the Government with unapproachable and incomputable should long carry on the Government with unapproachable and incomputable should long carry on the Government with unapproachable and incomputable should long carry on the Government with unapproachable and incomputable should long carry on the Government with unapproachable and incomputable should long carry on the Government with the should long carry on the Government with the should long carry on the Government with the should long carry on the Government else claim, that in all things he is infallithat it removed pain and inflaimmation almost such men as he has called around him, and who revolutionized branches of Ward, Piolette & Ohio, voted also in the Speaker's favor, the edit one of the most most most most much a spirit as their selection indicates, na under the auspices of Ward, Piolette & former not regarding it as a test, instantly. Subsequently he tried it for the in such a spirit as their selection migrates, na under the auspices of Ward, Piolette & former not regarding it as a test, instantly. Subsequently he tried it for the in such a spirit as their selection migrates.

All persons who are acquainted with Prof. bite of a rattlesnake, with similar success.— If he dissolves Parliament, he will such a spirit as their selection migrates. Co., in 1856? Is this the unapproachable of the Pennsulvanian? Is it—can we imagine undertake another expedi-

Jugge Wilmot's District.

State about the attempt now made to legis ly withdrew his appeal. late Judge Wilmot out of office. They are not confined to the political friends of Judge Wilmot, but they come from his political enemies; and they consider it impossible that Anti-Lecompton men were dissatisfied with the Legislature of Pennsylvania will stoop the way in which the question was presentso low as to entertain any such petty propo- ed. On strictly parliamentary grounds, ma-

The North American, a well-known commercial paper in the city of Philadelphia, contains a long article on this subject in its esterday's issue, from which we extract the "With us it is a matter of indifference to

what party the Judge thus assailed belongs. Republican. It is not the man, or the party done, that is involved in the present case. It is a principle. It is manifest that an act of injustice is attempted against one who has long been honored with the confidence of his fellow citizens, has held responsible trusts tisan feeling. And besides this, if the at- nal servitude for life. tempt of the opponents of Judge Wilmot was successful, it is manifest that the wishes of the people of the thirteenth district would be disregarded. They would be rudely over We are glad to learn, however, from this ridder by a party majority in the Legislature. letter, that the Senate Committee, seeing, We cannot believe that the bills introduced will be acted on, or, at all events, passed. treme; and the measure would be insulting the Princess Royal of England, learned the of his own reputation thus wantonly attack. The members of the Legislature, who would lend themselves to its passage, would not be forgotten, and would ultimately have to pay the penalty of their deed."

stances might seem to require, will now be is correct; but he need have no fears that forced to show their hands. the Legislature will so far torget itself as 40 entertain the project seriously. We have reliable information, that the Judiciary Committee of the House are unanimously against the bill now before them; and if it should be reported by that Committee, it will be with a negative recommendation. The Senate Committee has already expressed a de-

> Important from Washington. Washington, Friday, March 12, 1858. The House was very full at an early hour o-day, in auticipation of the contest upon Mr.

Harris's motion. The President said last evening that if the Opposition carried their point to-day, the de- France will not oppose Austria, when the feat of Lecompton would be certain. taken up. The Speaker announced that the pending question was on the appeal of Mr. Harris of Illinois, from the decision of the Chair, that he could not read the journal and statement of the Kansas Committee, to show that the Committee had not executed the order of the House, for the reason that the miself, of which you complain—the time when norty could not make a report from a Committee, and that, therefore, this was no question of privilege.

Mr. Harris spoke with much force against Mr. Stephens replied, denying that there

was before the Court, and particularly what of the minority; denying, also, that the remy manner and language was of which you missiess of the Committee is a question of complain, and which makes it unpleasant for privilege, and denouncing the motion as revpractice in the Courts of this Coun-

nstructed to inquire into the facts about Kansas, and had not done so; had, in point of fact, refused to attend to the matter referred to them. The Speaker interrupted him, saying that

the matter referred to the Committee was the President's Message. Mr. Grow replied that there was a differ-

ence of opinion on that point. He considered that the matter referred related to an investigation into the facts in Kansas. The Has occurred, could have prevented the trial Committee was packed, and would not inves- from taking place. The excitement caused by the recent attack | tigate. The majority of the Committee Mr. Grow was called to order while speak-

ing upon this point, and the Speaker decided that reflections upon the appointment of the Committee were not in order. Mr. Grow replied that he thought the official acts of officers of the House proper sub-

ects of disenssion. Mr. Grow was vehemently interrupted while speaking, and repeatedly called to order by Mr. Stephens and others on the Lecompton side, by whom much ill-feeling was

manifested: the way in which the Committee had been this singular silence? appointed. He proposed, however, to postminority reports to be made and printed .-For this he asked the unanimous consent of the House.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, objected. Messrs. Harris, of Maryland, and Underwood of Kentucky, Americans, proposed to postpone the matter till Tuesday or Wednes-

Objection was made on all sides. Mr. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, suggested o his colleague to modify his motion, so far is to call only for the official Journal of the Committee. Mr. Stephens said that there was no such

iournal. Mr. Harris contradicted him. He had himselt, as Chairman, kept a most regular and careful journal which he had signed, and which is the official Journal.

Mr. Stephens replied that the majority of the Committee knew nothing of it. Various propositions were then made to allow the Committee to report, but they against time of need. A slight skirmish bewere all objected to, there being an apprehension on the opposition side that advantage the troops has taken place, in which two of would be taken of the opportunity to, report the former, and it was said, four of the latter a joint resolution for the admission of Kansas had been killed. Brigham Young's sermons. under the Lecompton Constitution.

vote stood: Yeas 109; Nays 111.

the appeal on the table were: Messrs, Adrain, Cox, John G. Davis, Eng. lish, Foley, Groesbeck, Hall of Ohio, Harris

ed with Lecomptonites. appeal on the table were:

and Underwood: side of the Speaker from the original vote on with an empty stomach, made a vigorous atthe Investigating Committee were:

sented in a simpler and more direct form, he Complaints reach us from all parts of the would vary his mode of action, and according The House unmediately adjourned.

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*Close as the vote was, the result is an Anti-Lecompton triumph. Several trustworthy ny would have voted for the Speaker's ruling.

who, for political reasons, sustained Mr. Harris's motion. It will be several weeks before the question can again come before the House, and when it does, unless unexpected changes occur, Le-

compton will be defeated. Senator Green's boast that he would force We should speak in his behalf, were he a the question to a vote in the Senate on Mon-Democrat, as quickly as we do, he being a day next cannot be accomplished. The Opposition Senators are yet determined that the question shall be fully discussed.

A COMPENDIUM OF NEWS.

The trial of the conspirators against from them, and has played no unconspicuous the life of the Emperor Napoleon, resulted part in public affairs. This act originates in in the conviction of Orsini, Rubio, and Pipersonal and partisan antipathies; and it erri, who had been sentenced to death. seeks its consummation by an appeal to par- and Gomez, who had been condemned to pe-

... The Cincinnati Gazetta states that a bill has passed the Senate, of that State prohibiting the intermarriage of first cousins.

According to an ancient usage in Prussia, all the princes of the royal family must learn a trade. It is stated that the Prince Frederick William, just married to trade of a compositor in the printing office of Mr. Hauel, at Berlin.

The N.Y. Herald says, the Democratic Senators who are opposed to Lecompton, have been notified that they will no longer be admitted to the caucuses of the

.The Hon. Maxwell M Caslin, now in Kansas, but for many years Speaker of the Pennsylvania Senate, and a leading democraf from Greene county, writes to his Democcatic friends in Pennsylvania, not to favor the Lecompton Constitution, and declares, from his personal knowledge, and upon his honor, that the army of the United States, multiplied by ten, could not for a single month enforce the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas, so repugnant is it in itself, and such a stench in their nostrils are its authors.

. It is said that France has called upon the Austrian Government to curb the license of the Press of Vienna. And in return, question of the Principalities, and the navi-Before 2 o'clock Mr. Ifarris's appeal was gation of the Danube, comes before the Paris Conference. Count Buol is stated to have declined the offer of the French Ambassa-

Rev. Anson Smyth, State Commissioner of Common Schools in Ohio, in his last report to the Ohio Legislature, makes the following remarks:

Every teacher should read at least one good newspaper, otherwise he will live in ig norance of daily occurring facts, in regard to which I have been guilty, either upon suitor or counsel; the time when, the matter before the Court, and the particular act or acts of which his profession requires that he should department of literature, cannot be thoroughly qualified for the teacher's profession.

.. Mr. Case, of Indiana, made his debut the House, March 11, in a good speech, which contained many points well put; among them a capital comparison between nou in Kansas and the minions of King George in 1775. He read from a Royalist pamphlet of the day passages astonishingly milar in sentiment and language to Buchanan's Kansas Message and the Union editorials.

.... The case of Passmore Williamson vs. John K. Kane, of which so much has been shid, is now terminated. The death of Judge Kane abates the action. The day of trial was appointed, preparation was being fully made, and nothing but some such event as that which

.... During the Presidential campaign the Democrats denied that Kansas would become à Slave State if Buchanan was elected. Now the President in his Message says that "Kansas is as much a Slave State as Geor-gia or South Carolina." Who has deceived he people? Where lies the charge of base reachery?

.... Secretary Stanton says the promise which Gov. Walker made to the people of Kansas, that they should vote on the whole Constitution, was known to the President for three months, and yet in all that time he never hinted that Gov. Warker was wrong. Mr. English, of Indiana, disapproved of How can the friends of Mr. Buchanan excuse

.... In Congress, on Saturday, Mr. Wade cone the question and allow the majoritie and of Ohio made one of his straightforward speeches, calling things by their right names, and charging home upon the South its aggressions upon the North and upon freedom. A sharp discussion relative to the Toombs bill and the meeting at Judge Douglas's house followed, in which Mr. Broderick got the better of Mr. Bigler, but intimated that Mr. Douglas would finally dispose of him when he should have recovered his health. The

House was not in session. New Hampshire held a State election on the 9th inst., which resulted in a detion on the 9th inst., which resulted in a decided Republican victory. Gov. Haile is relected by about 5000 majority and the Legislature is largely Republican. The new Legislature is to elect a U. S. Senator to fill the seat of J P. Hale, whose term expires in 1859.

.... From Utah we have important intelligence down to January 25, by way of Council Bluffs. The Mormons, were manufacturing cannon, revolvers and gunpowder shad assumed a more fiery tone, and an audi-The House was in great uproar, while voting by Yeas and Nays, on the motion to lay ling, in favor of war to the death. The per-Mr. Harris's appeal on the table, the Speaker son who brings this news tells a pretty large having decided such motion in order. The story about a secret mountain pass, known only to the Mormons. Capt. Marcy, writ-The Democrats who voted against laying ing from Taos, says that he had a terrible journey thither from Fort Bridger.

A DUCK WHIPPING AN EAGLE.—The Peof Illinois, Haskin, Lawrence, Murshall of Ill tersburg Intelligencer narrates the following Knois, Montgomery, Morris, Shaw and Smith incident: "A large bald eagle pounced upof Illinois-15. Besides, Messra, Hickman on a sturdy muscovy drake, on Thursday and Mckibbin who were absent, but had pair, evening at Mr. John Rowlett's farm, Prince George's, in order to make a meal of him; The Americans voting against laying the but the drake not relishing such an unceremonious call, put his muscular energies into Messrs. Winter Davis, Gilmer, Morrison, very active exercise, and made so scientific Harris, (Md.) Humphrey Marshall, Ricand a use of them as to give his feathered majesty a sound drubbing; whereupon the latand underwood:

The Democrats who changed over to the let, determined not to mount upwards again tack upon one of the lady ducks of the yard, Messrs. Chapman, Dewart, Reilly and who was fortunately rescued from the talons of the hungry and savage bird before she Messrs. Pendleton, Miller and Burns of Surface and Sur