

The Independent Republican

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

MONTROSE, PA. Thursday, April 1, 1858.

Mr. L. W. Camp's singing classes will hold a Musical Convention in Brooklyn, comme 7th. See notice in this paper.

citizens of this county as an eloquent and popular dicated by their titles. They will be found practical, speaker, proposes to lecture on the Indian Tribes, in sensible, useful books. Price of the four works in Montrose, on Friday next, as will be seen by special one volume, \$1,50; or, 30 cents each in paper covnotice elsewhere.

Our exchange papers, secular and religious contain many and interesting accounts of the great religious revival which is spreading over all the nation, and reaching in its influence men of all classes and characters. The progress of this great revival has been in general marked by a spirit of earnest inquiry and deep solemnity in the public mind.-Prayer meetings, conducted principally by laymen, are held daily in the larger towns and cities, and are thronged by thousands of interested and attentive and anxious hearers. Jayne's great Hall, in Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, has a daily prayer meeting of one hour, from 12 to 1 o'clock, attended by more than three thousand persons. Similar prayer meetings are held in many places in New York, and these great cities are now under a more impressive religious influence than has ever before been known.-These meetings are frequented by evangelical Christians of every denomination, and they appear to be of " one heart and one mind." In our own village, a Union Prayer Meeting is held every day in Bloomer Hall, between the bours of four and five in the afternoon, and the Hall is filled.' All are invited to attend, and the meetings are iree to all who wish to exhert, pray, or sing. The Spirit of the Lord is evidently in these meetings, and some are converted.

In another column will be found an article from the Sullivan County Democrat, (the only paper published in that county,) in opposition to the propos ed annihilation of this Judicial District. Eullivan county was formerly included in this district, and it will be seen that the Democrat, though politically op posed to Judge-Wilmot, expressly contradicts the charges of partiality, so falsely brought against the Judge by his personal enemics. So that, of the five papers published in the counties over whose courts he has, presided, the Montrose Democrat is the only one that gives any countenance to these falschoods. The Sullivan paper mentions as one of the offences of which Judge Wilmot is accused, that in his dirtrict Democrats cannot obtain licenses to keep taverns. If such is the fact, a great many Democrats in this county must have been keeping tavern without acenses; for notwithstanding the large Republican majority in the county, there are probably at this moment more Democratic than Republican tavern keepers in it. - But they must invent some charges, and

that westperhaps as good as any. The sympathy, excited for those poor. Democrats who could not get licenses; is about as much founded on facts as that which some of the Democratic edtouching Mrains the sufferings of Mr. Newton's " interesting family" from the "tyrannical" conduct of Judge Wilmot. If they had exercised a little more discretion, they would have ascertained that the lovely, "wife and reans" so pathetically portrayed are not in esse, Mr. Newton being a bachelor.

A bill which appears to us very objectionable In many respects, is before the Legislature, for the Sale State Canals to the Sunbury & Eric Railroad Company, for three million four hundred thousand dollars, or, in effect, for three millions and a half of the 5 per cent. bonds of that Company,-which Company is by many believed to be insolvent. We are unable to give the particulars of this scheme this week but will endeavor to do so next week. Mr. Chase opposes it strongly, although he is in favor of a sale of all the public works, if effected in a proper manner: With regard to Mr. Chase's position on this and the License bill, we extract the following from the Barrisburg correspondence of the Pittsburgh

Caronicle, under date of March 24th: balance of the public works to the Erie and Sunbury Bailroad. The Sucaker was systained. The ques-enacting clause and substitute another bill, another

til 2 o'clock.

The License bill is now under consideration, I write, past three o'clock.

Mr. Chase is addressing the House in an able argument against the bill under consideration, which he denounces as immoral and uncalled for.

A bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, by Mr. Stephens, of Wayne, to change our Common School System: It abolishes the office of County Superintendent, but provides for the election of a "Normal School Inspector" in each county instead. And, instead of diminishing the number of Directors, as asked for by many in this county, it provides that each township shall elect as many Directors as it has Schools. The Normal School Inspector is to inspect teachers, and ever reads his works carefully must be convinced s to hold District Institutes in different parts of the County for the purpose of drilling teachers; and those to whom he gives certificates shall pay him one dollar, each; besides which he is to receive 5 per cent. of all moneys appropriated by the State for School purposes in his county. We imagine the proposed law would meet but little favor from any portion of the citizens of this county.

Mr. Chase has introduced, or will shortly introduce a bill for the special School Law for this County asked for by certain petitions; but it is hardly probable that any change in the existing School Law will be made by the present Legislature and we notice that. where special acts on this subject have passed, they have been vetoed by Gov. Packer, who is opposed to special legislation.

We observe that the bill to form the Thirteenth Normal School District out of the counties of Luzerne, Wayne, Spannehamps, and Wyoming, has passed the House. We from that it will also pass the Senete, and become a www. It would undoubtedly prove benchicial to the interests of education; for the counties in the proposed district, both from their compact location and the frequent intercourse and business con-nections of their citizens, will be much more likely to units in the speedy establishmen of a Normal School than the counties in the arextended, malformed district of which this county-now forms a part ; and

March 25th, Mr. Chase presented in the House the remonstrance of Wm. L. Post and 83 other citizens of Susquehanna County, against the repeal of the

Smith of Wyoming's bill to annex portions of Bradford and Sullivan to that county, has been reported with a negative recommendation, by the House Committee. The Doctor may be a good Doctor, but Committee. The Doctor may be a good Doctor, our his (Legislative) patients require a great seal of nursing, and it is doubtful whether even with that he can bill No 405, to regulate the safe of Flouse bill No 405, to regulate the safe of printing and proceeded to the consideration of House bill No 405, to regulate the safe of printing vinous, malt and breved liquious. The bill was taken up of second reading. The first section was read as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted, dec., That applicate the safe of the consideration of House reassembled at 20 clock, I. M.

The House re-assembled at 20 clock, I. M.

and proceeded to the consideration of House bill No 405, to regulate the safe of printing the proceeded to the consideration of House bill No 405, to regulate the safe of printing the proceeded to the consideration of House bill No 405, to regulate the safe of printing the proceeded to the consideration of House bill No 405, to regulate the safe of printing the proceeded to the consideration of House bill No 405, to regulate the safe of printing the printing that the proceeded to the consideration of House bill No 405, to regulate the safe of printing the printing that the proceeded to the consideration of House bill No 405, to regulate the safe of printing the printing that the proceeded to the consideration of House bill No 405, to regulate the safe of printing the printing that the proceeded to the consideration of House bill No 405, to regulate the safe of printing the printing that the printing that the proceeded to the consideration of House bill No 405, to regulate the safe of printing the printing that the printin

at home, nor any where else. A bill giving much greater facilities for the sale of intoxicating liquors than the present law, is now before the Peners Ivania Legislature, and is very likely to pass. We are superful the nublic good March 31, 1856: Hrowided, That the same, ry likely to pass. . We are sure that the public good requires no such change. A portion of the debate. on the bill will be found in this raper.

We have received from Fowler & Wells, (the rell-known enterprising publishers, No. 308, Broadway, New York,) their four publications, " How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and "How to do Business," bound together in one handsome volume of over 600 pages. These books are designated as "hand books for home improvement," and on examining them, we find that they contain a Rev. J. B King, well known to many of the great deal of information on the several subjects inrs, 50 cents in muslin.

The Number 9

Arithmeticians are familiar with the fact that a sur apressed by any number of figures, when transposed and deducted from the sum expressed by the trans-position, gives a remainder that is divisible by 9 with out a remainder. But though arithmeticians are fa-miliar with the fact, we do not know that they can explain it. To the uncophisticated, it certainly bor-fers on the marvelous, if not on the miracu-

We will illustrate the matter by a few examples. Begin with the first and simplest combination of figures, 1 and 2, which express 12; transpose them Deduct the first form.

Take next a larger combination one transposition is

213,842

9)930,348

Thus far, we deduct the sum originally expressed without transposition; but this, also, may be transposed and still the remainder will-be equally divisi le hy 9. For exam The original sum is. Transpose, And then transpose again to deduct, 2,398,764 9\848.25

94,225 There changes, in short, may be con nitely with the same result; and it would seem as if a fact so strange ought to admit of explanation. Can ught to admit of explanation. Can furnish such explanation?—N. Y.

The above wticle seems to convey the idea that the fact regarding the number 9; to which it refers, new, unexplainable, mysterious, and even mirgeuous, when in truth it is but an obvious consequence educible from the discussion of the "peculiar property of the number 9," as given by Prof. Stoddard his Philosophical Arithmetic, page 80, as follows: "Any number is divisible by 9, when the sum of its digits is divisible by 9. Consequently, every number, divided by 9, will give the same remainder as the sum of its digits divided by 9. Also, if from any number the sum of its digits be subtracted, the re-

and will sell more whiskey.

That if this bill was passed, little, low, petting of the digits of the number 765, of being equal to that number, is divisible by 9; since each of the expressions 7 into 99 and 6 into 9, contains the factor 9. Hence, if the remaining part of the number which is the sum of its dioits in 32. expressions 7 into 90 and 6 into 9, contains the factor 9. Hence, if the remaining part of the number, and which is the sum of its digits, is divisible by 9, the number itself is divisible by 9. As every number can be separated into two parts,—the sum of its digits, and another number divisible by 9,—it follows that the same remainder will be found by dividing the sum of its digits. numbers by 9, 2s is, by dividing the sum of its digits by 9: Also, if a number be diminished by the sum fits digits, the remainder will be divisible by 9."

Hence, if the digits expressing any number be transposed so as to express a different number, and transposed so as to express a different number, and the smaller of these numbers be taken from the larg- wrong to manufacture strong drink; second, er, the remainder will be divisible by 9.

This conclusion becomes obvious when we consider that every number can be separated into two parts -the sum of its digits, and another number divisible by 9. For, if the digits be transposed so as to express a different number, the sum of the digits of each will still remain the same. Taking the smaller its of the smaller number plus a certain number of times 9, taken from the sum of the digits of the lartimes 9, taken from the sum of the digits of the lartion in this as well as in other States, he was ger number plus a certain number of times 9,—equal satisfied people would dripk as long as liquorcompetitors to bid for the works. The hour for the its of the smaller number plus a certain number of adjournment having arrived, the House adjourned untimes 9, taken from the sum of the dioise of the land. o nothing plus, a certain number of times 9, which was manufactured.

a number divisible by 9. itate an understanding of the explanations, to copy them off on a blate or paper, and restore the signs; the Philosophical Arithmetic.

For the Independent Republican. Sixth and Seventh Ages of Democracy.

that he could pierco the dark veil of the tuture ; at least, the following quotation seems to have particular reference to the Democratic Party. He says, concerning the sixth, or present age of

that party: "The sixth age shifts Info the lean and slippered pantaloon; With spectacles on nose and pouch on side; His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide For his shrunk shank; and his big manly voice Turning again toward childish treble, pipes And whistles in its sound."

The age just described will expire in the year of our Lord 1860; immediately after which, that party will enter on its seventh or last age described by the

"Last scene of all, That ends this strange, eventful history, Is second childishness; and mere oblivion; Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything," In these eleven lines of the "Prophecy of Shakespeare," we have the present and future history of the Democratio Party fairly written.

SUMMARY OF CONVERSIONS .- The Examinof last week says:

STUDENT.

"Our revival summary for three weeks past, though imperfect, of necessity, shows a' great advance. Over seventeen thousand conversions are therein specified, and the in

The summary specifies the following conversions: Mainé, 411; New Hampshire, any other. The bill is asked for, therefore, ish Provinces, 257/

Pennsylvania Legislature. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

March 24, 1858. The House re-assembled at 2 o'clock, P. M.

cants for brewery or distillery license shall hereafter pay therefor the several amounts shall, in no case, be less than twenty-five dollars, except in the case of persons whose annual sales are less than one thousand dollars, who shall pay fifteen dollars; and the proviso in the section aforesaid, so far as it fixes the minimum rate of liceuse at lifty dol-

lars, is hereby repealed. Mr. Chase moved to amend the section by striking out "twenty five" dollars as the minimum price of licenses, and insert in lied " fifty dollars." thereof '

Mr. Wilcox moved to amend the amend ment by making the minimum price of license "thirty-five dollars;" which was not

agreed to. The question recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Chase, it was not agreed to, by the following vote:

YEAS-Messrs. Babcock, Benson, Bruce, Calhoun, Chase, Crawford, Dodds, Donehoo, Ent, Garrett, Hayes, Himrod, Hodgson, Imbrice M'Donald, Negley, Nichols, Rose, Sharp, Shaw, Shields, Smith, (Wyoming,) Warden, Williston and Witmer—25.

NAYS Messrs. Abrams, Aikin, Bower Brandt, Castaer, Christy, Donnelly, James, Donovan, Dunlap, Ebur, Evans, Foster, Glatz, Goep, Hamel, Hay, Hillegas, Hipple, Houtz, Irwin, Jackman, Kirkpatrick, Lauman, Lloyd, Lovett, M'Clure, Mangle, Melley, Nill, Nunemacher, Owen, Powell, Pownall, Price, Ramsey, Rhodes, Routh, Rolard, Rupp, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Cambria,) Stephens, 7,364,298; Stuart, Vocgtly, Weaver, Weiler, Wells, 8,294,637 Westbrook, Wharton, Wilcox, Will, Wilfiams, Wolf, Woodring, Yearsley and Long-

sker, Speaker-56. Mr. Chase said he did not come here to interfere with the present license laws. We had a law that seemed to quiet, comparatively, all parties upon that question—but as an attempt was being made to pass a law much more liberal in its provisions, he deemed it his duty to dissent from the project, and pro-

test against it.

He then referred to the remarks of the entleman from Northamptoin (Mr. Goepp.) 7,364,289 and the gentleman from Berker (Mr. Smith.) 3,246,789 at a previous discussion of this bill, and proceeded to answer them at length.

He said he was astonished at the attempt ils session, to create more nurseries, in which the noblest and purest take diplomas as masters of profligacy and vice-and forewarned the friends of this bill against any attempt to pass anything like a free trade li-

He then proceeded to give a complete history of the enactment of the present law, and said that it was just as liberal a law as the temperance sentiment of this State would allow to remain upon our statute books.

The object of this law was to increase the sale of liquor, and hence the consumption, and was asked for by the liquor manufacturing interests; that those who advocated this bill would be cut by an axe with a double edge; the friends of temperance would cut them, because they opened wide the flood-Take any number, as 765, which equals 700, plus gates of intemperance; and the hotel interests would cut them, because they brought along side the hotels, competitors in the traffic, that

terested in the repeal of the present law.-He had listened to the gentleman from Susquehanna (Mr. Chase) attentively, and tho't there was much good reason and not a little nonsense in what he said. You cannot cor-rect the morals of manking by legislation; all experience had shown that. The gentlethat it was wrong to sell it and third, it was

wrong to use it. The geraleman was not a for his misdemeanor in office? Surely he should good judge of this liquor question. He didn't be the one to suffer, and not his constituents.

use the article, while he (Mr. Kincaid,) did,

The motive of the prime movers in this most. and was very fond of it, and therefore was a competent judge. He (Mr. Chase.) reminded him of the Jew who didn't cat pork, and

Mr. Goepp said, Mr. Speaker:—Belleving and honor him. We have had a fair-opportunity of observing his official conduct, since words for the arithmetical signs of addition, multipli- this time than for words liwould not say anycation, and equality, because we have no type in our thing upon the bill beforejus, were it not for office for expressing the latter. It will probably facil- the direct personal reference made to me by the gentleman from Susquehanna, and for the questions put liv the gentleman from Tioga or, better still, turn to the page above indicated in to the friends of this law. Lest it should ap-

> hould pass. the State shall not interfere with liberty of the adjoining districts, is apparent when we trade and business; secondly, because the take into consideration that the 26th Judicial because, incidentally, it will diminish intern-

the best government is that which governs ous to the formation of the 26th district. for the sale of liquor there shall be in each are to be affected by this arrangement are county, to allow some men to sell liquor and strongly opposed to this measure. Judge to prohibit others from doing so. The true Woodward as well as Judge Conyngham the citizen shall be free to do as he pleases, as they can conveniently manage, and to auso long as he does not interfere with the nex more territory to their districts, thereby rights of his fellow; that government shall almost doubling their official labors, would, not prescribe to the citizen what business he we think, be imposing an insult upon them, shall follow and what he shall not follow. which the honors of the position would The man who sells liquor violates no right of his neighbor; if the buyer is weak enough to use it to excess, the fault is his. In a free government every citizen is presumed to be able to take care of himself, and we have no right to legislate on any other basis. This is the only kind of business with which our State now meddles, and the bill before us

be comparatively few sellers without license, advice is let well enough alone.

because under it all can obtain license, and

ish and not increase the evil of intemperance; legislated out of office. Sullivan Co. Dembut, at the same time, I do not urgo that as a reason for its passage. The sphere of morals is outside of the sphere of law. The object of legislation should be to secure and protect rights, not to compel men to be viruous and temperate against their will. Still, incidentally, that consideration may be re-ferred to. A trade sanctioned by law is always less demoralizing than a secret, illegal

one. Men who drink openly and repeatedly do not commit excesses so readily as those who drink secretly and in violation of law. This law will promote temperance and not intemperance.

ntemperance.
Having thus endeavored to show that. the bill is right in principle, right as a revenue measure, and right even as a temperance move, I trust I have answered the inquiries of the gentleman from Tioga, and have responded to the allusion of the gentleman from Susquehanna. I hope the House will

Mr. Williston called upon the friends this bill, if it had any, to explain its provisions. This question was a very important one. The bill demands in the 6th section, that a person to get a license must be o good morals and temperate habits. He objected to this. He thought it had enough that drunken and immoral men were engag-

moral citizens to engage in it was infinitely worse. He hoped when the House came to part of it. Mr. Chase moved to strike out the words,

ed in whiskey selling, but to compel sober.

and nays were taken, and it was lost. YEAS-38; NAYS-49. Mr. Miller moved to strike out fifteen

line. Lost. The question was then taken on the first ection, and it was adopted. YEAR-60; NAVS-28.

Mr. Imbrie moved to amend, by striking out " fifty dollars" in the eighth line, and insert "five dollars." Not agreed to. The second section was then adopted. The third section being under considera-

It was moved by Mr. Calhoun to amend, so as to make those selling \$10,000 worth, pay \$500 instead of \$400. It was debated Messrs. Calhoun, Yearsley and Rosc. Mr. Williston moved to adjourn.

The year and nays being called, it was de-

YEAS-17: NATS-62. The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Calhoun, which was discussed by Messrs. Nill, Ebur and Walliston, when the yeas and navs were taken, and the amendment lost.

YEAS-32: NATS-49. Pending the consideration of the section, the subject was laid over on account of the

hour for adjournment. The 13th Judicial District.

ty, to annihilate the 13th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Bradford and Susquehama. The Bill proposes to annex Susquehanna to Luzerne county and Bradford to the 26th Judicial District composed of the counties of Sullivan, Columbia and Wyo-

this measure is " that the fair administration | and Popular Vote, and have asked admission of justice demands the passage of such a law," that " Judge Wilmot is partial to his political Giande, and that it is improceable for a demo-crat to obtain a tavern license in his district, and "that he makes political speeches at the really authorize this Constitution or not time of holding courts, " &c., &c. These but no : Messrs. Allen, Wright, Thomson & are a few of the charges hald against him, and Co, held this matter already settled and made for which Judge Wilmot, himself is not to plain beyond controversy. Kansas is a Slave district must be deprived of electing their olina," says President Buchanan; and the own Judge, because the present incumbent. Senate votes Amen. nents. If Judge Wilmot has violated the sashown favor to his friends and wronged his gainst him? why is he not tried and punished

ter is too apparent to admit of a doubt. Disguise it as you may-say Justice demands it-call it a matter of expediency-economy-then look behind the screen, and behold envy, malice, and spite, then talk of Justice!

The idea is absurd in the extreme. We are no political friends of Judge Wilmot's, but as a man and a Judge, we respect Mr. Goepp said, Mr. Speaker:—Believing and honor him. We have had a fair-opportuhis election, and are free to confess that we have never seen or heard (from what we consider a reliable source) the least indication of partiality, fear, favor or affection, in his ad ministration of justice. It is true he has made political speeches while holding courts in the pear, even for a moment, as though that refer- different counties in his district; this we conence could not be responded to and as, though sider out of place for a Judge to do, and that those questions could not be an wered, I pro-pose to state briefly the reasons why this bill Judge Wilmot.

The inconsistency in the argument that They are threefold—first, because the there is no need of the 13th Judicial district, present law is a violation of the fundamental and as a matter of economy to the State, it principle of a democratic government, that should be divided up and distributed among Judge Conyngham of the Luzerne district, perance and promote good morals.

As to the first,—the present law is a violation of the great democratic principle that him more Judicial labor than he had previous

least. It undertakes to say how many places We understand that all the Judges who theory of a free government should be, that have already quite as much labor to perform scarcely counterbalance. We hear it reported-but do not vouch for the authenticity of the report—that Judge Conyngham has expressed his determination to resign his original cost of the North Branch Canal, 73

commission if he is thus to be imposed up-Now taking another view of the matter .-Supposing Bradford to be attacked to the will do away with this last remnant of patri- 26th Judicial district over which Judge should a vacancy occur, and ar. election be- They have been a drain upon the Treasury come necessary, as the politics of the district ever since their existence, and never will pay tonnage tax, and against Railroad Companies' discriming in their tolls in favor of other States. Both these remainstrances seem to us well founded. The York, 2,386; Pennsylvania, 1,746; New The present law is a dead letter. For every laster needs no argument, and as the tonness tax of the tonness Inter needs no argument; and as the tonnage tax dead letter. For every casted at the time of the sale of the Man Line, which was bought subject to it, and for the reason undoubt who have done, it would have done, it would have done, it would have done, it would be manifest injustice to the State, now to take off the tax which the Company.

The present law is a dead letter. For every ask for no easier task some fine October morning, than to place his finger on his nose—give are twenty who pay nothing. It has not distant and bors of no easier task some fine October morning, than to place his finger on his nose—give are twenty who pay nothing. It has not distant and bors of no easier task some fine October morning, than to place his finger on his nose—give are twenty who pay nothing. It has not distant and bors of no easier task some fine October morning, than to place his finger on his nose—give are twenty who pay nothing. It has not distant and bors of no easier task some fine October morning, than to place his finger on his nose—give are twenty who pay nothing. It has not distant and bors of not withstanding the large vote Mr. Buchanan on the stove revived him, and he made substituted an illegal traffic. We will probably be necessary to the State, now to take off the tax which the Company.

We stehenter (Pa.) Record.

The St. Louis Democrate says that from mourging our loss.

Resided at the time of the said that when he arrived in Philadelt. The form mourging our loss.

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It is said that when he ar

men do not violate law from choice when proper to pass this bill, it will establish a detuction they can enjoy the like privileges under the cidedly bad precedent, and if the opposition in the United States Senate, we extract the Lostly, I believe that this bill will dimin- see every democratic Judge in the State oy, as applied to the Territories ocras.

> THE MISSION OF DEMOCRACY. Rev. The-odore Parker delivered a speech in the Missachusetts House of Representatives, some time since, which has been published and for a copy of which we are indebted to a friend in Boston. We have perused it with great in terest and it will attract attention wherever it is read. He reviews the present aspect of the slavery question—that Aaron's rod which swallows up all ininor questions—and comes to the conclusion that the North must choose either freedom of the black man, with an industrial Democracy gradually spreading over all the continent, diffusing everywhere civilization; or else the slavery of the black man, with a military despotism certainly overspreading the land and crushing down the mass of men, white and black, into Asiatic subjection.". That this latter is the pur pose of the pro-slavery democracy, aided by the national administration, is evident to all men who study its policy. He says:

"The slave holders feel stronger than over before. This privileged class, the "Nobility have told them so over and over and over of Democracy," counts only 250,000 in all. again, until they can get out of the clutches Feeble in numbers, the Slave Power is strong of this Government. He says, when you adin position-holding the great Federal offices, mit them as a State, then they may manage Judicial, Executive and military -- stronger their own affairs. Ah, indeed! that is anothin purpose and will. "The hope, the cour- er step in the progress of popular sovereignage of the assailants is always greater than of ty. Never, while a Territory, can they manthose who act merely on the defensive." At consider the 6th section, it would amend that the South, it rules the non-slaveholders, as at stitution, nor until they can get, somehow or the North it has had also the Democratic other, out of the guardianship and beyond the party under its thumb. There is a secret tyranny of this Government over them, and "except persons whose annual sales shall ex-ceed one thousand dellars," on which the yeas libility of the negro driver. It is the glory an advantage to them if you can make a slave of the Northern Democratic party that it has been the most cringing slave to the haughti- mit the people to do what they have all dedollars and insert twenty dollars in the ninth est and unworthiest master in the world.— sired to do, and that is, make it free !" All individuality is "crushed out," to use Mr. Cushing's own happy phrase. Within

resolutions in support of the Dred Scott decision!' They 'make ready.' 'Consider resolutions!' They 'consider.' 'Vote ay!'

They 'vote ay.' The Dred Scott decision having established Slavery in all the territories, Mr. Parker masters of the North to bring his slaves to straightest chute back to the Democratic any Northern State, and keep them as long camp. as he pleases. He thinks there is no doubt "I believe in the Fugitive Slave Bill; I be lieve in the Dred Scott decision; I believe compton Constitution, and steadfastly adhere to the administration of James Buchanan; as it was in the beginning, is now and ever

The Senate of the United States has on assigned by the petitioners for sas have established Slavery by Constitution other: into the Union as a Slave State. Mr. Crittenden moved, and the anti-Lecompton Sensuffer, directly, but the people of the whole State-" as much a Slave State as South Car-

has displeased a portion of his political oppo- It seems very odd that the slaveholders should all be fleeing from Kansas on the vecred obligation which he has taken—if he has ry consummation of this their signal triumph. Yet it is notorious that not only the slaves opponents-in short, if he has laid himself in but the slaveholders have been quitting Kanany way liable in his procedings while on the sas by scores for some months past. Maj. Bench, why are not the charges made boldly a Buford, Col. Titus, and nearly all those who the Territory; even Sheriff Jones prefers to | ical advancement to do so." The motive of the prime-movers in this mat- be usually found East of the Kansas line, and none of the known ringleaders in the conspiracy to "crush out" Freedom in Kansas now venture to exhibit themselves on her soil unless guarded by United States soldiers or shielded by a Federal commission. Isn't it odd that there should be a Slave State, wherein not only are negroes of all sorts amazingly scarce, but slaveholders and slavery extensionists hardly dare call their souls their

The Vicksburg Whig; (Miss.) publishes a letter from a Pro-Slavery man who was a member of the late Lecompton Constitutional Mississippi. Being asked why he did so, he

replies : one, I cannot stay any longer. I have been, as every one must be, connected with politics. I, unfortunately for my future prospect and advertised their stock for sale on the 19th in Kangas, have taken an active and rather of the Reconstruction furness was blown out last. one. I cannot stay any longer. I have been, as every one must be, connected with poli- itz, of the Gap forge, have ceased operations: truth and shame the devil, we, the Pro-Slave again by the present firm, as their lease exry men, cannot expect any mercy or favors from the d-d Abolitionists; for although we have been in a minority ever since I came change will increase the revenue, and thirdly, district was erected expressly for the relief of to Kansas, we have denied this, to prevent of employment. discouraging emigration from the South, and have bullied and swindled them in our elections, until even I admit they have a right to feel outraged. To-day they outnumber us at least four or five to one. The disproportion is too great for us to fight any longer-the more so from the fact that the ensuing spring's emigration will swell their majority to probably eight or ten to one; for our men are

leaving daily, and theirs are pouring in." -Why couldn't Aleck. Stephens be in duced also to "tell the truth and shame the devil?" It would save the House a desperate struggle .- N. Y. Tribune.

The Harrisburg currespondent of the Philadelphia North American shows by figures, taken from official documents, that the miles, was \$1,598,379, and that its present cost to the State is \$3,680,674, after deductmg original cost and revenue, and adding annual expenditures and interest. The West Branch Canal, 76 miles, originally cost the

Lecompton Programme."

Should the Legislature in its wisdom, think Progressive Popular Severeignty.

ever obtain a Legislature, we may expect to following passage on progressive Democra- Mayor of St. Louis by the "free Democra-"But the President says that if they are made a State, then indeed they will become an independent people, and can manage their affairs in their own way. Ah! well that is in the negative. another step in the progress of popular sovereignty. In the first place, they were to go there as people of a Territory, to manage their affairs in their own way. In the next place, they were not to do it then; but when the version given by the Cincinnati conven-

tion came out, it was that they were to be Now they have got to that point; and you was unanimously read out of the Democratsay a majority of the people shall not make ic party. constitution at all; because, if they do they may be likely to make the Topeka constitution, or some one that they choose .-They cannot do it, then; but at last the President has got to the point, that the only way r people can form a State constitution, is to be first made into a State; and the most sol emn and correct way is to pass them through the furnace of slavery, make them a State in that form, and they will then just be fitted to turn free. Besides, they can never manage their affairs in their own way, though you again, until they can get out of the clutches

constitution for them, because that will per-

JOHN VAN BUREN REPENTANT.-John Van eight months, every Northern State has had a State Democratic Convention, each of "Well, gentlemen, there is one family has which have passed resolutions indorsing the got back safe into the Democratic party to dressed by Col. Forney and others, and was Dred Scott decision. This act implies no stay for life. It is the Van Buren family; very enthusiastic. individuality of thought or will. The South and if Senator Douglas only knew the long, ern master gave command to each Northern dreary road he has to travel, the deep roar al citizens of Yell county had been seized, squad of Democrats— Make ready your ing streams he has got to swim his horses and impressed into the Mexican forces. Their over the dark stormy nights, where the wind release was demanded by Captain Brackett's will blow down his tents, and he will be army, and a meeting of citizens had been forced to sleep on the ground with the rain held against this and other outrages. pouring on him in torrents, the high, steep, and rugged mountains he has got to climb, the interminable deserts where there is no says the next-step will be that the Supreme wood nor water, he has got to cross, in the Court will make a decision in the Lemmon road he has taken away from his "father's case, and authorize any one of the Southern house," he would, in my opinion, take the

The roar that followed John's description of but the Supreme Court will give the expect the dangers and difficulties of the route ha ed decision. "Then this new article will be himself had traveled since 1848, may be imvoted into the apostolic creed of the Demo- agined but not described. John is just as cratic party, published by authority, and ap- likely as not to get off the track again; he pointed to be read in caucuses and conven- certainly will not pursue the road he is at tions, It may be "said or sung" as follows: present traveling if he would save himself from the "wrath to comex" Doesn't John know that the broad road leadeth to destrucin the Kansas-Nebraska Bill; I believe in tion, while it is the narrow and tangled and A Bill has been introduced into the Legis- in the Kansas-Nebraska Bill; I believe in tion, while it is the narrow and tangled and lature by John V. Smith, of Wyoming countries the Lemmon decision, I believe in the Le-dangerous one, something like that which he describes above, that travels on to a happy hereafter?

A cotemporary says of the project of m ting Minnesota and Kansas in one bill, so that the honest Constitution of the one shall

we can compare it to, the habit which once prevailed in the West and South of tying a 24th inst., with the intention of revolutionizprevamed in the West and South of tying a long Northern Mexico, and that many North-in this way always making the one sell the ern men and considerable means are engagother. Under this practice, no matter how ed in the enterprise. A letter from Col. carnestly a pious man might want a copy of Lockridge to the News, confirms the statethe sacred Scriptures, there was none to be ment. obtained without first paying full price for implements of gambling and dissipation."

The Washington Union says of

udge Donglas: "Having ourselves found him a tolerably slippery customer, we cannot blame his old ies and new-made ailies for entertaining fears of his sincerity, and for wishing to get the political noose well drawn about his neck. Our experience is, however, that the knot can figured conspicuously in the struggle for never be so tied that he will not slip it, when-"Law and Order" in 1856, are now out of ever he thinks it necessary for his own polit-

A New Test .- It is well known that Patent Office, were removed from office on Comment upon such proscription is unnecessary .- Washington Republic.

THE PENNSYLVANIA-IRON INTEREST .- The Hollidaysburg Standard says several iron establishments in that vicinity have been Convention, yet who has recently returned to compelled to suspend. Within a few days lississippi. Being asked why he did so, he past the Portage iron works have stopped viz.: Mayor, Alexander Henry; City Solicing.

"My reason for leaving is, I think, a good of a good portion of the large stock of iron the now on hand. Messrs. Musselman & Branin Kansas, have taken an active and rather ult. Frankstown furnace was blown out last ican City Convention nominated the same prominent part. And now, to confess the week, and will probably not be putein blast ticket. pires in May. Besides these, several others, ticket throughout, and extremely acceptable contemplate stopping. These stoppages will, to the great body of the opposition in Philaof course, throw a large number of men out delphia. The candidates are all men of ex-

ELECTION AT NORRISTOWN .- Norristown, Pa., elected its local officers last Friday .-There were two tickets in the field, the American and the citizens! The former was composed of members of the American party exclusively, while the latter was composby a union of the Republicans and Democrats. The citizens ticket was successful by nearly a hundred majority .- Chester County Times.

A STRANGER.-We have had in West

Chester for some time, a distinguished strant ger, a native of the "sunny south"-no other than a real, live alligator. He has been in the possession of Dr. C. Styles for two or three weeks. The Doctor has been desirous illness of two weeks, URANIA S., daughter of Perrin of procuring a small alligator for the purpose and Emily Wells, aged 14 years, 7 months, and 23 of experimenting with it, and accordingly he applied to a friend in the South, who boxed County Normal Schoot," and had, by her close appliup this fellow and torwarded him. He is cation and kindness, won the respect and affect about nine feet long, and a fair specimen of those amphibious exotics. These varmints become torpid in the winter, and are not also much more likely to make it flourish when established in our Methodist exchanges during the same period, amounts, by our own count, to of the only true rule of government that would have no voice in choosing a Judge to original cost. No wonder that the people out of his box into the yard to get as "air." same period, amounts, by our own count, to of the only true rule of government that every citizen shall be tree to do as he pleases, preside over her Courts. On the other hand, are in favor of having the public works sold. out of his box into the yard to get an "air every citizen shall be tree to do as he pleases, preside over her Courts. On the other hand, are in favor of having the public works sold. out of his box into the yard to get an ing." After basking in the sun a short time, he manifested signs of returning animation, and began to exhibit his native ferocity, so much so, that he was boxed up again in haste.

The said that when he arrived in Philadel.

A COMPENDIUM OF NEWS.

O. D. Filley has been nominated for

The Lecompton resolutions passed the Pennsylvania Senate, March 23, by a

vote of 18 to 11, only one Democrat voting

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Mr. Shearer, of Washington county, who was injured some time since by an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad, received \$3000 as a consideration. 🔆

..... At a meeting of a number of Democrats, in Milwaukie, last week, Hon. James perfectly free in making a State constitution. Buchanan, President of the United States . Senator Hammond, of South Caroli-

na, has it is said, one of the largest landed estates of the South, his "farm" comprises over 10,000 acres. He is the man who calls the laboring men of the North the mud sills of society. .. The N. Y. Herald says that ex-May-

Wood will shortly bring a mammoth li bel suit against the Tribune. It will contain seven hundred and fifty distinct libels-principally charges of swindling, thieving, forging, &c. We learn from the Eaton Rouge Ad-

House by Gen. Morse, to 'prevent free negroes from hereafter purchasing slaves, pased on Wednesday, by a unanimous vote.-New Orleans Bulletin ... The Committee of Conference of the two Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature,

vocate, that the bill introduced into the

reported a resolution for a final adjournment. on the 23d of April. The report has been agreed to. The "Citizens' tickets," nominated in opposition to the regular shamocracy,

were elected in both Scranton and Pittston, at the recent municipal elections. ... A very large meeting of the Anti-Lecompton Democracy was held on the 24th

.... Accounts from Texas say that sever-

.... The Detroit Advertiser reasserts that Gen. Cass thinks of resigning. . It says: " If Buchanan's policy is rigidly carried out, in a strict party sense, we repeat that it, is more than probably that Gen. Cass will leave the Cabinet. We gave currency to the statement upon no idle rumor.' A resolution was introduced in the

Wisconsin Legislature recently, proposing to cede back to the General Government all that part of the State lying north of the third correction line, provided Michigan will cede back that part of her State north and west of Lake Michigan, for the purpose of forming anew territory. ... A large and spirited anti-Lecompton

Democratic meeting was held in Harrford, Conn., Friday March 26th. Julius Strong Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Resointions at the Administration State Convention, presided, James A. McMaster, editor of the Freeman's Journal, and others, address sed the meeting. Our largest hall was filled to overflowing.

.... The New Orleans correspondent of the Galveston News writes that Col. Lock-

.... A "Gift Enterprise" concern, operating under the name of C. E. Todd & Co...in Broome Street, N. Y., has lately been suppressed by the authorities. The establishment was receiving several hundred dollars a day, remitted in letters from all parts of the country. One piece of the bogus jewelry which was given away at a valuation of \$15, was shown; it was probably worth about 75 cents, being nothing but the basest brass, with a gilding of Dutch metal.

.... The Legislature of Texas lately adjourned, passed an act for calling a Southern Convention, and appropriating ten thousand dollars out of any money in the treasury, to dessrs. Gale and Lane, Examiners in the pay expenses in the event of a rejection of the Lecompton Constitution by Congress .account of their alleged connection with the Thus it is proposed to take initiatory steps school maintained here for the instruction of for disunion. The joke of the whole thing colored children. The removal, for the same lies in the fact that there is not a dollar in the cause, of another examiner, Mr. Peale, is treasury. It is entirely bankrupt. The State now demanded by a Southern newspaper, is compounding with her creditors. Her politicians are casting about for the merest shadow of excuse for repudiation.—Newerk Mercury.

> PHILADELPHIA POLITICS .- The People's City Convention met on Thursday last, and nominated a full ticket for municipal officers.

This is said to be a very unexceptionable cellent standing, and personally popular .-The prospect now is that this will be the only ticket in nomination in opposition to the Lecomptonites, and that it will be elected by a handsome majority. We hope that this may be the case. Prudence and the public welfare seem to demand that all shades of the opposition should unite in-casting a solid vote against Locofocoism.

MARRIED. In West Auburn, Feb. 28, by Rev. R. Vanvalken-burg, Mr. Harris M. Howard, and Miss Estuer A. Hill, both of the above place.

DIED.

In South Bridgewater, on the 27th inst., after an

days.

The deceased was a member of the "Susquehanna" and had by her close appliof both Teachers and Students, who, in consequence of the vacancy caused by her sudden death, which is most deeply felt, have, unanimously, adopted the

following resolutions:

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom and goodness has seen fit to take one of our number, Unasta-Weeks, from among us by death, therefore,
Resoired, That while we, Teachers and Students