

The Independent Republican.

GIRCULATION, 2176.

C. P. READ & H. H. PRAZIER, EDITORS

F. E. LOOMIS. CORRESPONDING EDITOR

MONTROSE, SUSQ. CO., PA.

Thursday, March 10, 1859. Notice.-Mr. E. W. FRAZIER is our traveling

agent, anthorized to receive subscriptions, advertise ments, &c., and to collect moneys for the Independ Mr. Isaac Robbins, of Liberty township, Sus-

county, committed suicide on Wednesday porning, the 2d inst. He got up early that morning, built a fire, went to the barn, and hung himself by a rope which he attached to the ladder used for ascend ing the haymow. He was about fifty years old, and leaves a widow and several children-

A correspondent writing from Jackson indignantly denies that that township is entitled to "the banner" for rowdyism, as recently claimed by another, and avers that his fellow citizens of Jackson are a peaceable, well behaved people, notwithstanding newly married couples are now and then " serenaded" among them. We have always understood and believed that the people of Jackson were quite as moral and well behaved as their neighbors in other townships; and we suppose the communication claiming the banner" was only intended as a protest against this practice of "screnading" the newly married.

We have also received a communication from Harford, in which "the banner" is claimed for that township on the same grounds. The Harford writer says that "not only young men disgrace themselves in the manner complained of in Jackson, but several elderly men give themselves to the business of educating the young in this netarious business. And this is not all. One of our peace officers lately stood by, and witnessed a riotous proceeding, with guns, horns, horse fiddles, cow bells, liquor, &c., and virtually countenanced it all by his silence."

This practice of "serenading," though certainly far from commendable, prevails, we believe, in all parts of the county, as well as elsewhere; and it seems hardly fair to claim preeminence for any township without more exact data on the subject than has yet been collected. We think it probable that if an accurate statistician should collect and compare the facts, it would be found that Montrose is entitled to

-After the above was put in type, we received still another communication, from Lenox, claiming preeminence in rowdyism for that township. This is the way the Lenox limner takes off some of her

"They are very expert in throwing stones, as the schoolbouse windows testify. They can whittle exlocked; and then they will play cards equal to Mississippi blackleg, in the garret! They cannot read as well as some, though they contrive to read a poster by taking it down, which they invariably doposter by taking it down, which are y invariably do-always forgetting to put it up again. If they come to Church at all, they come twice or thrice during one sermon; if it be in the evening, the 'devil's corner' is always full. They cut tobacco, drink rum, get awful tipsy on cider, attend every spree within ten miles cut your harness while on your horse's But they are closely connected with our Lenox band, and so I class them all together."

Trnly, Lenox makes out a pretty strong claim. he found everywhere

Two bills proposing to make such alteration in the law as to permit parties to suits to be witnesses, have been recently introduced into the Pennsylvania Senate. The original bill, which was introduced by Mr. Coffey, of Indiana County, proposes to go to the full extent of the practice, as adopted in some other States, in which both parties are sworn and give evidence in the case as witnesses. The other measure was introduced by Judge Bell, of Chester, as an amendment to Mr. Coffey's bill, and by its provisions one party may be called upon by his adwersary to give testimony in the case, but cannot be examined on his own behalf.

Senator Coffey made a strong speech in favor of sentially the same as Lord Denman's act, passed by the British Parliament in 1843; and that, after the experience of eight years, Lord Brougham, in 1851, introduced the bill establishing the present practice in England, which is essentially the same as that proposed by Mr. Coffey's bill.

Connecticut has had this aretem ten years, and it is alleged to work well. Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and some other States, have also adopted the system. In New York an effort was made to repeal the law, but the whole Bench remonstrated. In this State, all the Judges of the Supreme Court, most of the Judges of the Philadelphia Courts, and a large number of the Bench and Bar in central and wester Pennsylvania, were stated to be in favor of the change. These are important measures, and deserve to be gravely considered.

0. N. Worden, editor of the Lewisburg (Pa.) Chronicle, recently wrote to the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, asking whether he ever wrote or said anything like what is attributed to him in the following entence, which has been published in many Democratic newspapers : "Joshua R. Giddings says he could spit upon George Washington, when he remembers that he was a slavebolder." Mr. Giddings writes, in reply: "I never said, or wrote, or thought, or con-ocived the gross and vulgar expression which you say is attributed to me, or anything that bears re. lation, likeness, or similitude to it. On the contrary. I have at all times and on all occasions insisted that Washington and his cotemporaries should be judged according to the age in which they lived, and the oos under which he and they were surrounded—and that alsveholders of the present day, bred and educated amidst the institution, are a thousand times less guilty than northern doughfaces, who, though bred and educated in the love of liberty, periment: sat encourage and uphold the slave-trade (in this all its attendant crimes and revolting horrors."

a Lagran Mes Mes hos in Teachers' Journal" we find as many "Black Republicans." It has come up for decisive action in the Senate, as many "Black Republicans." It has come up for decisive action in the Senate, as many "Black Republicans." It has come up for decisive action in the Senate, as many "Black Republicans." good and the Republican banner, in triumphbeen of " Breets Corrected, by the Editor," but one Time, boson, and character Republican President in 1860. tween the last first, Last on comming. Mr. McAl- Esq. has transferred his labors to McElrith's

The New York News says: "Some opinion ay be formed of the extent of the Sewing Machine usiness from the fact that one company (Wheeler and Wilson,) are now manufacturing machines at the and Wilson,) are now manufacturing machines at the rate of 25,000 per agroup, with a demand always greatly in advance of the supply. The various other companies together, manufacture probably nearly as many more. Wheeler & Wilson's safet room No. 505 Broadway is finished in a more elaborate, artistic, and costly manner, than any other in the coun-

The Christian Advocate and Journal says: "Durng the present autumn the trials have been numerus, and all the patents of any pretersion have been rought fairly into competition. In every case, the nominious syrrender—or rather, betrayal—of those who stood for the Right. The House mium. We may instance the State Fairs of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and California, and the Fairs in Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Richmond, and San Francisco. At the Fair of the St. Louis Mechanical association, the Examining Committee was composed Wheeler & Wilson Machine, the highest and only

The Scientific American says: "We are having great many inquiries for sewing machines from vaious parts of the country, and as we cannot convenently reply to them all by mail, we have thought it factured by the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 505 Broadway, and we can say in regard to it, that it is without a rival. It is simple, not easily put out of order when in proper hands, and in point of effectiveness and fmish, no other machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to this excellent machine, upon our own responsibility."

Mr. Grow's promptness and spirit in meeting nd defeating the attempt of the Senate to increase the rates of postage—which was only an attempt to Phelps declined to yote at all," saying the meets with warm applause from the people, but is of course very strongly condemned by such pro-slavery affirmative was required to give leave to resheets as the Washington Union. The Union charges Mr. Grow with defeating the Postoffice Appropriation bill. A Washington dispatch, dated March be carried. Thus perished the sanguine hopes of a Tariff Revision at this session.

The Union, to-day; treats its Sunday readers to a series of misrepresentations to the effect that Mr. Grow defeated the Post-Office Appropriation bill, when the record shows that Mr. Grow, whose single voice could have prevented it, permitted Mr. Phelps to report a bill appropriating nearly twenty-six milliform to Loan bill could pass. Even during the last night's sitting; the House three times fined to confer honorable distingtion; a single voted, in defiance of a majority of the House professed act and a brevity of speech, such as have rarely been exhibited on that floor. The more borrowing, and we cherobed hopes to report a bill appropriating nearly twenty-six milliform to Loan bill could pass. Even during the House three times the last night's sitting; the House three times for the Post-Office Department, which world, in defiance of a majority of the Senate.

Commenting on the recent attempt in the U. S. Senate to increase the rates of postage, the New York Times refers to the fact that the Postoffice Department, in the North and East is more than selfsustaining, while in the South and West it is not so i and quotes the statistics showing that the North has to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was not only paid for its own postal facilities, but has also concurred iu-Yeas, 94; Nays, 83. Our

The measure therefore now put forward for making the Postal system self-sustaining is really designed to make the North and East custom the system done to make the North and East custom the system done. Dewart, and Reilly stoned their around ceedingly well, too, for boys; for they frequently in the South and West. Discontented with having take out panels from the schoolhouse door, if it is to pay any portion of the deficit caused by the unremunerative transportation within its limits, the South proposes to add the whole of its burdens to the bad of the North, for such is the effect of rikishig postal charges, which, if this portion of the Union were treed from external responsibilities, would amply in-

As we observe that many "Democratic" pa back at church, steal linchpins, upset carriages in the pers undertake to make Republicanism responsible road, and roll big hemlock logs therein, and do a for the recent case of amalgamation in Harford, it great many other things which I have not time to seems only proper to mention the fact that the girl's his name instanter. So the Treasury Notemention. Some may tell you that I am claiming for father is a Democrat of the straitest sect, and she were carried and Turis Revisitin last. Mr. Harford's young cavaliers. True! has been reared in her father's family. We might retort upon these editors, that the party which sus- | Slave Power that the Forty Millions bogery at the South, may expect to have the practices But we suspect that some such "hard cases" are to of the "Southern aristocracy" it so blindly worships | The President urged and reurged Revision;

The Albany Erening Journal gives the reyear as compared with last, in the aggregate of Supervisors as follows: In 1859, Republicans, 422;-Americans, 23; Democrats, 185; in 1858, Repubshows a handsome gain of Republicans, and a falling off of both of the other parties.

Dr. Ray, Superintendent and physician he "Butler Hospital for the Insane in Rhode Island" in his recently published annual report, affirms that much of the present-mental infirmity and insanity has its origin in the modern character, of education. his bill. He stated that Senator Bell's bill was es- That is to say, that the amount of lessons and task work imposed upon the young while at echool, very ject, and, on motion of Mr. Grow, resolved, often lays the foundation of mental weakness or aberration. This is a grave allegation, and coming from such an authority, is entitled to candid consideration.

> The following lines, by Thomas Campbell, are roposed as an inscription on the Washington Monument which has been commenced at the City of Wash-

"What are monuments of bravery, Where no public virtues bloom? What avail, in lands of Slavery, Trophied temple, arch, and tomb? Trophied temple, arch, and tomb! Pageants:—Let the world revere us For our people's rights and laws, And the breasts of civic heroes Bared in Freedom's holy cause."

13 " News from Home" is the title of a new na per about to be started in New York, the object of which will be to furnish a full summary of news from Great Britain, for the benefit more especially of na tives of the British Isles now resident in the United States. Its price is \$2 a year. Towndrow & Day editors and proprietors, 9 Spruce street, New York,

A correspondent of the Indiana School Joural writes, in the February number, "I am by the School Journal like one of my 'little 'shayers' said by Webb's 1st Reader." Does Mr. Henkle call such use of "like" good English?

The Pro-Slavery party some four making a Slave State out of territory covered by the Missouri Compromise. The Albany Evening Journal thus justly and forci- passing Appropriation bills is nearly all that bly states the net result, so far, of this ex has been accomplished at this Session, and

"The effort to enslave Kansas has demorcity, and in our territories and southern coast) with alized two Administrations. It has driven three Kansas Democratic Governors into the Republican Party. It has given the stats of fifteen Democratic United States Senators to over nearly every Free State. And it will, if, like the Bourbons, the Democracy neither. learn," wisdom nor "forget" folly, give a

CORRECTION -A statement to the effect that

The Last Night!

Congress has Appropriate Thank the gress expired by law on the 8d of March but the breath of life was kept in its pool access until noon of Friday, March 4th when not even impudence could pretend the it had a right longer to exist, so it malodor ously expired. It seems a pity that Its mos popular act—adjournment without day—should be one for which it can claim no cred it whatever.

Its last hours were marked by a most in had early and properly determined not to lend its countenance to any more borrowing or shinning for the support of the Govern-ment, but to insist to have the Income made to balance the Expenditures. In this determination, nearly every Republican, nearly every American, and the Democrats from twenty-five Ladies of the highest social standing Pennsylvania (with perhaps is few others) the without a dissenting voice, awarded for the professed to be heartily agreed. But the Senate, utterly controlled by the Pro-Slavery premium, a Silver Pitcher, valued at \$75. If these interest, resolved that the Tarill should not facts do not establish a reputation, we know not what be increased, and that, while the Exenditurewere kept at a high figure, the Treasury should be replenished only by an augmenta tion of the Rates of Postage and by the reissue of Twenty Millions of Treasury Notes Meantime, the House Committee of Way:

proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. We have used Wilson's patent, man-Opposition Members to report a Tariff bill, and Maclay of N. Y. wouldn't-and to-morrow Maelay was ready to vote it, and Phillips wouldn't-while Phelps of Missouri. (Chairman.) who wants to be Speaker of the next House, (and will be-when he gets votes enough.) kept speaking smoothly taking care that nothing decisive should be done, until it was too late for the Committee to report a bill in order, when Phillips and Macley both voted to report a fair bill, and Committee had decided to report without him. But now a vote of two-thirds in the

received 128 Yeas to 88 Nays, it could not

Still, a majority of the House professed voted, in defiance of a may airy of the Senate, passed the House, Mr. Grow voting for it. It went to the Senate, and was there killed by Toombe, Ms. son, Bayard, and Company. Mt. Grow's achievement in preventing the increase of postage, annoys the Union greatly. the Pennsylvania and other still necked Demerats until they constrained them to eat the morning, the House—that is to say, the Penssylvania Democrats-backed square downs and the Senate's Treasury Note: attachment paid one million over annually, the surplus going to make up the deficit of the South and West. The ation was moved by Professe. (who fitter?) and thet Gillis, Dimmick, Landy, Lendy, and Jones, Dewart, and Reilly stood their ground to the last. There was alile a sharp and (for time) doubtful struggle in the Schate, where Mr. Broderick revolted at the sacrifice of the Pacific Mail Steamer Appropria-

ion and evinced a determination to talk the bill to death by talking out the Bession, but he was finally induced to relent, and the Sen ate voted (27 to 22) to let the Mail Scamers go and hold on to the Treasury Notes, She bill was worried through, about half-past II o'clock yesterday; and the President swallowed his vannied determination not to sign any bills that he was not allowed time vorced and carefully consider, and affixed

tains the amalgamation-promoting institution of slav- rowed under Mr. Buchanan shall be carried over to the next Administration for payment. and obeys, followed with more or less exactness by Secretary Cobb assented to it; Pennsylvania those who are under its influences here in the North. | begged for it; most of the Northern Demo crats desired it. But the Southrons have the ordeal of their Election just before them. sult of the town meetings in New York State this and they dreaded, or professed to dread, to meet it on the back of in increased Tariff. recommended by a Democratic President and enacted by a Democratic Congress. At licans, 398; Americans, 45; Democrats, 200. This all events, they resolved that the bodrowing shinning policy should be maintained and the paying postponed, and they had their way.

> -On another point, showever, they were ouffled by the firmness of the House. -The Pro-Slavery interest had determined that the Rates of Postage should be raised, and th Senate registered its edict, of course. Bu the House had a will of its own on that sub by 117 to 76, that, as this was a measure to raise Revenue, which the Senate was forbid den by the Constitution to originate, the bill should be returned to the Senite unacted on The Senate flared up, of course, and stood on its dignity; but, finding the task about as pleasant as standing on one foot, it was obliged to come down, not very graciously. Toombs, sulky on account of this surrender objected to a second reading of the new com promise Post-Office Appropriation bill (which was simply the original bill, as it first pass ed the Senate, without the provision which raises the Rates of Postage and pretends to abolish Franking, but doesn't,) and struck it dead. Mason and Pearce backed Toombs So no Post Office Appropriation bill at all Free, has passed, and an Extra Session would seem | Slave,

inevitable. The Appropriation bills were considerably pared down in consequence of the exposuremade by Investigating Committees and the low state of the Treasury. Those which

passed are as follows: Military service: appropriates....
Naval service: appropriates.... | \$15,569,600 | 10,500,600 | Indian service: appropriates | 1,797,368 | Pension service: appropriates | unknown lighthouse service: appropriates | lighthous \$64,000 Miscellancous amount very large

—These are not all, but they are nearly

so. And, beside the Admission of Oregon even this, it seems, has been but half done. The bill to aid the establishment of Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges in the several States lies crushed beneath the President's Veto. The Homestrad bill, which passed the House by 120 to 76, was not allowed to come up for decisive action in the Sennie, the Vice President's casting vote. The fact that the President stood ready to veto it, aided, Conbiles, to inspire its enquies and dishearten its friends. The several attempts o abolish Franking, to reform and reduce the Milesge of Congress, to reduce the number of Custom Houses and the cost of collecting the Customs Revenue, to" codify the son, who were confined on the charge of run

Sherman's Report shall have, heen measurably forgotten by the public. Indeed, the only liem of Reform embodied in the last Congressional Compensation bill—the stipulation that no Member shall receive Milinge feeling excited by the shanfer and fracted

table of the Senate. The President's formal demand that he be clothed by Congress with ower to send troops to Mexico, to Central America, &c., to protect American interests and open any of the Transit Routes that may at any time be obstructed, was not even considered by either House. The Senate would have amended to death the Cuba bill had a decisive vote been reached, in wh regretthat it was not; the House would have laid the naked Slidell abomination on its table by at least fifty majority. No matter--it bleeps

of gratitude to two members of this Congress. for their services at the late Session. Where o many did well, it may seem invidious to specify: but we feel that no true Republican will dispute the instice of our award to Senator Wane of Ohio and Mr. Choir of Penn-Ivania of the highest honors. Mr. Wade has hitherto evinced an intrepidity, an ehergy and a devotedness rarely equaled and never excelled; in our judgment, in his efforts for the Homestend bill, for the Agricultural College bill for Reirenchment, for Human freedom-in short, for every good word and work-he this Session has excelled even his own former services. The rights and interests of Free Labor have seldom had a more clean sighted and effective, and hever a mure whole souled, champion in Congress than old Ben. Wade. And Mr. Grow, whom we have soldom realsoft and never greatly admired. has this Session evinced a fertility of resource. a command of parliamentary tactics, a promptitude in seizing an opportunity, a widdom in gle mistaken mulioh, a moment's hesitation, would have enabled its adversiries to inter pose debate and delay, and thus have endangered its passage, if not ensured its defeat. So the Senate's attempt to force the House to raise the Rates of Postage was met by cek; so at 7 o'clock yesterday (Friday) decided the contest—decided it in such a way Mr. Grow in a manney and shirit that at once that, should an Extra Session be required the responsibility will clearly rest on Toombs, Mason, and Pearce-all Administration mer -who on a point of there will, insisted on defeating the Post Office Appropriation bill and thus subjecting the public service to sei us embarrassment. We rejoice that Mr. Grow is a member of the next House, where

> The Results of the Session of Congress. "Washington, March 4.—Ali the General Appropulation bills which passed both Housreceived the President's signature.
> The Post Office Appropriation and Post Ronte bills, failed to become laws.

The former appropriated about twenty nillions. Whather an eatra session will be called in consequence of its lo-s, is a matter for executive consideration. So far no relinuce can be placed on the rumors to that ef-

Amid the confusion in the Clerk's office, it

The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill cor tains the section extending the Treasury note law for two years, and appropriates \$252, 000 for the Coast survey, which was agreed to, with singular unanimity, beside appropriitions for the Light House establishment, he Survey of the Public Lands, and an apropriation for taking the new census, &c. The Ocean Mail Steamer bill was killed but there is appended to the bill to carry in to effect the trenty with the Dacotali and l'onawanda, Indians, appropriations for comdving with existing contracts for carrying the mails via Panama and Tehnantenee to

The President was at the Capitol this corning, attending to business. The House failed, as has heretofore beer he practice, to send the President a messige, asking whether there was any further minimization to ninke, and that Congress ens rendy to adjourn, several gentlemen having objected to the suspension of the roll calls on the private bill, which was defeated, in order that this courtesy might be extend-

The House has removed every trace of the abolition of the franking privilege and increase of postage.

The galleries were densely crowded to itness the closing scenes. Many members

vave this afternoon for their homes, Political Power of Free and Slave States. The annexed table shows at a glance how the free and slave States stand in our Nation

al Congress: States, Senators, Representatives. 147 36 18 90 15 237 Total. 33

This disparity will be largely increased afer the census of 1860 has become the basis of federal representation. The South mus ose at least ten members of the House, and the North, in increase of population and the admission of new States, will stand about as follows, say in 1866:

States, Senators, Representatives, 167 Free, 23 -46 Slave, 30 Certainly the South cannot have over one third of the House, and were it not for the representation of three-fifths of the slaves, the ntire strength of the House could not exceed

one fourth of the Congressional delegation .-

We suppose the slave element will, even it

the new apportionment, amount to twenty

members. It now equals twenty three mem

bers. Stated on that basis: States, Senators, Representatives 23 4 46 4 180 Slave: Unless our Northern members are base owards, Southern domination is a thing of

the past. The St. Joseph correspondent of the St. Linis Republican, under date of the 27th prey upon wheat, have been collected. This ult., says that a special message from Platte suggests the multitudinous infinitude of the brings information that Day and his total tribe.

Sympathy for Sin.

for more than two Sessions of the same Cong.

After in Westington which has filled the rest, has been overturned by the Senate, newspapers for several days. Philip Barron which, on motion of Mr. Bright, has voted to Key was a violated of bosoitality a sediment Key was a violater of bospitality, a seducer, pay the new Senators mileage for the Extra an adulterer. He dies a death that the law ession just called—that is, milenge twice in and humanity condemn, though not too good the same year. The rule being over, we pre- for a man stained with such crimes. sume both Houses will pay themselves extra because he was a man of some fortune, fine nileage for the Extra Session which the appearance and fine social position, he is pit-President is expected to convoke for July or jed and honored in his grave; judges of feiture in the suits so instituted :courts and eminent lawvers celebrate his innocence !- It would have been much more boon his friends could ask for him, his life! and his death, is oblivion-the speediest pos-

port, not superior in moral qualities to the l lead one. Of the wretched woman who yielded to his seductions, there has been no And here, in closing, let us pay a tribute lesence offered, except that she was badly brought up, with bad examples before her and this assertion implicates another generausband and murderer it is said that he was as bad as his betrayer—a bold and successful pursuer of women, who made no secret of his conjugal infidelities, and boasted of his honnes fortunes. Even his wife, while a girl of litteen, is spoken of by New York journalists as one of his victims. If this revolting rumor be correct, the sequel of her history ought not to have surprised her husband however much it might have subplied offi ers. Perhaps the stories related are not all rue; but if a man's public character is any criterion by which to judge of his private character. Mr. Sickles is far from being a model of virtue. When he complains of a loss of honor, he cannot have suffered a very neavy loss; when he kills the man that stole his honor, he inflicts a punishment greatly lisproportioned to the offence. All the principals in this vile business eem to have been unworthy to associate with

decent people. Yet we have seen how the victim was honored in his death, and although there have been not many special testimonials of respect for Mrs. Sickles, there are a great many offered to her husband. Immedistely after killing his betrayer, he went, as it were for sanctuary, to the house of a Cabis hereby instructed to commence and prosinct Minister, the Attorney General of the ceute, in the Supreme Court of the State, the From there, according to the statement of the said Mr. Robt, J. Walker, he went to the President's House—the blood-stained assassin went unmolested to the official mansion of the head of the government; and, for all that known to the contrary, was well received. Thence he proceeded to his own house and oon afterwards put himself under arrest.-Ever since then he has been receiving the at the rate of five per cent, per month for highest honors, as if he were a noble, high- any delay that ritay hereafter accrute in the minded, virtuous man, who had just commit Pennsylvania will make duite mother figure ted a brave and generous deed. He holds that in the just, especially at its close.

Adieu XXXVth Congress! Senators, Representatives, and other governnent officials. One story says that among his visitors has been the President of the United States; another that this functionary has only written a letter to express his sympathy; either would be disgraceful to the nation. Letters, bouquets, messages and compliments of all kinds pour in upon the prisoner; and the District authorities, who

the is to be tried in a few days for murder. There has no one died there for years who has been so tenderly talked of and eulogized as Philip Barton Key, who had just been detected in the vilest business that any man can engage in. With the last the world ought now to be done, and it ought to be soon done with Sickles. If his life were in danger there would be some pretext for the extraordinary kindness shown to him. But t is the most improbable thing in the world hat a jury will convict him. Washington juries are very tender with Congressional riminals, and in a case like this there is no hought of a conviction. Besides, if convictd, he would be sure of a pardon from his friend, the President, to whom he flew when he killed his man, and who has shown him so much kindness since his arrest. His life s not in the least danger. He will live long, o give lustre to the New York Democracy of which he is so brilliant an ornament. But in t now he is in the position of a criminal. and it would be no more than decent for the President, the cabinet ministers and the members of Congress to restrain their demonstrations of love and sympathy till after he is discharged by regular course of law.— Let them try and treat him, till after acquit tal, with indifference, as they would any poor but virtuous laboring man, white or colored, who, in a moment of passion might have slain his wrong-doer .- Philadelphia Bulletin. .

Common Law Judges. The following are the President Judges of the various Districts in Pennsylvania: RESIDENCES. Dist. NAMES.

Oswald Thompson-Philadelphia. Henry G. Long-Lancaster, John K. Findlay-Easton. Robert G. White-Wellsborough Wm. B. M'Clure-Pittsburg. John Galbraith-Erie. Daniel M. Sinyser-Norristown. Alexander Jordan-Sunbury. James H. Graham-Carlisle Joseph Buffington-Kittanning John N. Conyngham-Wilkesbarre. John J. Pearson-Harrisburg.

David Wilmot-Towarda. Samuel A. Gilmore-Uniontown. Townsend Haines-West Chester. Francis M. Kimmel-Somerset. Daniel Agnew-Beaver. Jno. S. M'Calmont-Franklin. Robert J. Fisher-York. Abraham S. Wilson-Lewistown. Charles W. Hegins-Pottsville. 21 George R. Barrett-Mauch Chunk.

J. Pringle Jones-Reading.

George Taylor-Huntingdon.

25 James Burnside—Bellefonte.
26 Warren J. Woodward—Bloomsbur A German naturalist has described hundred species of flies, which he has collected within a district of ten miles. Thirty thousand different kinds of insects, which

the first member of the profession who has part of the profession who has some constant of the first member of the profession who has some constant of the first member of the profession who has some constant of the first member of the profession who has some constant of the first member of the profession who has some constant of the first member of the profession who has some constant of the first member of the profession who has some constant of the first member of the profession who has some constant of the first member of the profession who has some constant of the first member of the first membe

1 W. Mall 35747

The Tonnage Tax.

The following joint resolutions were read in the House by Mr. Chare. It will be seen that the House by Mr. Chare. It will be seen that instances of the sale of their own continent in the Supreme Court the necessary suit or suits to sport any hether the Pennsylvant Railford Company by its refusal to pay the tonnage tax according to When he returned, he found his father insolvent and that his sister was inventoried attorned.

virtues; his death is spoken of as a great section of the act entitled "An Act to incorpgrasp until she was in Canada, and also his loss to society, and his corpse is decorated norate the Pennsylvania Railroad company," intoney, and left her to the increey of the his mischief that was urged upon it. The Thir- best to society, and his corpse is decorated porate the Pennsylvania Rattroad company, minoney, and left her to the inercy of the human Million Cuba bill less very dead on the with flowers—the emblems of purity and approved the thirteenth day of April A. D. mane. The pursuers got on her track, and imprence !- It would have been much more 1845; it wis provided to That all tohnage of it was only by means of two fast horses, the decent to have put him quietly and secretly whatsoever kind and description, except the property of a member of Congress from that under the earth, so as not to ricovoke the codinary because th under the earth, ed as not to provoke the ordinary baggage of passengers, loaded or State, that she was carried to the lake and thoughts, that must arise when we hear of received at Harrisburg or Pittsburg, or at escaped to Canada in advance of them. such a man being thus honored. The heat any intermediate point, and carried or conveyed over said railroad more than twenty nd his death, is oblivion—the speediest posthe first day of December in chell and every sides with them. About ten years ago a
The surviving actors in this miserable doyear, shell be subject to a loss or duty for the wealthy planter of Alabama died, leaving nestic tragedy are, according to general re- use of the Commonwealth at the rate of five two daughteds, whom he had educated, part plement to an an act to incorporate the Penn the State Treasury under the provisions of the twenty second section of the act to which this lê a stipplettitit. The provisions of the twenty second section of the act to which this lê a stipplettitit. The politicity is a stipplettitity to be considered to a tak of three mills per ton ner mile items. Took the property, under the law, and the girls as slaves. The two the courts of that the courts of that the courts of whole year; said tax to cover all freight carried over the road more than twenty miles which said tax was made payable by the said railroad company on the thirtieth day of July and the tenth day of December of each year; And whereas, There was due to the Commonwealth, from the said Pennsylvania Ruilroad company, on the tenth day of December last, on account of said tax on freight carried over said railroad, about ninety thousand dollars, which sum the said company has neglected and reflixed to pay; And

> Commonwealth and the Company; There-Be it resolved by the Senate and House 10 Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Attorney General of this Commonwealth United States, who treeted him kindly .- | necessary suit or suits, to a certain whether the said railroad company, by its refusal aforesaid, has not forfeited its chartered privileges, and to take all necessary steps to procure a decree, of forfeithre in said suit or

whereas. The agreement on the part of said

company to pay said tonnage tax formed an.

essential part of the contract between the

suits so instituted. Resolved, That the Auditor General and State Treasurer are hereby instructed to charge said Pennsylvania Railroad company payment of the tonnage tax now over due,

Anchonen a Failtire. Since Mr. Buchanan came into office, we nave had a hadly managed expedition to Utah, and a discreditable peace with the Mormons, obtained by a preliminary offer of pardon for all the treasons committed. We have had a badle managed Paraguay expedi-

were not prepared to lodge in proper style a gentleman of so much distinction, are obliged poor country many thousands of miles disto have a special apartment repaired and fitted | tant, for an offence that seems intensely trifling when compared with the vengeance All this is wrong, shocking, shameful. - sought. We have had two or three unpleas-And the confusion in the Clerk's office, it This morbid sympathy, for the dead and for ant disputes with foreign powers, in which cannot be definitely ascertained whether any the living libertine, seems to indicate a very we gained no credit. We have had several private bells which passed both Houses failed general demoralization in all circles of Wash. filibuster expeditions, mostly winked at by concred there for years as is Dan'l E. Sickles, the slave trade re-opened, thanks to the open encouragement of the slave power afforded by the executive on all occasions. We have had the Treasury drained of the vast surplus t contained, and a national debt created of forty or fifty millions. We have had our revenue cut down to such a low figure, that the only way to pay for Utah and Paraguay expeditions is by borrowing. We have had commerce and industry paralyzed, without the government's extending a helping hand. We have disgusted Europe and insulted Spain, by offering to buy Cuba when it is not for sale, and threatening to take it, if it the Snake River to the affluence of the Own not sold. We have further wandered from the wise counsel of the fathers of the Republie, by threatening to seize Mexico, and even stretching a greedy hand towards Central America. The President, knowing how industry is crushed, how revenue has fallen, and how both may be raised by increasing the tariff has only mildly suggested the matter to a Congress that he knew needed something more. He turned his energies then to the proposition to put in his hands thirty millions to be used in the preliminaries, th coqueting, the bribing, &c., of a negotiation to purchase Cuba. He also modestly asked that Congress would violate the Constitution by clothing him with the war-making power writes the annexed strikingly cool letter: during the recess, so that he might manage things in his own way with Mexico, Central America, and Cuba. What was the tariff to this? Why should Pennsylvania be consid-

> Central America? and fatal plunge, he did so on the express long credits. For such extensive credits ground that there was no need of inhibiting scoundrels and dishonest folks a great ade slavery in New Mexico, &c., "the laws of God" having rendered such inhibition utterly superfluous, as slavery could never be plant ed in those territories. We have to day an expressive commentary on this assumption in the fact, brought by telegraph that the present intensely Democratic Legislature of New Mexico has passed an act to protect Slave property, and forbid emancipation That is to say, Slavery has establisted itself in New Mexico just as it did in New York or Virginia, by assuming its own existence as an accomplished fact, and legislating to protect and perpetuate that exist-There has been no "agitation", in New Mexico, do you mind?-"no "Black Republicanism" there-nothing but intense popular ignorance, a brutish degradation of

natural sequence .- Tribune, March 3. Palsying Both Sides at Once -Mr. Beach, of the New York Sun, has been ena-bled to greatly improve the "lightning printing press," and now brought to working per-fection an invention for printing both sides of a paper at a time. The Weekly San is now, printed on a new press of this kind, and the Daily Sun will be, so soon as the necessary machinery can be completed. This is an improvement of the greatest importance to the daily press, and the whole race of journalists will be greatly indebted to Mr." Beach, who is the first member of the profession who has

the illiterate majority, and unanimous " National Democracy." And here we have the

contract with the Commonwealth, has not his slaves and about to be sold. He stole forfeited its chartered privileges, and to take her away and rode with her night and day, the necessary steps to procure a deed of for- until lie reached the underground railroad west of the Obie river. He gave her a dag. WHEREAS, In and by the twenty-second ger, with the injunction not to let it from her State, that she was carried to the lake and She taught music, at a seminary, in Montre al until she was married to the son of st English nobleman, and her brother now reuse of the Commonwealth at the rate of five mills per mile for each ton of two thousand pounds;" And whereas, in and by the first section of the let entitled "A further, supplement to an anaet to incorporate the Penn-strothers to be the executors of the will. They, knowing that the father's marriage : sylvania Railroad company, approved the twenty-seventh day of March A. D. 1858, it is provided "that the taxon tounge of five roon, whom he had purchased iff New Company that the taxon tounger of five roon, whom he had purchased iff New Company that the taxon tounger of five roon, whom he had purchased iff New Company to the company to the taxon tounger of the room, whom he had purchased iff New Company to the company to the taxon tounger that the father's marriage to the company to the taxon to the company to the company to the taxon to the company to th

> Representatives! It is no mockery-po mere varnished deception-but a substantial The House yesterday, on motion of Mr. Grow, voted that the attempt of the Senate (by 29 to 28—every Republican vote in the negative) to raise the rate of Letter Postage from three to five cents per single letter, and that of Newspapers to quadruple its present charge, was of the nature of a rev. enue measure, which the Senate is forbidden by the Constitution to originate wherefore the Post Office Appropriation bill, thus ecumbered, should be returned to the Senate without further action thereon. The vote on Mr. Grow's motion stood-Yeas 117 :- Nave 76-majority 41 for the Constitution again-Senatorial usurpation; whereupon the full will returned accordingly. We trust wo may to morrow congratulate our readers that the untiring and desperate efforts to ondo Postage Reform and go back to higher rates and consequently diminished service have been resisted and debated to the end .-Tribune, March 4th.

A number of Italien vagrants are m. ler arrest in Pittsburg, charged with solicit ing aid under false pretences. They carry forged papers, setting forth their claims upon the sympathy of the public. The Gazett says: "The Mayor learned from an intelligent and respectable Italian, that there is regular system, which has its head-quarters in New-York, by which this swindling is carried on. There these papers are printed the cart-load. The chiefs have the whole Uni and at the same rate for any delay in the ed States districted off, and solicit consignpayment of the said tax which may hereafter ments of Italian beggars to whom they farm out counties at so much per cent, on the Ad lections made. This county would afford a ground for the optrations of about sevents When Alleghers is supplied, they then sent their agents to Washingtion, Beaver, &. The moneys collected are deposited to be credit of the depositor, and then sent on an Italian banker in New York, whose tem we do not know: From there it is taken by the beggar, when he gets as much as he want: to Italy, where he invests it to suit himself The above and other similar facts having appeared, Mayor Weaver thought it best not to let them off according to their request, so he bundled them all off to jail for ten das each, as vagrants."

> BOUNDARIES OF OREGON.—The error of pears to be current that the boundaries the new State of Oregon are coincident was those of the former Territory. Even the Philadelphia Inquirer, noted for its accuragives the limits as reaching from the Pacific to the Rocky Mountains and from the 46: to the 42d parallel of North latitude, an area of 227,000 square miles, only a fraction le than that of Texas. The error is material. The act of Admission defines the boundaries of the State to be the ocean on the west. Columbia Rever to its intersection with the 46th parallel, and that parallel on the mark hee, and a line due south from that point the east, and the 424 parallel on the The area thus designated covers a tra nore than a half of Oregon Territory:

square miles about 115,000; a surface far ceeding that of any of the older States falling very much short of the extent & of California of of Texas. Kansas, if adted, would bring with it an area greater 21,000 square miles, than that of Oregon

A COOL DELINGUEST .- Hillyer, of Natchez Courier, receptly dunneda delinquent subscriber who is five years in arrears. eplying to the dunning epistle, the fello "Now you may say or think that all the

is nothing to you, and that I have had the per and ought to pay for it. True. I had it and read it, and if I should try ered when there were such interesting sub- hard perhaps I might pay for it; but the fat jects for consideration as Cuba, Mexico, and is, I have gone to the full length of my rote If I come out right side up, I will pay y bill, and if I don't come out right side a When Mr. Webster made his great think you ought to lose it for giving scoundrels and dishonest folks a great ade tage over honest ones. I wish it distinct inderstood that the paper be stopped, unic you choose to take the chances as they are

The Illinois legislature has brokes a row. The Democrats in the House fused to do any business till their apports ment bill-securing the political predo nauce in the Senate to themselves-should passed, and the Republicans therefore left House. A veto from the Governor com in, the Democrats threw it on the floor, went through various disgraceful prin ings. Finally they dispersed, and the sion ended without the passage of the propriation bills. As the legibut once in two years, much difficulty be created. F 15 A .

As usual, the spirit of the New Yo ers is already manifested relative the lamentable Sickles tragedy. Art have been taking views of the Club the street at the corner of Madison and Pennsylvania Avenue, Lafayette 94 and Mr. Sickles's house on Jefferson P.

Firemen's Election.—The following ficers were elected, March 7th, 1859, by the & Ready Fire Company, No. 1," for the

E. C. FORDIIAN, Foreman. Charles Neale, First Assistant Foreman C. W. Mott, Second Assistant Foreman. L. L. Lyons, Secretary.

G. F. Fordhata, Treasurer. A. P. Kueler, First Phiems