The Independent Republican.

C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.

F. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, March 25, 1858.

☞ The Trial List for April term of Court contains a large number of cases which cannot possibly be tried at that term; and, as many of them may be continued before or during Court, we cannot perceive that it will be any advantage to our readers to publish the list.

☞ To our correspondent who condemns the practice of reporting public speeches in the third person instead of the first, we would suggest that when the speaker writes out his speech for publication, or when it is reported in full by a skillful reporter, it generally appears in the first person, as delivered;—but when a mere abstract or sketch of the speech is given, it is not only customary but proper to give it in the third person.

☞ Judge Conyngham and almost the entire bar of Luzerne County having remonstrated against the annexation of Susquehanna County to their district, that scheme is believed to be killed; but another has been immediately hatched from the cockatrice-egg in the hat of some conspirator. The new plan is to join this county to Judge Woodward's district—Wyoming, Columbia, and Pontour—and to join Bradford to the Tioga district. We understand that Judge Woodward is opposed to this scheme, as he was to the other; and, indeed, we cannot conceive how any Judge in the State can give countenance to such dangerous and unconstitutional legislation as these plotters against Judge Wilmot and the guaranteed rights of the people of this district contemplate. Not only must the Judge who favors such legislation and expects to receive an addition to his district in consequence of it, reflect that thereby a precedent will be established by which *he* may be turned out of office next year, but he will be apt to consider whether it will be a desirable position for himself to preside over the courts of a people who do not want him, but who consider that their constitutional rights have been trampled in the dust by the act that gave him his place.

We are still in doubt as to whether the Legislature will lend itself to aid in applying the modern Democratic doctrine that "the minority shall rule," to this district. The attempt has been made by the border ruffians, aided by the Federal Government, to apply this doctrine in Kansas; also, by Speaker Orr, in the House of Representatives, by the appointment on the Committee ordered by the House to investigate the Kansas frauds, of a majority opposed to such investigation; and now, a very small minority of wire-pullers here are attempting to apply it in this district; but if they succeed, we are very sure the people of the district, instead of submitting quietly to the outrage, will prove to be what the *Washington Union* calls "a factious majority."

Some of the Southern Democracy already openly proclaim their hostility to the doctrine that the majority shall rule—in fact, have declared their preference for a monarchy over a republican form of government; and our northern Democracy, although not yet daring openly to avow such sentiments, are attempting to carry them into practical effect. They will find it dangerous to go much farther in that direction.

☞ *The Harrisburg Herald* contains a garbled, partial, one-sided statement of the case of Mr. Newton, who was suspended as an attorney by Judge Wilmot, for contempt of Court. The object of its publication can hardly be to influence, directly, the action of the Legislature, since, as we are informed, the record of the whole case is in Harrisburg, and members can probably have an opportunity to inspect it, and learn the facts. We rather think the article in the *Herald* is intended to be used as a sort of electioneering document in some localities where the facts are not known, and by getting some sort of expression from the people against this "tyrannical Judge," react upon the Legislature. It is true that, the case of Mr. Newton having occurred just before Judge Wilmot became a candidate for Governor, the Supreme Court saw fit to reverse the action of the Judge and to reinstate Mr. Newton; but when we remember that the Judges of the Supreme Court often reverse *their own* decisions, as well as those of other Judges, and that they had a strong motive for reversing those of Judge Wilmot, just at that time, their action in this instance cannot go far to condemn the Judge's conduct in the eyes of impartial men.—It is certain that the lawyers of this county generally—Democratic as well as other—at the time looked upon the conduct of Mr. Newton as disrespectful and unwarranted, however much they may, from political considerations, have since changed their views.

☞ On the 11th inst., Mr. Chase presented in the House eleven petitions, signed by 1274 citizens of Susquehanna county, for the repeal of the law creating the office of County Superintendent, so far as relates to this county. Also, four for the erection of an additional Normal School district, to be composed of the Counties of Luzerne, Wyoming, Susquehanna, and Wayne. Also, thirteen remonstrances against the annihilation of the thirteenth judicial district.

March 15th, Mr. Chase presented five remonstrances, signed by J. Dickerman, jr., and 287 other citizens of Susquehanna county, against the annihilation of this judicial district. Also, petitions from citizens of Montrose for a new Normal School district, as above mentioned.

March 17th, Mr. Chase read in place a bill to legalize the place of holding elections in Gibson township. On the same day, Mr. Chase, from the Judiciary committee, reported, as committed, an act to reduce and limit the annual tax for school and building purposes.

☞ A writer in *DeBow's Review*, the principal organ of the Southern political economists, has just come out in a labored article in favor of the establishment of a monarchy in this country, instead of our present Republican form of government, which he considers a failure, and says has become distasteful to the "better classes," of the American people.—There can be little doubt that the so-called Democracy of the South are opposed to the Republican principles on which our government is based, as well as to the present Union of the States; and their object appears to be, first to destroy the Union, and then to establish a Southern monarchy, in which the right of the few (aristocrats) to rule the many (commonalty) shall be fully recognized, and not denied, as it is by the Constitution and theoretically even by the Democracy of the North! The "lords of the plantation" revolt at the idea of permitting northern laboring men—or "white slaves," as they call them—to have a voice in the government, and in the new Southern monarchy no such leveling practices will be tolerated.

☞ W. D. HENKLE, one of the editors of the *Indiana School Journal*, communicates to that valuable periodical an article on the possessive case of nouns, in which he states that he has noted, in his reading for the last six years, all instances of the possessive case of singular nouns which end in the sound of *s* or *z*; and his conclusion, founded on several thousand examples, is, that the rule given by many grammarians, namely, that "when a singular noun ends in *s*, the apostrophe only is added," is erroneous, and that the correct rule is as follows: The possessive singular of nouns ending in *s*, is formed by adding an apostrophe and the letter *s* to the nominative singular, except the words *righteousness*, *goodness*, and *shortness*, when followed by the word *sake*, in which case the apostrophe only is added.

For the Independent Republican.

"Reduction of Currencies."

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your paper of March 4th, I noticed a Report of a Teachers' Institute held in Gibson on the 20th ult., also a Resolution adopted there, by a few *soi disant* teachers in relation to the Reduction of Currencies as set forth in Stoddard's Practical Arithmetic. At that time I thought the comments made by you, upon said article, were sufficiently clear to show to any one of common intelligence the error into which these pedantic young gentlemen had fallen; and as I knew that it required a person of quick perception to be a successful critic, I presumed that your exposition of the matter would be readily comprehended by them. I did *really hope* that this would be the case, and that they would not disgrace themselves and the profession of teachers further by publicly exposing their *gross* ignorance of the subject. But my hopes were not realized in this particular; for in your paper of March 18th I find two articles on Reduction of Currencies written by some of these *smart* young men who from all appearances are anxious, either to correct the error into which (they think) all mathematicians have fallen, or to bring themselves into notice by publicly criticizing the works of our best authors, and thereby causing people to think, that they are young men of *quick* perception and *profound* wisdom.

Whether their motive be the one or the other of the above it matters not, since their criticism is not founded either in *reason* or *wisdom*; hence their object cannot be attained.

It seems these gentlemen are not yet convinced of their error, or else they are resolved to keep the thing moving "for the sake of discussion," which is what Mr. Norton says it was first introduced for.

Should this matter rest without further explanation, many would think, no doubt, that the resolution adopted was reasonable and just; and the affair might have a tendency to injure Prof. Stoddard. Therefore, knowing that *he* cares so little for this attack upon his Arithmetic as to deem it unworthy of his notice, I have concluded to make a few explanations for the benefit of my old classmate, Mr. Norton, and of your correspondent, H. N. T.

The reason assigned in the Report of the Institute, for the adoption of the resolution mentioned, is not founded on anything that can be found in Stoddard's Arithmetic, nor can anything be found in *any* Arithmetic that will lead a person to suppose, that a shilling in each of the several currencies is considered equal to a shilling Sterling money. Such an idea never could have originated from a knowledge of Arithmetic.

Your correspondents seem to have a profound respect for the mathematical skill of Prof. Stoddard; but they assisted in passing a resolution asserting, that in his book are things which are *unreasonable*. Now, is it probable that a *good* mathematician would publish anything without first ascertaining, whether it was founded in reason or not?—But these *gentlemen* seem to suppose that Prof. Stoddard's perceptive faculties and reasoning powers are not as good as theirs;—hence he has fallen into a blunder; but they would *teach* him to be more careful what he writes, by showing him that *they* are sharp enough to discover his errors.

Mr. Norton seems to think that Prof. Stoddard committed an error in not giving a more thorough explanation or history of currencies. I think very likely that Prof Stoddard supposed that the persons called upon to *teach* Arithmetic, would certainly be acquainted with the history of their own country; and if they were, no such explanation would be necessary.

Mr. Norton seems to suppose that when the Federal Currency was established all other currencies were abolished. In this he is mistaken, and I think if his perception was as good as it should be, he would see his mistake; for he is well aware that we reckon money in shillings and pence in all parts of the Union. Now, in the Federal Currency there are no shillings and pence. Why, then, do we reckon by shillings and pence? We are evidently using Colonial currency when we reckon thus, and if this currency has gone out of use, how is it that we are *continually* using it? The truth is, this currency has not gone out of use, but it is not used exclusively, as it was before the adoption of the Federal currency.

Again, how can it be that $1 equaled two-fifths of a pound New York currency, and three-tenths of a pound New England currency, previous to the adoption of Federal money; since before that time there was no American dollar. Mr. Norton *himself* can but admit that the Reduction of Currencies could not have applied to the changing of pounds to dollars before there were any dollars; hence this rule must have been established to change the currency of one State to that of another *since* the adoption of Federal money. If it is *now* obsolete, will Mr. Norton tell us when it became so?

We do not often reckon money by the pound, it is true, but is that clear proof that we have no pounds? If we use shillings and pence of Colonial currency, (which we certainly do,) have we not the same right to use pounds of that currency?

If the Colonial currency was abolished as Mr. Norton thinks, still the Reduction of currencies would be founded in reason, nor would it be useless; for in our transactions with other nations we are continually obliged to change money from one currency to another, and if we know nothing of changing currencies how are we to do it?

Another error which Mr. Norton seems to have fallen into is, he has the idea that a pound in any State must equal $4,84. Of course the pound Sterling does. But have we no other value for a pound?—Certainly we have. The pound of the British Provinces is valued at $4,00. Mr. Norton and H. N. T., how can this be, after your manner of reasoning, since twenty shillings in each case form a pound?

The error into which these gentlemen have fallen, makes them appear in a very ludicrous light; for in some parts of the articles written by them they seem to understand that the value of pounds, shillings, and pence, is not the same in New England and New York, and, then, the next thing they attempt is to make two-fifths of a pound Sterling equal three-tenths of a pound Sterling; because two-fifths of a pound New York currency is equal in value to three-tenths of a pound New England Currency; failing in this they inquire what is the difficulty.

To prevent them from denouncing the Reduction of Currencies again, because they do not understand it, and to solve their apparent difficulty, I have prepared the following statement:—8 shillings New York currency equal 100 cents, Federal money, which equal two-fifths of a N. Y. £, but not of a £ Sterling; 6s. New England currency equal 100 cents, Federal money, which equal three-tenths of a New England £, but not three-tenths of any other £. And 20s. of *any* currency make one £ of that currency. By a little observation these young mathematicians will perceive that the value of a £, New England currency, differs from the value of a £, New York currency, in the same proportion that the shillings of New England differ from those of New York; and as twelve pence in all cases constitute a shilling, the pence differ also in a like proportion; hence 240 pence, N. Y. currency, which equal one £ of that currency, equal $2,50; and 240 pence, New England currency, which equal one £ of that currency, equal $3,33⅓.

I think I have shown the unreasonableness of the attack upon the Reduction of Currencies by these young men yclped teachers, and I now recommend to Mr. Norton that he criticize the works of authors no more until he can write a *short* article sufficiently accurate not to have nearly every sentence contradicted by the subsequent one. If we take *his* words as they mean, we can but be convinced that *he* is grossly ignorant of the history of his country, to say *nothing* of Arithmetic, Grammar, and Composition.

I advise H. N. T., whenever he finds anything in Arithmetic again which appears to him inconsistent, to write out an explanation of the matter and read it before his school, and if he explains it as clearly as he does Reduction of Currencies, I have no doubt that some one of his *pupils* will be able to answer the queries which he proposes.

In conclusion I will add that I think it a very *foolish* thing for teachers to send a Report of any Institute for publication, when all that was done at such Institute was to meet, choose a President and Secretary, (Treasurer being dispensed with on account of the great reduction of the currency,) and perhaps introduce some question merely for the sake of discussion, then thank the people for their hospitality, and adjourn. Such is the substance of many Reports of Teachers' Institutes, and yet teachers (who *should* be persons of intelligence) send such reports for publication. Perhaps *they* think the Editor is the only responsible person in such matters, but I do not think so; for Editors, I presume, are *some* like other men, and they know very well if they refuse to publish a Report of an Institute, some persons will be displeased, and perhaps they may be charged with not favoring the cause of Education; hence many such things are published which the Editor *really* deems not worthy of publication. If teachers have anything of *real value* to publish in relation to Institutes, they should certainly publish it; but I think it would be better for them not to publish or furnish for publication so many articles of *no* value whatever; since no one cares, or but *very* few care to read them.

COMMON SENSE.

Revolutionary Doctrines of the President's Message.

We insert an extract from the *South*, and an extract from the message in the order of time.

From the Richmond (Va.) South, Jan. 2, '58.

"Mr. Douglas is, however, too late with his bill. There is no such place on the face of the globe as Kansas *Territory*. IT WAS, AND IS NOT.

"The Congress of the United States can by no act of theirs reduce the STATE OF KANSAS to the condition of a Territory, any more than they can reduce Georgia or Virginia to that condition. *Kansas is under no obligation, legal, constitutional, or national, to apply for admission into the Confederacy.* If she should apply, Congress may admit or reject her. If Congress admits her, she comes in an equal. If Congress rejects her, she remains out an equal, as a FREE, SOVEREIGN, and INDEPENDENT NATION."

From the President's Message, Feb. 2, '58

"It has been solemnly adjudged, by the highest judicial tribunal, that Slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Kansas is therefore, *at this moment*, as much a slave *State* as Georgia or South Carolina."

It will be seen from a glance at these two extracts, that all the revolutionary and treasonable avowals of the *disunion* organ at Richmond find a ready echo in the declaration of the message. The President, it will be seen, does not content himself with declaring that Kansas has adopted a slaveholding Constitution, preparatory to becoming a *State* by act of Congress, but he asserts, without the slightest qualification as to time or any other circumstance, that "Kansas is *at this moment* a slave *State*, as much as Georgia or South Carolina." The President therefore means that the swindling and fraudulent Government, which has been erected in Kansas, under the manipulations of Calhoun and his fellow scoundrels, is beyond the power of Congress; and that, whether admitted or rejected by Congress, Kansas is a "*free, sovereign, and independent nation.*" Was ever so monstrous and revolutionary a position assumed by a man of sense?

Felon Sovereignty.

Mr. Hickman, a Democratic member of Congress from Pennsylvania, produced in the House a few days since the following card from the delegates to the Lecompton Convention from Douglas County—including the President of that body—issued by them during the canvass:

"*To the Democratic Voters of Douglas Co.*"

"It having been stated by that abolition newspaper, the Herald of Freedom, and by some disaffected bogus Democrats, who have got up an independent ticket for the purpose of securing the vote of the Black Republicans, that the regular nominees of the Democratic Convention were opposed to submitting the Constitution to the people, we, the candidates of the Democratic party, submit the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Democratic Convention which placed us in nomination, and which we fully and heartily indorse, as a complete refutation of the slanders above referred to.

John Calhoun,	A. W. Jones,
W. S. Wells,	H. Butcher,
L. S. Bolling,	John M. Wallace,
Wm. T. Spicely,	L. A. Prather.

LECOMPTON, Kansas T., June 13, 1857."

"*Resolved*, That we will support no man as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, whose duties it will be to frame the Constitution of the future State of Kansas and to mould the political institutions under which we, as a people, are to live, unless he pledges himself fully, freely, and without reservation, to use every honorable means to submit the same to every *bona fide* actual citizen of Kansas, at the proper time for the vote being taken upon the adoption by the people, in order that the said Constitution may be adopted or rejected by the actual settlers in this territory, as the majority of the voters shall decide."

"These men," adds Mr. Hickman, "by this act of baseness not only acomplished their election, but placed the Convention within their own control. Am I to be taught that our institutions can only be supported by public virtue, and then asked to defend such a proceeding as I have indicated, upon the ground that it is sovereign, republican, and binding upon the citizen? This is felon sovereignty."

☞ The Santa Fe *Gazette* says that the chief of the Salt Lake and Utah Indians had visited the Dapetre Indians in Mexico, with a view to induce them to join the Mormons, stating that the Mormons could poison the air, so that their enemies would die, and that all the troops of the Government would be destroyed. The mission had been unsuccessful.

SENATOR BIGLER IN THE WITNESS BOX.—Senator Bigler seems ambitious to ventilate his consistency upon the Kansas question.—Senator Broderick put several pertinent queries on Saturday to the Hon. gentleman, which, according to the telegraph reports, occasioned a "visible tremor" in the Pennsylvania Senator.

We trust that the intrepid Senator from California will call our model representative in the highest council-chamber of the nation to the witness-stand again. Let Senator Broderick proceed to the direct examination in chief, by propounding to the honorable gentleman these important interrogatories:

Did you not, Senator Bigler, boldly assert when in Kansas last summer, that if the *whole* of the Lecompton Constitution were not submitted to a fair vote of the people, you would, whenever that instrument came to Congress, "vote to kick it out?"

Did you not distinctly assert that John Calhoun had made to you the proposition to submit merely the slavery clause, and that this infamous proposal you had denounced on the spot, as well as in Philadelphia on your return?

If the Senator from California wishes substantial evidence to sustain the accusations involved in these searching inquiries, *the proof is ready, and at hand.* Though to the Senator from Pennsylvania, the sensation of turning State's evidence may naturally produce a tremor, under the circumstances, still the cause of justice imperatively demands that he should, however reluctantly, assume the position, and tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."—*Lan. Times.*

LOUISIANA AND AFRICAN IMMIGRATION.—The New Orleans *Delta*, of March 4, has another article on this subject, in which it says that a bill has been passed the lower House of the Louisiana Legislature by a large majority, authorizing a company already organized to import 5,200 free blacks from the coast of Africa, to be indentured for not less than fifteen years. The *Delta* throws out the suggestion that the Mississippi and Louisiana companies might be advantageously consolidated into one, having New Orleans as its consulative and financial head quarters. The same paper thinks that the same company might include St. Domingo in the sphere of its operations, its black inhabitants being certainly as capable of voluntary emigration as the native Africans; and it is so near, and convenient, and inviting, that it would seem almost like throwing away an advantage in possession, to pass it by and go all the way to Africa!—*Washington States of Saturday.*

It will not surprise us if, at the end of another year, the re-opening of the slave trade, under the joint auspices of Messrs. TOOMBS and GREEN and SLIDELL, is made the new test of Democracy. Let those who doubt or deny the prediction, fall back to this time last year, and tell us how they would have felt if at that time it had been stated, as a Democratic principle, that the will of the majority of the people should not prevail in the Territories. The re-opening of the slave trade goes bravely on, and so does the minority rule in Kansas.—*Phila. Press.*

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Doctor Livingstone, speaking at the farewell banquet given him in London on the 14th ultimo, said:—I feel convinced that if we can establish a system of free labor in Africa it will have most decided influence upon slavery throughout the world. [Loud cheers.] Success, however, under Providence, depends upon us as Englishmen. I look upon Englishmen as perhaps the most freedom-loving people in the world; and I think that the kindly feeling which has been displayed towards me since my return to my native land has arisen from the belief that my efforts might at some future time tend to put an end to the odious traffic in slaves. [Loud cheers.] England has, unfortunately, been compelled to obtain cotton and other raw material from slave states [cheers,] and has thus been the mainstay and support of slavery in America.—Surely, then, it follows that if we can succeed in obtaining the raw material from other sources than from the slave States of America we should strike a heavy blow at the system of slavery itself. [Loud cheers.] I do not wish to arouse expectations in connection with this expedition which may never be realized; but what I want to do is to get in the thin end of the wedge [cheers,] and then I leave it to be driven home by English energy and English spirit. [Loud cheers.]

A HOME THRUST.—On Saturday, Mr. Wade, of Ohio, spoke on the Kansas bill, and when commenting on the Dred Scott decision, he used the following pertinent simile. We copy from the Senate reports:

Mr. Wade next passed to the Supreme Court, commenting on its Dred Scott decision, and asserting that its dictation can bind no one except suitors in their own courts. Then addressing himself to Mr. Hammond's boast, that the slave-holders had ruled this nation for sixty years, he admitted its truth but contended that it was only *through the aid of those most despicable of men—the Northern doughfaces—a type of men not new in the world, for Moses encountered them in the wilderness, where, turning from the visible glories of the Almighty, they fell prostrate to worship an Egyptian calf. These men hungered after the flesh-pots of Egypt. They were national men. They were not Northern men with Southern principles, but Israelites with Egyptian principles. Our Savior met with a man of this class in Judas Iscariot, and Washington and his associates encountered them frequently.*

JUSTICE TO CLAIMANTS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Grow has introduced a bill allowing the Government to be sued in its own courts. Why should it not be? Why should not a citizen have the same remedy against the government that the government has against him, or that he has against another citizen? Why should the government refuse to pay the costs to which it has subjected a citizen in the prosecution of his legal rights? Why should not the government pay interest? All these doctrines of the immunity of the government are derived from the feudal and regal rights of despotism.—The doctrine that the king can do no wrong and is responsible for no injury has been transferred, most improperly and inconsistently, to our republican system. It does not belong there.

We have not seen the details of Mr. Grow's plan, but we heartily concur in what we understand to be its principle, the establishment of the government and citizen on the same legal basis, and with equal remedies against each other in case of similar wrong.—*Owego Times.*

SIMILARITY BETWEEN KEITT AND GEORGE III.—Congressman Keitt, in one particular, is very much like King George, III. It is related that in one of that monarch's crazy fits, it became necessary to knock him down, which job was performed by an employee of the physicians. The King was not so mad but that he knew what had been done by him, and after his restoration to health he mentioned the circumstance to Lord Eldon, adding: "When I got up again, I said my foot had slipped, and ascribed my fall to that; it would not do for me to admit that the King had been knocked down by any one." The same royal taste belongs to Mr. Keitt, who can afford to admit that he fell, but not that he was "knocked down by any one."

Municipal Elections in Pennsylvania.

READING.—The annual election for Municipal officers took place on Friday last, and was warmly contested. Benneville Keim, Esq., supported by the American Republicans, is elected Mayor over J. M. Sallade, Esq., the regular Democratic nominee for the same office, by 444 majority. The American Republicans also elect one member of the Select and six members of the Common Council.

The Democrats elected their candidate for Select Council, and two members of Common Council, in Southwest Ward; they also elect the three Common Councilmen in the Northeast Ward, two in Southeast Ward, and two in Spruce Ward, which gives them the control of both branches of Councils for the ensuing year.

HARRISBURG ELECTION.—The election at Harrisburg, on Friday last, went off remarkably quiet. A very small vote was polled.

The Ward tickets were divided politically as Opposition, Independent, Anti-Lecompton and Democrats. The ticket is about equally divided between the Opposition and the Democracy.

MAUCH CHUNK ELECTION.—At the election in the borough of Mauch Chunk, Pa., on Tuesday, the Anti-Lecompton ticket was elected by an average majority of 20. Last year the Democrats carried the borough by 80 majority.

TAMAQUA, PA.—At the borough election, held at Tamaqua, on Friday last, William Priser, the Anti-Lecompton candidate for Burgess, was elected by a majority of 119 over J. C. Conrad, Jr., Lecomptonite. The Democratic majority in the borough is usually from 150 to 200.

ERIE.—At the election, held at Erie the following were elected:—Laird, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, was elected Mayor by 315 majority. The whole Anti-Lecompton ticket was elected. The Anti-Lecomptonites had great rejoicing, and celebrated their victory by firing a salute.

A VOICE FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The moral of the late defeat of the Democracy of New Hampshire is thus read to us by the Concord *Patriot* (the leading Democratic paper of the State) of the 10th of March:

"The Kansas question has again crushed us with its ponderous, blind, unreasoning power. Before the Lecompton Constitution question was brought before the country, our prospects for success were highly flattering; our triumph seemed to be certain; that matter, with the curse of the Administration upon it, fell like a wet blanket upon the rising courage and earnest zeal of our friends, and from that day we were doomed; our defeat was certain and apparent to all well-informed persons.

"Yet the Democracy, hoping against hope, continued the struggle with a courage and zeal never before excelled by them even under the most encouraging circumstances.—They hoped the people might be induced to think and act with reference to their own immediate interests, and they labored to direct their attention to the sole questions to be affected by the election; but their labors were vain. 'Kansas' and 'Lecompton' were the magic words which directed the action of thousands of honest voters."

And this result, be it remembered, was brought about in the face of the fact that the *Patriot* defended the Administration, and tried to shield the pro-slavery men in Kansas. What it will be in Pennsylvania next October, if Judge Porter refuses to put himself against the action of our State Convention on this question, we need not predict. The public mind is aroused, and neither evasion nor silence will satisfy it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

JUDGE WILMOT'S DISTRICT.—We are glad to see that the scandalous attempt of a few Locofocoes in Bradford and Susquehanna Counties, to have the Thirteenth Judicial District destroyed for the purpose of ousting Judge Wilmot, meets with but little favor in Luzerne.

Judge Conyngham opposes the measure notwithstanding the efforts of Elwell and his friends; and the Bar of Luzerne almost unanimously remonstrate against such an act of the Legislature.

The scheme has been to get an act passed dividing the counties composing the 13th District among the several adjoining Districts giving them to Judge Woodward and to Judge Conyngham, and so get rid of Wilmot.

The suggestion may reasonably occur to sensible men that another Legislature may not be so strongly Locofoco as the present one, and this mode of getting rid of Judges, obnoxious on account of politics might be a bad precedent, but not so flatly absurd or unjust as not to be followed in times of high party excitement.

We are much mistaken if the Lecompton Swindle does not sweep the present Locofoco party into oblivion, and some of its members must not complain if such justice as they measure shall be meted to them again.—*Wilkesbarre Record.*

SINGULAR ENCOUNTER.—The Boston Ledger says that—"On the 23d ultimo, a passenger came to Portland by the steamer Anglo Saxon, and took lodgings at one of the city hotels. Next morning he took the cars for Boston, in company with a gentleman who had remained in the same house with him over night, with whose countenance he, somehow or other, imagined himself familiar.—They got into conversation, in coming down the Eastern railroad, but nothing transpired to elicit the fact whether or no they had been old acquaintences. When they arrived at the depot and had attended to their baggage, one of the gentleman inquired in the hearing of the other, for a cab to take him to a certain street in Charlestown. The other said he purposed going to the same street, and the two engaged the same conveyance. On arriving at the street in question, it appeared that they designed to call on the same individual. This strange series of coincidences greatly puzzled both; but their mutual surprise and delight can be imagined but in a degree, when they found that they were brothers, and that they had thus singularly met at the house of a third brother. One of them had been in the service of the Pacha of Egypt for twenty-two years; the other had spent sixteen years in the East Indies; while the third had been in this country during nineteen years past. The brothers are natives of Scotland, and had not seen each other for twenty-four years.

THE CAMELS.—In looking over our California files, we find that Lieut. Beale, with fourteen camels, arrived at Los Angelos on the 8th of January. The appearance of these uncouth animals created great excitement among the people. The animals under Lieut. Beale have all grown serviceable, and most of them are well broken to the saddle and are very gentle. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that all the camels belong to the one hump species, except one, which is a cross between the one and two hump kinds. This fellow is much larger and more powerful than either sire or dam. He is a grizzly looking hybrid, a camel-mule of colossal proportions, and weighs 2,200 pounds. Their drivers say they would get fat where a donkey would starve to death.

☞ In compliance with the request of the Massachusetts Legislature, Governor Banks has removed Judge Loring, by whom the fugitive slave Burns was surrendered.

APPROPRIATION BILL.—The annual appropriation bill presented by the Committee of Ways and Means in the House on Wednesday last, contains the following appropriations for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1858:

Public printing and binding,	$30,000
Distributing laws,	700
Balance legislative expenses of 1857,	4,193
Legislative expenses of 1858,	125,000
Clerk hire and contingent expenses of various departments,	41,000
State Treasurer,	1,700
Sup't of Common Schools,	1,400
Adjutant General,	300
Attorney General,	3,000
Guarantied interest,	18,517
Interest on State debt,	2,000,000
Salaries of President and Associate Judges,	102,000
Judges Supreme Court,	18,700
Pensions and Gratuities,	15,000
Common Schools,	280,000
Water and Gas,	2,600
Miscellaneous Expenses,	3,000
Deaf and Dumb Institute,	20,000
School for Idiotic Children,	20,000
State Lunatic Hospital,	20,000
Superintendent Public Printing,	800
State Librarian,	800
Books for Library,	1,480
Legislative Record,	3,000
Public Grounds,	9,598
Surveyor General,	1,400
Auditor General,	2,009
Deputy Secretary,	1,400
Secretary Commonwealth,	1,700
Governor,	4,000
Pennsylvania Institute for the blind,	22,000
Western Pennsylvania Hospital,	7,000
House of Refuge, Pittsburg,	25,000
" " Philadelphia,	32,000
Paving at Eastern Penitentiary,	11,000
Western Pententiary,	15,150
Enlargement Delaware Division,	50,000
Repair of Damages to Public Works,	50,000
State Engineer,	3,000
Canal Commissioners,	6,980
Collector's Office, Toll Keepers,	43,000
Ordinary repairs Canals,	101,800
The whole amount appropriated is	$3,094,400.

Of this amount the sum of $254,980 is for the maintenance of the Canals and the support of the officers upon them.—*Lancaster Times.*

☞ It frequently happens that certain States and Cities, instead of being referred to by their proper names, are indicated in some other way. Thus we have—

Virginia, the "Old Dominion."
Massachusetts, the "Bay State."
New York, the "Empire State."
New Hampshire, the "Granite State."
Vermont, the "Green Mountain State."
Connecticut, the "Land of Steady Habits."
Pennsylvania, the "Keystone State."
South Carolina, the "Palmetto State."
Ohio, the "Buckeye State."
Indiana, the "Hoosier State."
Illinois, the "Sucker State."
Iowa, the "Hawk Eye State."

So, also, we have—

New York City, the "Metropolis of America," the "Commercial Emporium," and "Gotham."

THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT.—The work goes steadily on. As yet there seems to be no abatement of interest. The awakening is deepening and widening; conversions are rapidly multiplying, and the religious denominations are evidently pervaded by some unusual and extraordinary influence. No one will question the great and very general need of a higher standard of morality among our people. The spirit of traffic has been so long the rule of action among us, that all classes have, to a lamentable extent, and probably almost unconsciously to themselves, ignored all moral principle in the ordinary business transactions of life. And if the present agitation shall bring us to a realizing sense of the great truth, that vital religion should be recognized in all of our terrestrial affairs, humanity will have reason to rejoice exceedingly because of the revival of 1857-8.—*Life Illustrated.*

A PROTESTANT DOG.—The other day we related the peculiarities of a venerable canine owned in Duquesne borough. The following is concerning a dog, named Sancho, owned by a gentleman in High street, who is "a member in good and regular standing" in the Catholic Church. Across the way from his house resides his brother-in-law. Every Friday, about eleven o'clock, Sancho can be seen making his way to the brother-in-law's residence, where he procures his dinner, securing the accustomed meat that on that day is not served out by his owner. On all other occasions he dines at home. He has become so domesticated that he will go and arouse any member of the family, who may over-sleep, if bidden so to do, and has for each one a peculiar bark, answering to their names. We are not informed how Sancho manages during Lent; but he undoubtedly thinks it a month of Fridays.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

☞ Henrietta Smith's domestic affairs are slightly 'out of gear.' She prints the following card:

STRAYED.—An individual whom I in an unguarded moment of loneliness was thoughtless enough to adopt as my husband. He is a good-looking, feeble individual, knowing enough, however, to go in when it rains, unless some good-looking girl offers him her umbrella. Answers to the name of Jim.—Was last seen with Julia Harris, walking with his arm around her waist, up the plank road, looking more like a fool, if possible, than ever. Anybody who will catch the poor fellow, and bring him carefully back, so that I can chastise him for running away, will be asked to stay to tea by HENRIETTA SMITH.

☞ Some of the servile papers attached to His Majesty, King James the first, have been claiming an endorsement of that monarch in the recent town elections in New York. The Albany Evening *Journal* explodes this ridiculous idea by giving the full returns. In 37 counties the Lecomptonites elected 201 supervisors, and the anti-Lecomptonites 490—more than two to one. The rout is greater than in New Hampshire. The King's troops carry but five counties—Chemung, Erie, Richmond, Saratoga and Schoharie.

☞ The Pittsburg *Gazette* says of the Democratic nominations in Pennsylvania:—"Wesley Frost, the nominee for Canal Commissioner, is for Lecompton out-and-out.—There is no mistake about his position. Wm. A. Porter, the other nominee, *was* classed the other way; but we are sorry to see that he has submitted to the King, and goes Lecompton with the rest of the herd. Mr. Cassidy, his spokesman in the Convention, announced that he (Porter) approved Buchanan's Kansas policy, and stood upon 'the platform of the Convention."

☞ A Washington correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian* says:—"I have been informed that the Hon. Jefferson Davis, Senator from Mississippi, is in a very critical condition, and that it is considered doubtful whether he can recover.

A COMPENDIUM OF NEWS.

.... We have six hundred and twenty-five persons on the poor list in this Boro', a little less than one-twelfth of our population.—*Scranton Republican.*

.... Orsini, one of the conspirators who tried to assassinate Napoleon, is a jesuit, and under the direction of that order. He and two of his associates have been condemned to death, and the fourth to transportation for life.

.... Not genteel—now-a-days, to call a man a *liar*; but instead thereof simply tell him that he is "*Buchanangizing.*"

.... The Philadelphia *Press* learns that Thomas Washington Smith, who was acquitted of the murder of Richard Carter, on the ground of insanity, is now a confirmed maniac.

.... The New York Senate, March 19th, passed the anti-Lecompton resolutions that had previously passed the House.

.... The Rhode Island Democratic convention has nominated Alexander Duncan for Governor. Mr. Duncan is the senior member of the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

.... A letter from Harrisburg to the *North American* states that Gov. Packer is determined to make *Anti*-Lecompton a test of official favor, if the National Administration continues a proscriptive course.

.... Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, has, it is said, one of the largest landed estates of the South—his farm comprising over 11,000 acres.

.... Just prior to the charter election in Chicago, no less than 1800 Democratic votes were created by naturalization, yet the Republicans triumphantly carried the city.

.... Mr. Seward's late speech has already reached a circulation of one hundred and fifty thousand, and the demand is not abating.

.... Eleven Divorces were granted by the Supreme Court at its recent session in Rutland County, Vt. In two of the cases the cause was "intolerable severity" on the part of the wife!

.... The New York Sun states that Victor Mix, a resident of Hume, Alleghany Co., New York, has been seated for the last four weeks upon two dozen eggs, for the purpose of hatching them, by the direction of the spirits!

.... A crowded anti-Lecompton meeting was held at Cleveland on Thursday night, and was addressed by the Hon. F. P. Stanton, and others. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the Democracy of Cleveland are opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution.

.... Let it be remembered that two of the eminent men who sat in Mr. Polk's Cabinet with Mr. Buchanan, oppose strongly the Lecompton Swindle. Robert J. Walker, late Governor of Kansas, was Secretary of the Treasury, and George Bancroft was Secretary of the Navy, under Polk.

.... At a recent meeting of the New York Historical Society, Dr. Bacon read a paper on the languages spoken in New York. He said that eighty languages are used in business and social intercourse among the inhabitants of that city, and asserted that more languages are spoken there than in any other city of the world.

.... Mr. Edward S. Niebell, the proprietor of the Wilkesbarre Union, died on Sunday, the 14th inst., in early manhood. He served his apprenticeship in the *Herald* office in this borough, and was a young man of considerable promise. His parents reside in Hawley.—*Honesdale Democrat.*

.... The Janesville, Wisconsin, *Standard*, gives an account of the elopement of an educated and aristocratic young lady from that place with a young Irishman, and their subsequent marriage. The young lady is said to be the daughter of a director of the Suffolk Bank, Boston, who was visiting some friends at Janesville, and was smitten with Pat, ran away, was married, and is now enjoying "love in a cottage," greatly to the mortification and dismay of her friends.

.... The Methodists, as a denomination, appear to be making open war upon the habit of using tobacco. It is stated that one of the conferences has determined to license no candidate for the ministry who will not forego its use in every form of personal indulgence. It is provided by the by-laws of the new Methodist university of Kansas, that no professor shall be employed who uses tobacco. It is well suggested that the money spent uselessly for this filthy weed would evangelize the world.

.... The New Hampshire *Patriot* (Democratic) gives returns from all the towns in the States except three small places in Coos. Its footings are as follows: Haile, 36,301; Cate, 31,530; scattering, 57. Majority against Democracy 4,828. The same towns last year gave a majority against the Democracy of 3,537. The *Patriot* concedes the election of nine Republicans in the Senate, (a gain of one,) and